Administration Report

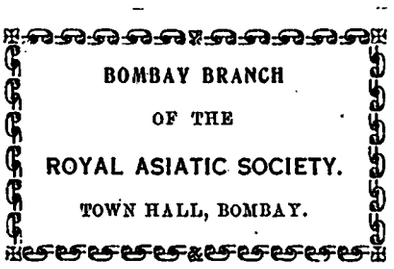
The Andaman and Nicobar

Islands & The Penal Settlement

of Port Blair

1886-87 and 1890-91 to 1892-93

00132863



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

$$\begin{matrix} & & 2 \\ & 1 & \\ 1 & & 1 \end{matrix}$$

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

AND

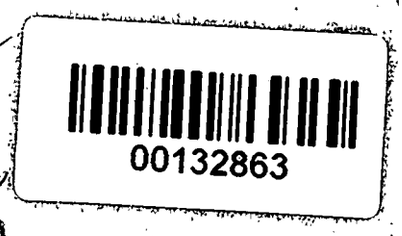
THE PENAL SETTLEMENTS OF

PORT BLAIR AND THE NICOBARS,

FOR THE YEAR 1886-87. d 1890-91 b 1892-9

132863

2
1



CALCUTTA:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1887.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Para.	Page.		Para.	Page.
General	1	1	Commissariat	14	4
Police	2	*ib.*	Public Works	15	*ib.*
Criminal Justice	3	*ib.*	Agriculture	16	5
Statistics	4	2	Forests	17	6
Jail Manufacture	5	*ib.*	Education	18	*ib.*
Convict offences	6	*ib.*	Military	19	7
Escapes	7	3	Marine	20	*ib.*
Self-supporters	8	*ib.*	Post Office	21	*ib.*
Marriages	9	*ib.*	Medical and Sanitary	22	*ib.*
Civil Justice	10	*ib.*	Aborigines	23	8
Registration	11	*ib.*	Orphanage	24	*ib.*
Land Revenue	12	*ib.*	Nicobars	25	*ib.*
Finance	13	4	Survey	26	*ib.*

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

	Para.	Page.		Para.	Page.
CHAPTER I.					
Police.					
Strength of Force	1	9	Chain-gang	30	25
Caste	2	*ib.*	Escapes and recaptures	31—32	*ib.*
Casualties	3	*ib.*			
Discipline	4	*ib.*	**Self-supporters.**		
Drill	5	10	Strength and casualties	33—34	*ib.*
Musketry	6	*ib.*	Occupation	35	*ib.*
Signalling	7	*ib.*	Conditionally Released convicts	36	*ib.*
School	8	*ib.*	Condition of self-supporters	37	26
Ponies	9	*ib.*	Village conservancy	38	*ib.*
Cost of Force	10	11	Marriages	39	*ib.*
Pounds	11	*ib.*			
Ferries	12	*ib.*	**CHAPTER IV.**		
Crime	13—15	*ib.*	**Civil Justice.**		
Sessions Cases	16	12			
Henious offences	17—25	*ib.*	Powers	1	26
			Particulars of suits	2	27
CHAPTER II.			Number of suits	3	*ib.*
Criminal Justice.			Distribution of Work	4	*ib.*
			Disposal of suits	5	*ib.*
Powers	1	14	Value of suits	6	28
Criminal Returns	2	*ib.*	Execution of decrees	7	*ib.*
Free persons tried	3—5	*ib.*	Appeals	8	*ib.*
Convicts tried	6	*ib.*	Results of appeal	9—10	29
Free and convicts tried	7	15	Process fees	11	*ib.*
Distribution of Work	8	*ib.*	Stamps	12—13	30
Sessions Court	9—11	*ib.*	Staff	14	*ib.*
Appeals and revisions	12	*ib.*			
Inquest proceedings	13	*ib.*	**CHAPTER V.**		
Witnesses	14	*ib.*	**Registration.**		
Duration of trial	15	*ib.*			
			Receipts	1	30
CHAPTER III.			Transactions	2	*ib.*
Jails.			Average value of transactions	3	31
			Optional registration	4	*ib.*
Strength and classification	1—2	16	Nature of Instruments	5	*ib.*
Causes of increase and decrease	3—4	17	Copies of searches	6	*ib.*
Particulars of releases	5	18	Arrears	7	*ib.*
Original Crimes of Convicts	6	21	Registration fee	8	*ib.*
Religion, age and occupation	7	*ib.*			
Classification by terms of sentence	8	*ib.*	**CHAPTER VI.**		
Particulars of Guards, &c.	9	*ib.*	**Land Revenue.**		
Education	10	*ib.*			
Jail manufacture	11	*ib.*	Area of cleared land	1	31
Convict clothing	12—17	*ib.*	Rent demand	2	*ib.*
Rattan work	18	22	Realizations	3	32
Salt	19	*ib.*	Cause of difference	4	*ib.*
Brick and lime Kilns	20	*ib.*	Cultivated land	5	*ib.*
Fisheries	21	*ib.*	Cultivators and their holdings	6—9	*ib.*
Labouring convicts	22—23	23	Educational cess	10	*ib.*
Offences and Punishments	24—29	*ib.*			

	Para.	Page.
CHAPTER VII.		
Finance.		
Receipts	1—14	33
Expenditure	15—28	35
CHAPTER VIII.		
Commissariat.		
Charge	1	38
Rations to European Troops	2	*ib.*
Ditto Native ditto	3	39
Ditto Convicts	4	*ib.*
Buniahs	5	*ib.*
Expenditure	6	*ib.*
Recoveries	7	*ib.*
Reserve stock	8	40
Source of supply	9	*ib.*
Importations, cattle	10	*ib.*
Ditto sheep	*ib.*	*ib.*
Disease, cattle	11	*ib.*
Ditto sheep	12	*ib.*
Piggery	13—14	*ib.*
Cattle Breeding	15	41
Sheep ditto	16	*ib.*
Silos	17	*ib.*
Wheat grinding	18	*ib.*
Sale of Stores	19	*ib.*
Settlement Produce	20	42
Convict labour	21	*ib.*
Segregating Stations	22	*ib.*
Steam Engines and flour mills	23	*ib.*
Nicobars	24	*ib.*
Official visits	25	*ib.*
CHAPTER IX.		
Public Works.		
Budget allotment and expenditure	1—3	42
Major works	4—10	43
Minor works	11	*ib.*
Repairs	12	44
Establishment	13	45
Other works	14	*ib.*
Road metalling	15	46
New roads	16	*ib.*
Temporary buildings	17	47
Saw-pits	18	*ib.*
District workshops	19	*ib.*
Artificer Corps	20	*ib.*
CHAPTER X.		
Agriculture.		
Reclamations	1—2	48
Clearings	3	*ib.*
Secondary growth	4	*ib.*
Tea Gardens	5—6	*ib.*
Liberian coffee	7	50
Otaheti potatoe	8	*ib.*
Tapioca	*ib.*	*ib.*
Cacao	9	*ib.*
Nutmegs	10	*ib.*
Ceara-rubber	11	*ib.*
Musa textilis	12	*ib.*
Arrowroot	13	*ib.*
Mangoestein	14	51
Betel-nut	15	*ib.*
Sugarcane	16	*ib.*
Cocoanuts	17	*ib.*
Indian corn	18	*ib.*
Paddy	19	*ib.*
Tobacco	20	*ib.*
Vegetables	21	53
Hay	22	54
Horned cattle	23	*ib.*
Goats	24	*ib.*
CHAPTER XI.		
Forests.		
Area and boundaries	1—2	54
Protection and improvement—establishment	3	55
General protection and breaches of Forest law	4	*ib.*
Forest fires	5	55
Grazing and fencing	6	*ib.*
Natural reproduction	7	*ib.*
Artificial reproduction—Regular plantation	8	56
Cultural operation	9—11	*ib.*
Yield and working—departmental operations	12—19	*ib.*
Removal of produce by purchasers	20	58
Free grants of produce	21	*ib.*
Produce removed under privilege	22	*ib.*
Summary of produce removed	23	59
Financial results	24	*ib.*
General remarks	25	60
CHAPTER XII.		
Education.		
Number of schools	1	60
Income and expenditure	2—4	61
Staff	5	62
Attendance	6	*ib.*
Educational course	7	*ib.*
Number of pupils at each school	8	*ib.*
Book Depôts	9	*ib.*
Boarding school	10	*ib.*
European and Eurasian school	11	63
CHAPTER XIII.		
Military.		
Regulars	1—2	64
Volunteers	3	*ib.*
Strength of garrison	4	*ib.*
CHAPTER XIV.		
Marine.		
Men-of-war	1	65
Indian Marine vessels	2—4	*ib.*
Private vessels	5—8	*ib.*
Imports and exports	9—10	*ib.*
Wrecks	11	*ib.*
Buoys and Moorings	12	*ib.*
Steam vessels	13—14	*ib.*
Boat building	15	*ib.*
Lighters	16	66
Boats and canoes	17	*ib.*
Lighters and cargo-boats	18	*ib.*
Shipping and landing charges	19	*ib.*
Establishment	20	*ib.*
Tidal Observatory	21	*ib.*
CHAPTER XV.		
Post Office.		
Mails	1—3	66
Collections	4	*ib.*
Expenditure	5	67
Postage labels	6	*ib.*
Enumeration	7	*ib.*
Establishment	8	*ib.*
CHAPTER XVI.		
Medical and Sanitary.		
Topography	1	68
Meteorology	2	*ib.*
Convict population	3	69
Barracks and Jails	4	*ib.*
Drainage	5	*ib.*
Conservancy	6	*ib.*
Employment of prisoners	7	70
Diet	8	*ib.*
Water-supply	9	*ib.*
Clothing	10	*ib.*
General health	11	*ib.*
Causes of sickness	12	71
Sick and death rates	13	*ib.*
Diseases	14	*ib.*
Invalid gangs	15	72
Convalescent gangs	16	*ib.*
Lunatic ward	17	*ib.*

	Page.	Para.
Convalescent Lunatic ward	18	72
Leper ward	19	73
Female jail	20	*ib.*
Free residents	21	*ib.*
Epidemics	22	*ib.*
Vaccination	23	*ib.*
Recommendations	24	*ib.*
Medical staff	25	*ib.*
Nicobars	26	74
CHAPTER XVII.		
Aborigines.		
Visits and expeditions	1—6	74
Runaways	7	80
Homes	8	*ib.*
Edible birds' nests	9	*ib.*
Finance	10	*ib.*
Health	11	81
Orphanage	12	*ib.*
CHAPTER XVIII.		
Nicobars.		
Police	1	82
Criminal Justice	2	*ib.*
Jails	3	*ib.*
Jail manufacture	4	83
Convict offences	5	*ib.*
Chain-gang	6	*ib.*
Escapes	7	83
Self-supporters	8—10	*ib.*
Conditionally Released prisoners	11	84
Civil Justice	12	*ib.*
Manufactures	13	*ib.*
Land Revenue	14	*ib.*
Commissariat Department	15	*ib.*
Farms	16—19	85
Dairy	20	*ib.*
Piggery	21	86
Elephant	22	*ib.*
Works	23—25	*ib.*
Fishing gangs	26	87
Education	27	*ib.*
Military	28	*ib.*
Marine	29	*ib.*
Wrecks	30	88
Post Office	31	*ib.*
Trade	32	*ib.*
Medical and Sanitary	33	89
Meteorology	34	*ib.*
Tours	35	90
Visits	36	*ib.*
Colonization	37	*ib.*
Nicobarese	38	*ib.*
CHAPTER XIX.		
Miscellaneous.		
Nicobar Survey	1—7	92
Little Andaman Survey	8	*ib.*

TABLES OF STATISTICS.

	Appendix.	Page.
Police	I—II.	93
Criminal Justice	III—V.	96
Jails	VI—XVI.	98
Civil Justice	XVII.	113
Land Revenue	XVIII.	114
Finance	XIX—XXIII.	116
Commissariat	XXIV—XXVI.	127
Public Works	XXVII.	129
Agriculture	XXVIII—XXIX.	132
Education	XXX.	133
Medical	XXXI—XLI.	134
Aborigines	XLII.	150
Nicobars	XLIII.	*ib.*
Population	XLIV.	151

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

PORT BLAIR;

Dated the 31st October 1887.

No. 1374.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PORT BLAIR AND NICOBARS,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Administration for the year 1886-87.

The final abstract of Receipts and Expenditure for the month of March 1887 was received from the Comptroller of India Treasuries on the 24th instant, and this Report is submitted by the return mail steamer.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. CADELL, *Colonel*,

Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENTS OF PORT BLAIR AND THE NICOBARS

FOR THE YEAR 1886-87.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Colonel T. Cadell, V.C., has been in charge of the Administration during the year 1886-87.

2. *Police Force.*—Captain S. H. P. Graves held the appointment of District Superintendent of Police throughout the year.

The strength of the force on the 31st March 1887 was 643 of all ranks. The casualties numbered 19 during the year against 22 during the previous year, the smallest number on record. Twenty-seven offences were committed by the men, an increase of three on the preceding year, which was exceptionally low, and the number of offences bears a proportion of only 4 per cent. to the strength of the force. The entire force has been put through a course of musketry, the figure of merit attained being 34·83 against 33·88 of last year. The reason for the improvement not being greater is stated at length in Chapter I, paragraph 6.

The crime with which the Police had to contend is noticed under the head "Criminal Justice."

3. *Criminal Justice.*—During the preceding year there was a marked diminution in the cases brought to trial, and the reduced rate has continued during the year under report as shown by the statement in the margin, the number of cases being only 2 in excess of that of the previous year. There has been an increase of 25 in the number of persons tried, but this increase occurred entirely in trivial bailable offences. In non-bailable offences there was a decrease of 6 cases.

		1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Free	Cases	66	45	45
	Persons	90	46	62
Convict	Cases	22	21	23
	Persons	33	26	35
Total	Cases	88	66	68
	Persons	123	72	97

The disposal of the persons concerned in the above cases was as follows :—

	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.
Convicted	59	9	29	10	34	20
Committed to Sessions	15	18	5	10	...	10
Acquitted, discharged and pending	16	6	12	6	28	5
	90	33	46	26	62	35

Six cases of murder and attempt at murder were brought to trial against ten during the preceding year. Of the seven convicts concerned in these cases five were executed and two were acquitted, there being no evidence in support of the charge.

In addition to the above there was one case of murder in which the accused was discharged by the Magistrate, there not being sufficient evidence to justify his committal to the Sessions Court, and a case of attempt at murder, the perpetrator of which committed suicide immediately after.

No murders were committed by free people during the year.

Three appeals were made from the Court of the District and Subordinate Magistrates to the Court of Sessions, two of which were rejected, and in the third, after further evidence was taken, the decision of the Magistrate was modified.

Three appeals, two of which were unsuccessful, were made from Subordinate Courts to that of the District Magistrate.

4. *Statistics.*—The average number of convicts at Port Blair and the Nicobars was 12,036 against 11,557 during the previous year, and there were 11,896 present in the Settlements at the end of the year against 11,867 at its commencement: 1,344 were deported from India and Burma against 958 during the preceding year, and the casualties amounted to 1,324 against 782, the principal cause of this increase being the releases granted on account of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Released	482	54	953	119
Transferred to India	23	0	3	0
Died	197	13	220	19
Executed	6	0	7	0
Runaways at large at end of year	7	0	3	0
Total	715	67	1,186	138
Grand Total	782		1,324	

	Number.	Percentage.
Christians	42	·35
Mahomedans	2,978	25·04
Hindoos	7,799	65·56
Budhists	977	8·21
Other religions	100	·84

At the end of the official year 9,122 or 76·68 per cent. were life-convicts, and 2,744 or 23·32 were term-convicts, and their religions were as shown in the margin.

5. *Jail Manufactures.*—The estimated value of jail manufactures was ₹3,03,383 against ₹3,50,621 during the preceding year. This at first sight appears to be a serious falling off, but it should be remembered that as the manufactured articles are for local consumption only, they must necessarily be restricted to the demand. The falling off is principally in the items Hay, Firewood, Battens and Scantlings. These items do not pass through the Comptroller's books, and the cost per convict is not influenced thereby. When the convicts are not employed in getting articles of the above description, they are employed on roads, bunds, jungle clearing, &c., for which no credit is taken.

A satisfactory report can again be made of the weaving manufactories. Cotton clothing, which would have cost ₹32,066 had it been imported from India, involved a cash outlay of ₹17,215, and a large saving was also effected in the manufacture of blankets and blanket coats.

The other industries which are pursued in the Settlement are noticed at length in Chapter III, and although they are of great importance they do not require comment at this place.

6. *Convict Offences.*—The number of convict offences was 2,257 against 1,802 during the preceding year, and the percentage 18·75 against 15·59. This increase is, I believe, as explained at length in paragraph 26 of Chapter III,

attributable to discipline having been more strictly enforced, and it has taken place in offences of a trivial nature. Moreover, the increase has occurred principally on the Northern District of the Settlement which has been under Colonel Wimberley and Mr. Tuson throughout the year, both excellent officers.

The number of corporal punishments was 274 (2·51 per cent.) against 305 (2·94) during the preceding year.

A reference to paragraphs 28 and 29 of Chapter III will show how favourably the punishment returns of these Settlements compare with those of other Provinces.

7. *Escapes.*—Forty escapes took place during the year, the smallest number on record excepting the previous year when there were only 36. All but three were recaptured during the year, and these three were recaptured shortly after its close.

8. *Self-supporters.*—The number of convicts holding tickets as self-supporters fell from 3,447 to 3,225, the decrease being attributable to the large number of releases.

The percentage of offences among them is very small, only 1·95 against 2·21 during the preceding year.

9. *Marriages.*—Eighty-two convict marriages took place during the year, exactly the same number as during the preceding year.

10. *Civil Justice.*—The number of civil suits instituted during the year was only 105 against 136 during the preceding year, and their average value fell from R130 to R68. This decrease is rather a matter for congratulation than otherwise, as the time of Settlement Officers can be more usefully employed than in trying petty civil cases.

Twenty-two appeals were made to the Deputy Superintendent's Court, of which 13 were unsuccessful and 9 to a certain extent successful.

Seven appeals were made to the High Court from the appellate decrees of the Deputy Superintendent, and in all but one case the decrees of the Deputy Superintendent's Court were confirmed.

11. *Registration.*—One hundred and fifty-four documents relating to an aggregate value of R5,690 were registered against 99 aggregating R8,476 during the preceding year, and the registry fees rose from R145 to R211. Although the income of the office falls short of the expenditure, the small sum which it costs annually is well spent. To this office is chiefly due the satisfactory decrease which has taken place in litigation.

12. *Land Revenue.*—The receipts from land revenue proper amounted to R18,785, an increase of R1,910 on those of the previous year, and the total collections from the several sources classified under "Land Revenue" rose from R27,541 to R33,463, an increase of R5,922. The principal item of increase was from the collection of edible birds' nests which was taken in hand by the officer in charge of the aborigines instead of being farmed out, as explained in last year's report.

The area under cultivation has increased during the year from 9,704 to 9,896 acres, and that of grazing land from 4,006 to 4,806 acres.

The number of cultivators rose from 1,850 to 1,902; 195 labouring convicts were granted tickets as self-supporters against 184 during the previous year.

13. *Finance.*—The total Receipts and Expenditure of the year as compared with those of the previous year were as follows :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	R	R
Receipts . . .	4,31,464	4,09,830
Expenditure . . .	13,96,373	13,14,908
Net cost	9,64,909	9,05,078

There has thus, according to the accounts of the Comptroller of India Treasuries, been a decrease of R59,831 in the net cost of the Settlement, and the net cost per convict has fallen from R83-7-10 to R74-5-10. During the preceding year it had fallen from R95-1-8 to R83-7-10.

A steady decline is being made in the average cost of the convicts, but a year seldom passes without fortuitous items coming on to one side or other of the accounts and influencing the average.

The causes which have led to the result noticed above, are explained at length in Chapter VII "Finance" of this Report. Although the receipts aggregate R21,634 less than during the previous year, it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the ordinary items of revenues, and that the falling off is more than accounted for by the receipts from Native States on account of the subsistence of convicts, having been only R62,687 against R1,24,986 during the previous year. Had the same amount been received on this account during the two years, there would have been an increase of upwards of R40,000.

There are no items on the expenditure side of the account which appear to call for notice.

14. *Commissariat.*—The net expenditure on supplies at Port Blair amounted to R4,58,979 against R4,63,195 during the preceding year; the decrease of R4,216 being ascribed by the Commissariat Officer to the absence of the station steamer during the large portion of the year.

The supplies imported from Calcutta cost R3,92,918 against R3,87,729. This increase of R5,189 is attributed to a rise in the price of ghee and to rum having been imported for the use of the Native Troops during four months of the year under review.

The "Recoveries" amounted to R95,456 against R93,378 during the previous year.

One hundred and twenty slaughter cattle were imported from the Government Farm at Camorta, 203 were purchased from self-supporters, and 51 were imported from Calcutta.

The value of local produce purchased from self-supporters and the Settlement Department amounted to R1,01,683 against R1,09,128. The self-supporters tendered for sale to the Commissariat larger quantities of paddy than were required.

15. *Public Works.*—The necessities of the State caused the usual grant of R43,200 to be reduced to R38,200, and the whole of this allotment was expended. Some necessary works had to be postponed and difficulty was found in obtaining funds to cover the heavy annual expense of earth oiling the many wooden buildings of a permanent nature in the Settlement.

In addition to the cash allotment, the estimated value of local material and convict labour was R46,800, making the total expenditure on Public Works R85,079, exclusive of roads, bunds, sea walls, jetties, &c., on which no actual cash is expended. The latter are, therefore, not classified under the head Public Works, and the value of convict labour and local material expended on them is not shown in any of the statements. An enumeration of the principal of these works will be found in Chapter IX.

16. *Agriculture.*—On the Southern District a bund was constructed 5,757 feet in length, by which 175 acres have been reclaimed, and on the Northern the length of bunds constructed amount to 16,119 feet.

Twelve acres of swamp land and 192 acres of Forest were cleared on the Southern District, and 170 acres of the former and 155 of the latter were cleared on the Northern, making a total of 529 acres. In addition 3,457 acres of secondary growth were cleared on the latter.

The Tea garden at Navy Bay continues to make satisfactory progress under the management of Mr. King. The area of the garden, inclusive of last year's addition, is 288⅔ acres, of which 6⅔ acres are in full bearing, 145 in half bearing, and the remainder have not yet commenced to bear. The outturn of tea has risen from 26,600lb to 31,200lb, but the increase would have been much larger had it not been for the unfavourable nature of the rainy season. The average net price realized was 7 annas 7½ pie per pound and the average cost of manufacture 5 annas 11½ pie per pound. The cash receipts aggregated R15,830, against R12,219 of the previous year, and the expenditure R4,261 against R3,904, leaving a net cash profit of R11,569 against R8,315. After deducting from the profit the estimated value of convict labour and local material, there still remains a profit of R2,632.

The prospects of the Tea garden laid out by Colonel Wimberley at Goplakabung on the Northern District are also good.

An increase of 53 acres was made during the year to the Liberian coffee plantation, making its total area 90½ acres. It yielded 1,056lb of coffee which were made over to the Commissariat Department.

The Cacao plantation which now occupies over 12 acres is doing fairly well. The seed is reserved for extending the plantation, but a small quantity was prepared for use and was very satisfactory.

The Ceara-rubber plantations are doing well and are being extended yearly.

The cultivation of *Musa textilis* bears fair prospects of success. One hundred and sixty-nine pounds of the fibre were prepared and sent to Calcutta for examination. It has been favourably reported upon.

The land under sugar-cane, in which there was a great decrease during the preceding year, fell from 208 to 199 acres during the year under report. The reason for this is the low prices obtained for the produce, which is of inferior quality owing to the self-supporters taking no trouble with the cultivation.

Nearly 9,500 cocoanut trees were planted out during the year.

In addition to supplying their own wants, the self-supporters sold to the Commissariat Department 1,090,475lb of Indian corn, 276,631lb of paddy and 3,299lb of rice, and would have been glad to sell more had the Commissariat been willing to purchase. The quantities purchased from the self-supporters during the preceding year was 1,044,501lb of Indian corn and 612,942lb of paddy.

A lengthy report from Mr. Caine on the experiments in the cultivation of tobacco will be found in Chapter X.

The experiment has so far not been successful, and there is ground for fear that there will always be great difficulty in finding suitable land for this cultivation in the Andamans.

Thirteen acres were planted out and the yield was at the rate of 238lb per acre. The crop, the curing of which was not completed within the year, was expected by Mr. Caine to realize R687. The expenditure amounted to R9,238, but only R3,899 was cash, the remainder being book charges on account of convict labour and local material.

On the Northern District 460,061lb of vegetables were raised in Government gardens and issued to convicts. On the Southern District 375,940lb were purchased from self-supporters for this purpose.

17. *Forests.*—Mr. M. H. Ferrars, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was relieved in November 1886 by Mr. P. J. Carter, whose management of the Forest Department promises to be satisfactory. His interesting report will be found in Chapter XI of this Report.

The cash receipts amounted to R31,870, and the expenditure to R26,290 leaving a surplus of R5,580. In addition the book credits for timber for local use amounted to R39,327, and the value of convict labour and stores to R32,007, leaving a nominal surplus of R7,320.

Two hundred and fifty-five tons of padouk and 167 tons of other woods were exported. The average net price per ton realized last year, as reported by Mr. Ferrars, was R104-6-0, and if his figures are correct, there has been a great falling off. This year only R72-10-6 per ton was netted on 601 planks and R56-12-4 on 61 squares exported to London. The net profit on 2,380 posts supplied to the Telegraph Department was R75-14-6 per ton.

An experiment has been made in exporting tea boxes of other woods, which promises to be successful. Three thousand four hundred and forty-one were exported and yielded a profit of R43-14-0 per ton.

The quantity of timber remaining in depôt at the close of the year was 111 tons, of which 60 tons were padouk, exclusive of 820 logs lying at the Pirij depôt ready for shipment.

Of the 27 elephants present at the commencement of the year, 7 have died. The issue of grain rations which was stopped, and which may have had something to do with the high mortality, has been resumed.

18. *Education.*—The number of boys on the rolls of the five schools has risen from 256 to 259, and that of girls from 106 to 125. The percentage of attendance of boys and girls has also slightly improved, being 94 and 92, respectively, against 93 and 91 last year.

There has been a slight increase in the amount realized by the school cess on land rents, and a small falling off in the income realized from fees from pupils in the English classes. This is not to be regretted, because, as has already been remarked, it is of more importance that the pupils should learn to read and write their own language than that they should pick up a smattering of English.

19. *Military.*—The Detachment of the South Wales Borderers under Major Bromhead, V.C., was relieved by a Detachment of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and the Wing of the 9th Madras Infantry by a Wing of the 7th Madras Infantry.

The South Andaman Volunteer Rifle Corps has again been very favourably reported upon by the Inspecting Officer.

20. *Marine.*—The Local Marine Department continued to be managed by Mr. O. H. Brookes in addition to his duties as a Settlement Officer.

The hull of a steam launch was nearly completed, and one rowing boat and a punt were constructed during the year.

At the close of the year the small fleet under charge of the Port Officer consisted of 3 steam barges, 9 lighters, 78 boats and 32 canoes, and in addition there were under the District Officers and Forest Department 12 boats.

21. *Post Office.*—The work of the Post Office continues to increase, but the income and expenditure are much the same as they were last year. The former amounted to ₹1,16,451 and the latter to ₹1,16,441, and the balance in favour of Government to ₹742, money orders and postal notes being excluded from both sides of the account, and postage labels, the sale of which rose from ₹4,372 to ₹4,777, being excluded also.

Money Orders and postal notes amounting to ₹1,11,951 were issued against ₹1,09,310, and those paid amounted to ₹12,652 against ₹11,418.

22. *Medical and Sanitary.*—The sick and death rates among the male convicts in the Andamans are both slightly higher than those of the preceding year, the former having risen from 49·9 (the lowest on record) to 58·1 per mille, and the latter from 18·4 to 19·9, but they do not compare unfavourably with the averages of five years.

The total number of deaths was 234 against 202 during the preceding year, inclusive of the violent deaths shown in the margin.

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Executions	6	7
Murders	8	4
Suicide	3	7
Killed by Andamanese	1	...
Escaped convicts killed by Andamanese	6	...
Ditto ditto by Police	1	...
Drowned	2	1
Other causes	1	4
Snake bites	...	2
	28	25

The number of convicts in the Invalid gang fell from 514 to 464, and in the convalescent gang from 73 to 60 during the year.

The number of those in the lunatic ward rose from 79 to 90, and in the leper ward it fell from 46 to 40.

In the female jail the average sick-rate was 39·77 and the death-rate 16·21 per mille, against 37·01 and 11·73, respectively, during the preceding year.

At Camorta, Nicobars, the sick-rate was 81·7 against 72·3 during the preceding year, and the death-rate 26·5 against 28·9.

As usual the sick-rates among the Native Infantry and Police, who are relieved every three months, were higher than among the convicts who are kept there for years.

23. *Aborigines.*—There is nothing of interest to relate regarding the inhabitants of the main group of islands except that their numbers are becoming smaller and smaller, and it is evident that the race is dying out.

The endeavours to establish friendly relations with the inhabitants of Little Andaman have been continued.

Mr. Portman was placed on special duty for this purpose and proceeded to the Island in the end of October last. He remained there, with the exception of a short visit to Port Blair at Christmas time when he was accompanied by nine Little Andamanese, for two months and a half, and during this time he visited all the villages round the coast of the Island, of which he made a survey with the prismatic compass and chain. An interesting account of his visit will be found in Chapter XVII. A month afterwards another visit was made to the Island and all the natives seemed to be quite friendly, until the last day when an oldish man, discontented at having not received a present, nearly killed the Chief Engineer of the *Kwangtung* with a blow on the back of the head with an adze.

24. *Orphanage.*—The Andamanese Orphanage has been successfully managed throughout the year by Mr. Solomon, a Native Catechist, under the supervision of the Chaplain.

25. *Nicobars.*—Mr. E. H. Man continued in charge of the Nicobars during the year under review, and his report, which will be found in Chapter XVIII, shows that he has carried on his administration in a satisfactory manner.

The criminal statistics are so similar to those of the preceding year that they do not require comment.

The number of cattle in the Government farm increased from 921 to 1,007 head, and 120 head having been sent to Port Blair for slaughter, the actual increase was 22·85 per cent., almost the same as during the preceding year.

The estimated value of oil and oil cake manufactured fell from ₹3,383 to ₹1,726, the principal cause of the falling off being the same as that during the preceding year, namely, the reduced manufacture of cocoanut oil owing to the rising prices of the nuts.

Mr. Man has shown energy in carrying out local works and in planting out seedlings.

Forty-eight native crafts (cocoanut traders), their registered tonnage being 7,010 tons, visited the islands against 49 during the preceding year. It is estimated that five million nuts are exported, and that ten million consumed by the inhabitants.

Mr. Man attributes the absence of serious crime among the natives to the wholesome effect produced by the Steamer *Nancowry* moving about among the Islands.

26. *Survey.*—A survey of the Nicobar Islands has been completed in one season by a topographical survey party under Lieutenant-Colonel G. Strahan, R.E. The season was a very unhealthy one; tempestuous and rainy weather had to be encountered, and great difficulty and considerable danger were frequently experienced in landing on the surf beaten shores. These and all other difficulties were overcome and the completion of the work reflects great credit on Colonel Strahan and his party.

CHAPTER I.

POLICE.

Strength of the Force.—The force on the 31st March 1887 was 643 of all ranks, being 9 short of the established strength.

2. The following are the number of men of each caste as they stood on 1st April 1887, as compared with the sanctioned scale—

	Sanctioned scale.	Present on 1st April 1887.
Sikhs	260	315
Dogras	87	62
Punjabi-Hindus	85	69
Do. Musulmans	85	97
Hindustani Hindus	65	65
Do. Musulmans	70	33
Europeans	...	2
TOTAL	652	643

3. The following is a Comparative Statement of casualties in the force during 1885-86 and 1886-87.

NATURE OF CASUALTY.	1885-86.									1886-87.								
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Chief Constables.	SERGEANTS.			CONSTABLES.		TOTAL.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Chief Constables.	SERGEANTS.			CONSTABLES.		TOTAL.
				1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.					1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	
Resigned at own request	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	6
Do. for ill-health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Invalided	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6
Murdered	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convicted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Transferred to other Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	11	22	1	...	...	...	1	1	8	8	19

The casualties of the year are thus shewn to have been 19, against 22 last year. The number of resignations and men invalided are the same as last year. There were no murders, and the dismissals were less by two than the previous year. One of the deaths was that of Sirdar Thakoor Singh, the oldest Inspector in the Force, and the son of Sirdar Baghael Singh, Rai Bahadur, who had a short time before retired from the service. His death was caused by a fall from his pony.

4. *Discipline.*—The total number of offences committed by the men of the force is 27 as against 24 last year, a slight increase in the year under report. The conduct of the men has been on the whole satisfactory.

The following is a list of the 27 offences reported to have been committed by the men :—

Offences.	1885-86.				1886-87.				Remarks.
	Chief Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Chief Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	
Offering to procure a bribe to evade conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Irregularity on guard . .	...	1	6	7	...	2	4	6	
Neglect of duty . . .	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Insubordination . . .	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	
Disrespectful conduct . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
Drunkenness	...	...	3	3	1*	...	3	4	* Both offences committed by the same Chief Constable on the same date.
Absence without leave . .	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	4	
Creating a disturbance in a public place.	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	
Criminal conviction . . .	...	...	1	1	1*	...	...	1	
Associating with convicts . .	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Minor offences	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	
Total .	2	1	21	24	2	3	22	27	

5. *Drill.*—At the commencement of the dry season all the men of the Reserve at Head Quarters were paraded daily (the average on parade being about one hundred) and exercised in spring, squad and company drill. Each Division was also put through a course of position drill under its own officers, preparatory to performing the annual course of musketry. The men at out-stations were similarly exercised in squad and position drill by the officers in command and reliefs were as far as possible so arranged as to allow of all men of the Force undergoing a course of training at Head Quarters during the drill season.

6. *Musketry.*—During the year 579 Sergeants and Constables have been put through a course of musketry. The figure of merit obtained was 34·83 as against 33·88 last year, a small improvement but far from good. The District Superintendent of Police has taken all possible pains to train the men, but the duty is so heavy that he has been unable to give the necessary preliminary drill under trained supervision to improve the bad shots. The carbines have also not been examined since they were received in 1880, and many of them may be defective.

7. *Signalling.*—There are now 44 constable signallers in the force of whom 30 receive the signalling allowance regularly while working as signallers in Port Blair, and the remainder fill in turn temporary vaccancies.

8. *School.*—The average attendance at school was as follows :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Urdu	7·75	14·5
Nagri and Gurmukhi	9·25	6·27
Law	15·66	17·5

This is an improvement under Urdu and Law. The average attendance in the Urdu class being nearly double what it was last year. The examinations under paragraph 14 of the Police Manual have been held, and there are now 120 qualified Sergeants and Constables.

9. *Ponies.*—The expense of the pony establishment during the year has been Rs 1,475. This includes the cost of two fresh ponies.

10. *Cost of the Force.*—The cost of the force is as follows :—

	Port Blair.	Nicobars.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹
District Superintendent of Police	8,344	.....	8,344
Inspectors	7,010	.....	7,010
Chief Constables	5,986	814	6,800
Sergeants	12,977	957	13,934
Constables	88,028	4,203	92,231
Total Establishment	1,22,345	5,974	1,28,319
Travelling Expenses	1,122	.....	1,122
Contingencies, &c.	4,098	.....	4,098
Clothing	5,728	.....	5,728
GRAND TOTAL	1,33,293	5,974	1,39,267

The total cost during the preceding year was ₹1,39,660. The difference under the head Establishment is reported to be principally due to furlough pay of Sergeants and Constables earned in 1886-87 left over for payment in 1887-88. The increased expenditure under head Clothing is due to a larger purchase of drill than in the previous year, a portion of the clothing of 1885-86 having been made up of cloth paid for in the previous year.

11. *Pounds.*—The receipts from cattle pounds amounted to ₹736, and the allowance to the Pound keepers ₹470.

A comparative statement of cattle impounded during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 is given below :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Buffaloes	170	89
Bulls and Cows	1,930	2,090
Calves and pigs	643	712
Sheep, goats, kids and lambs	1,222	1,378
TOTAL	3,965	4,369

12. *Ferries.*—The management of the ferries is entrusted to the Police, and is reported under this head.

The ferries are as follows :—

1. Ross—Aberdeen
2. Viper—Jungli ghat
3. Haddo—Chatham, Hope Town
4. Viper—Elephant sheds

and are annually leased to contractors. The actual receipts from this source paid into the local treasury was ₹5,193 against ₹5,658 last year.

13. *Crime.*—Appendix II is a statement of crimes ascertained to have been committed in the Settlement by the free and convict population.

Of the 183 persons arrested in connection with these offences 62 free and 34 convicts were tried judicially, the remaining cases being convict cases were disposed of by Settlement Officers in their executive capacity.

14. There has been a decrease in crime during the year, the number of offences being 187 against 222 last year, and the amount of property stolen ₹1,811, of which ₹623 was recovered, against ₹1,828, of which ₹677 was recovered last year.

15. The diminution of offences has been under the sections of the Indian Penal Code, those under local and special laws being the same as last year.

It is satisfactory to note that the crime of theft and house-breaking compares very favourably with the figures of last year; they are as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Theft	68	42
House-breaking	61	46
TOTAL	129	88

16. There were *5 cases of murder and 4† of attempt at murder against 8 cases of murder and 3 of attempt at murder last year.

* Committed to Sessions 4
Acquitted by Magistrate 1
5

† Committed to Session 2
Died 1
Pending 1
4

There were no murders by free persons this year as against two of 1885-86.

17. The following are the particulars of the cases of murder or attempt at murder committed to the Sessions during the year and also of two cases which did not come to trial:—

18. *Life-convict No. 16,177 Mudaree Kuchara.*—This convict murdered female Nultea with a dhao on the 19th March 1886 from motives of jealousy. He then ripped himself open. Having been cured by the skill and care of Assistant Surgeon Gupta, he was tried and convicted of the murder, and, the sentence having been confirmed, was executed on the 8th July 1886.

19. *Life-convict No. 16,195 Ram Manjee.*—This convict was charged with having murdered convict Taju on the 24th April 1886 at the village of Protheropore, by striking him over the head with an axe. The accused denied his guilt but it was clearly established, and he was sentenced to be hanged, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 8th July 1886.

Jealousy on account of a woman was strongly suspected to have been the motive for the murder.

20. *Convict No. 19,340 Ram Nath Dass.*—On the morning of the 7th September 1886, on the road to Hope Town, this convict struck female Seeta several times with a dhao, from the effects of which she died. He alleged as his reason for killing her that after she had drained him of all his money, she had forsaken him for another man, and that on the morning of the murder she had abused him and his relatives, because he had no more money to give her. The accused voluntarily gave himself up at the Thana after he had committed the murder. He was sentenced to be hanged, and the sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 8th November 1886.

21. *Life-convict No. 4,157 B. Incha.*—About 7 A.M. on the 6th September, a party of convicts were engaged in lifting a heavy iron frame containing a newly-made mould in the foundry at Shore Point. The end of the frame at which the accused was was either not raised or it dropped, and the Petty Officer gave the accused a push which caused him to stagger away and the Petty Officer himself assisted in raising the frame. Three hours after, as the Petty Officer was stooping over a mould, the accused struck him a violent blow on the back of the head, and then a second which fractured a finger, the weapon used being a hammer weighing 4lb. The first blow caused insensibility, laid bare the skull and caused symptoms of concussion of the brain. In his defence the accused stated that the Petty Officer asked him for a rupee, and on

his refusing to give it, the Petty Officer abused him, whereupon he struck him a blow with the hammer, but not with the intention of killing him. The Court, however, held that his premeditated intention was to kill, and sentenced him to be hanged, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 27th November 1886.

22. *Life-convict No. 17,506 Mohan Ali.*—On the 28th November, the accused went into the house of one female Massoo and committed a murderous assault (10 blows) on her with a dhao. He owned to striking her with the dhao once while in a state of intoxication, and alleged, as his reason for so doing, that she had carried on an intimacy with him for some years, had got all his money out of him, and had then thrown him over for another man. He was convicted of the charge and sentenced to death, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on 1st February 1887.

23. *Life-convicts, Nos. 1,384B, Akbar, and 883B, Noorahamed Khan.*—On the evening of the 18th November, a labouring convict named Budha was found to be missing at the Shoal Bay Camp, and search was in vain made for him. On the evening of the 22nd November, a corpse was found in a stream 600 or 700 paces from the camp. It was in a very decomposed state, but it bore marks of violence, and the hands and legs were tied with a piece of rope. The medical evidence went to prove that death was caused from injuries inflicted on the head by some heavy blunt instrument. The body was identified as that of Budha, and the two accused were charged with the murder. The Sessions Judge after a very careful inquiry found that there was no evidence against the accused. In accordance with Section 289 C. P. Code, they were not called upon to enter on their defence and were acquitted of the charge preferred against them.

24. *Life-convict No. 891B, Ganpat.*—On the 2nd October 1886, the ration mate at Shore Point reported to the Jemadar in charge at that station that No. 20,034 Shamiruddeen, Paharawalla at the Shore Point Bund, had not come to draw his rations that day. The Jemadar sent a party of convicts to the hut of the paharawalla to find out why he did not draw his rations. The Party did not find the Paharawalla in his hut, but they discovered a pool of blood there. A further search was made, when the body of Shamiruddeen was found at a distance of about 300 yards from the hut covered with wounds. The Medical Officer reported that the death of the convict appeared to have occurred on the evening of the 1st October 1886.

From inquiries instituted by the Police, No. 891B, Ganpat, a labouring convict at Shore Point, was strongly suspected of the murder, because he was formerly Paharawalla at the bund, where he used to catch fish for sale and had planted vegetables: he derived an income from this source and felt aggrieved at not being put back in his former place on his discharge from hospital. He was, therefore, sent up for trial before the first Assistant Superientendent, who discharged him for want of sufficient evidence.

25. *Life-convict No. 24367 Dini Rai.*—On the 18th February 1887, labouring convict Dini Rai, No. 24367, made an attempt to murder another convic- named Tekaram near the Aberdeen barracks, by cutting him with a razor. The would-be murderer effected his escape, and next morning his body was discovered with the throat cut near a bush in the vicinity of barrack No. 5 at Aberdeen. The Medical Officer reported that the accused had committed suicide. The motive of the crime was jealousy.

CHAPTER II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

There has been no alteration during the year in the powers exercised by the several Criminal Courts in this Administration.

2. A return of criminal cases disposed of by the several Magisterial Courts and a comparative statement shewing the number of persons brought to trial during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 will be found in Appendices (III and IV).

3. During the year under review the aggregate number of cases in which free persons were concerned was 45, the same number as that of the previous year, but the number of persons concerned increased from 46 to 62 as shown in the following table:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
In bailable offences	19	38
In non-bailable offences	15	9
Under special and local laws	12	15
TOTAL	46	62

The results of the trial were as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Convicted	29	34
Committed	5	...
Acquitted	12	23
Compromised	...	5
TOTAL	46	62

4. The increase in the number of persons is mainly under the head of "bailable" offences, these having increased from 19 to 38. Many of these were petty cases of assault under Section 352 of the Indian Penal Code. There was a decrease under the head of "non-bailable" offences.

5. The fines imposed amounted to ₹796, of which ₹736 were realized, as compared with ₹641 and ₹441, respectively, of last year.

6. The offences committed by convicts, but dealt with in the Magistrate's Courts, are as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Cases	21	23
Persons	26	35*

* 1 from last year.

The results of trial were:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Convicted	10	20
Committed	10	10*
Acquitted and discharged	5	4
Pending	1	1
TOTAL	26	35

* Includes 1 from last year.

7. Taking together the cases of both free persons and convicts before the Magistrate's Court, the following results were obtained:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Cases	66	67
Persons	72	97

showing an increase of 25 in the number of persons brought to trial during the year, but, as shown by preceding statements, this increase was entirely in trivial cases.

8. The general distribution of the cases in the several Courts was as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Court of Deputy Superintendent	12	18
Court of other Magistrates	54	48
Pending	...	1
TOTAL	66	67

9. Six cases of murder and attempt at murder were tried by Sessions Court during the year under report, as against ten cases in 1885-86.

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Murder	8	4
Attempts	2	2
TOTAL	10	6

10. Appendix V shows the nature of cases disposed of by the Sessions Court during 1886-87 and the sentences awarded. Eight cases and ten persons, all convicts, were tried during the year.

11. The results of the Sessions trials, as compared with those of the preceding year, were as follows:—

	1885-86. Persons.	1886-87. Persons.
Sentenced to death	9	5
Term imprisonments	5	3
Acquittals	1	2
TOTAL	15	10

12. *Appeals and Revisions.*—Three appeals from the decisions of the District and Subordinate Magistrates were presented to the Sessions Judge, who rejected two, and ordered that further evidence be taken in the third case on certain points, which resulted in a modification of the Magistrate's decision. One of the cases rejected was under the Andaman and Nicobar Regulation—breach of an abkari license.

The District Magistrate reports that there were during the year three appeals from the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates to his Court. One against the sentence of the Extra Assistant Superintendent, Western Division, which was rejected; one against the sentence of the First Assistant Superintendent, which was dismissed; and the third from the decision of the Extra Assistant Superintendent, Eastern Division, which was quashed.

13. There have been 24 inquest proceedings during the year.

14. The number of witnesses examined before the Session Court was 61, or on an average of 7 in each case.

15. *Duration of trial.*—The average period during which the cases were on the Sessions file was 1·06 days, and the Court sat on those days on which there were any cases for hearing.

CHAPTER III.

JAILS.

The number of convicts in the Settlement at the end of the year was as follows :—

		Males.	Females.	Port Blair.	Nicobars.
Charge and control of convicts in Barracks and for petty detailed Police duty.	Jemadars, labouring	9	1	10	1
	„ self-supporters	12	...	12	...
	Tindals, labouring	34	...	34	...
	„ self-supporters	34	3	37	...
	Peons, labouring	138	6	144	3
	„ self-supporters	22	...	22	...
	Orderlies, labouring	343	8	351	12
	„ self-supporters	8	3	11	...
	Convict Police Peons	3	...	3	...
			Total	624	16
Labouring convicts (male).	1st class on ₹2 and rations			37	...
	„ ₹1-12 „			74	...
	„ ₹1-8 „			105	...
	„ ₹1-4 „			501	12
	2nd class, grade A, on ₹1			1,494	50
	„ „ B, on annas 12			2,002	98
	3rd class, on rations only			2,394	85
	Punishment chain-gang			280	14
	Invalid gangs			462	...
			Total	7,409	259
Labouring convicts (female).	1st class, grade A, on annas 8 and rations			117	...
	„ „ B, „ „			120	...
	2nd class on rations only			114	...
			Total	351	...
In departmental employ.	Office orderlies			9	...
	English writers			1	...
	Mohurrirs			3	...
	Compounders and ward coolies			33	3
	Press man			1	...
	S. S. Government servants			36	2
			Total	83	5
	Servants, domestic			43	1
	Self-supporters			3,078	27
			Total	3,121	28
			Grand Total	11,588	308
				11,896	

making a total of 11,896 compared with 11,867 of the preceding year.

2. The average strength throughout the year rose from 11,557 to 12,036, the details of which are shewn in the following table :—

	Labouring convicts.		Self-supporters.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Port Blair	7,995	365	2,615	759	10,610	1,124
Camorta	272	...	23	7	295	7
Total	8,267	365	2,638	766	10,905	1,131
	8,632		3,404		12,036	

3. Statistics shewing the causes of increase and decrease during the year are given in Appendix VI.

The convicts received during the year were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From Calcutta	745	51	796
„ Madras	88	3	91
„ Burma	457	...	457
TOTAL	1,290	54	1,344
Locally convicted during the year	7	...	7
TOTAL INCREASE	1,297	54	1,351

Two convicts who escaped in previous years were recaptured during the year and the gross increase thereby became 1,353.

4. The following were the casualties during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1) Released—				
On appeal	2	1	...	...
On expiry of sentence	335	1	378	...
On payment of fine	3	2	9	...
Jubilee releases*—	...	...	300	30
(a) Under one-sixth remission rule	10	...	11	...
(b) Under 20 years' rule	110	9	197	21
(c) For conspicuous gallantry and devotion in the service of Government.	2	...	4	1
(d) Old and infirm convicts of the invalid gang, absolutely	11	2	20	4
(d) Old and infirm convicts of the invalid gang, conditionally on police surveillance.	...	...	2	...
(e) Released under the 25 years' rule, absolutely	3	...	2	...
(e) Released under the 25 years' rule, conditionally on police surveillance.	6	...	26	...
(f) For other reasons	...	39	4	63
TOTAL	482	54	953	119
(2) Transferred to India to undergo sentence	23	...	3	...
(3) Died	197	13	220	19
(4) Executed	6	...	7	...
(5) Runaways at large at end of year	7	...	3	...
TOTAL	715	67	1,186	138
GRAND TOTAL	782		1,324	

There has thus been a net increase of 29 in the number of convicts.

* A telegram was received from the Home Department directing the release on the 16th February 1887, with suitable ceremony of:—

(a) Well-conducted life-convicts who were not mutineers, dacoits, or against whose release special orders existed, provided they had spent 12 years in the Settlement and 17 years altogether in confinement;

(b) Wives of the above who had spent 13 years in confinement;

(c) Well-conducted term convicts, whose terms of imprisonment would expire on or before the 16th February 1888; and

(d) Recommendations to be made for release of well-conducted dacoits who had spent 15 years in the Settlement and 22 years in confinemment, but the total of life and term prisoners to be released not to exceed 400. The Superintendent accordingly selected for this boon ordinary male life-convicts 150, wives of above 30, term male convicts 150, dacoits 50, and wives of dacoits 20. The ordinary male life and term convicts with the wives of the former were publicly released on Jubilee day at parades held for the purpose at the different stations, their names as well as those of the dacoits and their wives who were recommended for release were read out by Officers of the Settlement, who explained to the convicts the reason for the grace which had been shown to them.

5. The following statistics in connection with the return called for by the Secretary of State, in Despatch No. 32 (Judicial), dated 13th December 1883, are appended :—

(*a*) Term-convicts released under the one-sixth remission rule.

Remissions granted.

Above one, and not exceeding three months.	Above three, and not exceeding six months,	Above six months, and not exceeding one year.	Above one, and not exceeding two years.	Above two, and not exceeding five years.	Total number released in the year.
3	3	1	2	2	11

These releases are principally of petty officers, in accordance with paragraph 408 of the Andaman and Nicobar Manual, but they include two Andamanese who were locally convicted and released by the Chief Commissioner under Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(*b*) Two hundred and eighteen convicts were released under the 20 years' rule, and the periods passed by them in transportation and imprisonment are shown in the following table :—

Number released.	Time spent in transportation.	Number released.	Time spent in imprisonment.
	Years.		Years.
1	11	96	20
1	12	60	21
2	13	18	22
1	14	16	23
1	16	10	24
10	18	6	25
34	19	4	26
98	20	3	27
34	21	3	28
10	22	1	38
11	23	1	39
7	24	.....	.....
4	25	.....	.....
4	26	.....	.....
218	.....	218	.....

(*c*) The following is a brief statement of the particulars of the cases in which convicts were released during the year for conspicuous gallantry and devotion in the service of Government :—

(1) No. 25,778, Bala, a term-convict of seven years, was released after he had served 6 years and 8 months of his sentence for having pursued a convict who had murdered another, and was escaping, knife in hand, by swimming from Viper Island to the main land. Bala, being a stronger swimmer, headed the murderer, who tried to strike him with his knife; he, however, splashed water in his face and compelled him to return to Viper where he was arrested.

(2) Life-convict Fuzl Ahmed, No. 14652, who gallantly saved the life of a female self-supporter and seized her would-be murderer, was released after 19 years and 2 months in imprisonment and 18 years and 1 month in transportation.

(3) Life-convict Bonomalee Pal, No. 15133, was released after 18 years and 8 months in imprisonment and 17 years and 9 months in transportation for gallant conduct in arresting a murderer who made a violent resistance and wounded him.

(4) Female life-convict Nekan, No. 14990, the wife of self-supporter convict Hajee, No. 14913, was released under the 20 years' rule and for gallant conduct in having been instrumental in saving the life of a female convict when attacked by another convict with dangerous weapons. Her husband who had passed only 19 years and 4 months in imprisonment, was, under these special circumstances, granted his release, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 405 of the Andaman and Nicobar Manual.

(5) Life-convict Mukhun Lal, No. 16000, was released after passing 18 years and 10 months in imprisonment and 16 years and 8 months in transportation for having in April 1883 assisted in the arrest of two convicts who had murdered one British soldier and were pursuing another soldier with intent to murder him.

(*d*) Twenty-six invalid-gang and other convicts, whose health had broken down in transportation, were released after the periods passed by them in imprisonment and transportation noted in the following table :—

Number released.	Time spent in transportation.	Number released.	Time spent in imprisonment.
	Years.		Years.
1	10	1	14
1	13	1	15
3	15	1	16
3	16	6	17
5	17	6	18
6	18	2	19
3	19	4	20
2	20	2	21
1	21	1	22
1	24	1	25
...	...	1	28
TOTAL 26.	...	26.	...

(*e*) Life-convicts released under the 25 years' rule for dacoits :—

Number released.	Time spent in transportation.*
	Years.
3	25
12	26
5	27
5	28
1	29
1	30
1	35
TOTAL . 28	...

* NOTE.—In Home Department letter No. 744, dated the 28th October 1886, the Governor General in Council was pleased to decide that the term of 25 years to be served by a life-convict under sentence of transportation for dacoity before he becomes eligible for release from Port Blair shall count from the date of sentence, and not from the date of arrival in the Andamans.

(*f*) Released for other reasons. Of those released under this head are included 63 women released along with their husbands; 2 male life-convicts, released after 14 years and 2 months in imprisonment with reference to the special circumstances connected with their case; 1 released after 19 years and 4 months in imprisonment in order to accompany his wife female Nekan to India, who was released for an act of gallantry; 1 released after 19 years in imprisonment on a petition preferred to the Government of India by his free wife, who accompanied and resided in transportation with him for nearly 19 years.

Number released.	Time spent in transportation.	Number released.	Time spent in imprisonment.
	Years.		Years.
1	11	1	12
1	12	1	13
2	13	3	14
13	14	14	15
13	15	15	16
7	16	4	17
3	17	7	18
11	18	6	19
5	19	6	20
7	20	5	21
3	21	4	22
1	26	1	28
TOTAL . 67	.....	67	.....

6. The crimes for which the prisoners at Port Blair and the Nicobars (31st March 1877) were originally transported are given in Appendix VII.

7. Appendix VIII exhibits the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts.

This return shews that there were in the Settlement at the end of the year:—

		Present of total.
42	Christians, or	·35
2,978	Mahomedans, or	25·04
7,799	Hindus, or	65·56
977	Budhists, or	8·21
100	Other religions, or	·84

The 42 Christians enumerated above consist of 1 European, 1 Eurasian and 40 Natives.

8. Appendix IX shews the classes of convicts according to the terms of their sentence.

Out of 11,896 convicts present at the end of the official year 9,122 or 76·68 per cent. were life-convicts, and 2,744 or 23·32 per cent. term-convicts.

9. Appendix X shews the number of convicts who were employed as guards, warders and work overseers in the Settlement during the year.

The average percentage of convict-warders, &c., to average number of prisoners is for Port Blair 5·37, as against 5·57 last year; and for the Nicobars 3·97 as against 6·59, the total average being 5·33 as against 5·59. The sanctioned percentage is 8.

Of the 640 convicts so employed, 218 or 34·06 per cent. are shown from the returns to have been punished during the year, an increase of 3·98 per cent. on last year's figures.

10. Appendix XI shews the state of education of the convicts received during the year. Of the 1,290 male convicts transported, 1,047 (81·16) were unable to read and write; 150 (11·63) were able to read and write a little; and 93 (7·21) were able to read and write well.

Of the 54 women transported, 50 (92·60) per cent. were unable to read and write, and 4 (7·40) per cent. were able to read and write a little.

11. *Jail Manufacture.*—The estimated value of Jail manufacture during the year under report is calculated at ₹3,03,383, against ₹3,50,644 of previous year. This has been chiefly used on local works. All material and labour supplied to the Public Works Department are charged to each work, so that there is now a record of what each public work would have cost if cash expenditure had been incurred on account of labour and local material.

12. *Convict clothing.*—This is manufactured at the female jail. There were at work on the last day of the year 106 looms fitted up with fly shuttles, exclusive of 20 looms put up in the refractory ward. The task exacted from the women is as follows:—

5	yards of 40″ wide, per woman per day.			
6	„ kurthas or dhoties of 30″ wide per woman per day.			
7	„ angochas	25	„	„
6	lb cotton opening		„	„
6	„ spool-winding		„	„

The outturn of the factory is reported to be—

Kurthas	14,555
Dhoties	19,204
Angochas	20,408
Saries	813

These articles were manufactured at a cash expenditure of ₹17,215. Had they been imported from India, they would have cost ₹32,086, a cash saving of ₹14,870 was thus effected; and if the nominal value of the convict labour expended in the manufacture were included, there would still be a saving of ₹8,355. Moreover, as explained in previous reports, weaving affords suitable intramural employment for the women.

13. The strength of the female Jail has again fallen this year. It stood at 397 at the commencement and 368 at the end of the year. A representation on the subject was made to the Government of India, and it is hoped that there will be an augmentation in the number of female convicts deported to the Settlement.

14. The weaving of fancy cloth, table covers, dhurries, &c., was continued throughout the year. The receipts from this source is reported to have amounted to ₹1,531, and the expenditure for cotton ₹326, the nominal convict labour is put down at ₹178.

15. The female jail continues to supply a file of women daily to the Commissariat Department for soojee-sifting and cleaning wheat. This work was formerly done by self-supporting women who were paid at the rate of 6 annas a day: 6,651 women are shewn to have been thus employed throughout the year causing a saving of over ₹200 per mensem to Government.

16. *Laundry.*—This has continued throughout the year, but has not been attended with any great success.

17. *Blanket factory.*—Eight thousand and seventy-six blankets and 1,790 blankets-coats were manufactured at Viper at a total cash cost of ₹11,947. This is at the rate of ₹1-5$\frac{3}{4}$ for each blanket and 0-10-7$\frac{5}{8}$ for every blanket-coat; against ₹1-9-4$\frac{1}{2}$ and ₹1-0-1 1 of the previous year, and if the nominal value of the convict labour expended in the manufacture were included, the cost would be ₹3-6-1$\frac{3}{4}$ per blanket and ₹1-11-1$\frac{3}{8}$ per blanket-coat. This is considerably above what they would cost in India, but the factory furnishes suitable work for a number of invalids, and there is considerable saving in cash expenditure.

18. *Rattan.*—A small number of able-bodied and invalid convicts were employed throughout the year in making chairs, fancy baskets, &c., the sale of which realized ₹718. This is only about half the amount realized during the previous year, the decrease being due to the number of able-bodied convicts employed in this work having been reduced.

19. *Salt.*—All the salt required for the Settlement is manufactured in the Northern District. The District Officer reports having supplied to the Commissariat Department 259,587lb of common salt and 6,300lb of refined salt during the year.

20. Brick and lime-kilns have been successfully worked. The Northern District maufactured 1,109,230 and the Southern District 760,000 bricks. Bull's patent French kiln was at work during the dry season and turned out good well-burnt bricks. The number of tiles made was 297,700.

21. *Fisheries.*—The fish required for issue to convicts as rations has been obtained through the aid of self-supporting fishermen and by labouring convict

fishing gangs. The Executive Commissariat Officer reports that he has obtained this year 20,711lb from self-supporters and 186,857lb from Government gangs, against 10,925lb from the former and 141,958lb from the latter last year.

22. *Labouring convicts.*—The statement below shows the daily average number (omitting fractions) of labouring convicts employed in the several departments throughout the year:—

	Commissariat.		Marine.		Forests.		Medical.		Total.		Settlement and miscellaneous.		Grand total.	
	Port Blair.	Nicobars.	Port Blair.	Nicobars.	Port Blair.	Nicobars.	Port Blair.	Nicobars.	Port Blair.	Nicobars.	Port Blair.	Nicobars.	Port Blair.	Nicobars.
1885-86 .	159	5	609	11	183	...	224	12	1,175	28	6,092	198	7,267	226
1886-87 .	141	5	681	11	419	...	194	11	1,435	27	6,182	218	7,617	245

23. On the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, all well-behaved male convicts of the first class who were not self-supporters were allowed to take self-supporters' tickets; all well-behaved male convicts of the second class were allowed to count 9 months towards advancement to the first class; all well-behaved male convicts were allowed to count 12 months towards advancement to the second class; all well-behaved female convicts of the first class were allowed to count 6 months qualifying service towards advancement to ticket, marriage, entry into service, &c.; and all well-behaved women in the second class were allowed to count 9 months towards advancement to the first class.

24. Appendix XIII shews the number and nature of convict offences committed and punishments inflicted during the year.

The offences of convict self-supporters are entered according to villages, whilst those of labouring convicts are recorded by Divisions and Districts. The offences of the convicts under the Sections of the Indian Penal Code include those shewn in the Police and Magisterial returns.

25. The average daily number of convicts has risen from 11,557 in 1,885-86 to 12,036 in the present year, and the total number of offences from 1,802 to 2,257. Of the 2,257 reported to have been committed, 373 are shewn to have been offences under Sections of the Indian Penal Code and special laws, leaving 1,884 or 83·5 of the total offences under clauses 2 to 13 of Section 162 of the Andaman and Nicobar Manual. This shews a very slight decrease (·4 per cent.) in the offences classified under the Sections of the Indian Penal Code.

The Southern District self-supporting convicts are shewn to have committed 26 Indian Penal Code offences this year, against 32 last year, and the Northern District self-supporters 24, as against 29 last year.

26. The percentage of offences to strength during the past five years is shewn in the margin. There has been an increase of 3·15 per cent. in the offences committed by the males and 3·69 per cent. in those committed by the females. The increase in the number of punishments has taken place amongst the labouring convicts and is reported to be due in a great measure to pressure having been placed on Jemadars and other petty officers to report trifling breaches of discipline instead of suppressing them as they would only too gladly do if permitted. The offences

Year.	Male.	Female.
1882-83 . .	14·75	18·44
1883-84 . .	15·87	12·50
1884-85 . .	14·40	25·01
1885-86 . .	15·05	20·35
1886-87 . .	18·20	24·04

occurred principally under the following headings, the number reported under each for the two years being as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
(5) Interrupting order and discipline	514	676
(6) Disobedience to the order of any officer or subordinate officer	111	169
(7) Failing to observe a bye-law	93	144
(8) Idleness or negligence at work	403	455
Under other clauses	377	440
TOTAL	1,498	1,884

It may be mentioned that the increase has almost entirely taken place on the Northern District, which throughout the year has been under Colonel Wimberley and Mr. Tuson, both very efficient officers.

27. The offences of the females as stated in former reports consist chiefly of idleness and carelessness in work connected with the weaving factory.

28. Although the percentage of offences to strength has slightly increased as shown above, it still continues to bear favourable comparison with that of the Jails of other Provinces as the following figures taken from the last reports which have been received show—

Province.	Year.	Average strength.	Number of offences.	Percentage of offences to strength.
Madras	1884-85	7,196	4,790	66·56
North-West Provinces	1886	18,615	6,429	34·53
British Burma	1885-86	6,653	6,761	101·62
Hyderabad	1885-86	1,016	332	32·67
Assam	1885-86	1,276	862	67·55
Andamans	1886-87	12,036	2,257	18·75

29. The total number of corporal punishments awarded during the year is 274, being at the rate of 2·51 per cent. on the average daily strength, a reduction on the number and ratio of the previous year, in which 305 flogging were administered, giving a percentage of 2·94. These rates continue to compare favourably with those of Indian Jails, as shown in the following table, extracted from the latest returns in this office—

Province.	Daily average number of convicts.	Number of floggings.	Percentage of floggings.
Madras	6,849	378	5·5
North-West Provinces	17,692	834	4·71
British Burma	6,587	488	7·40
Hyderabad	981	14	1·42
Assam	1,241	169	13·61
Andamans	10,905	274	2·51

When flogging is administered, a piece of thin unbleached long cloth is now tightly stretched round the breech of the culprit and fastened in front. This does not apparently lessen the pain of the flogging, but it prevents the parts being so lacerated that the sufferer has to go to Hospital.

30. *Punishment chain-gang.*—The strength of the punishment chain-gang on the 31st March 1887, as shown in Appendix XIV, was 294, being an increase of 64 as compared with the strength on 31st March 1886. This number includes those prisoners of previous years whose terms of chain-gang imprisonment had not expired prior to the close of the year.

31. *Escapes and re-captures.*—Appendix XV exhibits details of the escapes and re-captures effected during the year.

The number of escapes was 40 against 36 in the previous year. The largest batch which attempted to escape during the year was one of 7 convicts of Pahargaon in the Southern District, who escaped on the 19th May. They were all re-captured one after the other by the 14th of the following month.

1882-83	73
1883-84	45
1884-85	47
1885 86	36
1886-87	40

32. Of the 40 who escaped 37 were re-captured during the year, leaving three at large at close, and they were shortly after re-captured.

No boat escapes were effected during the year.

33. *Self-supporters.*—The number of self-supporters holding tickets at the end of the year was 3,225, of whom 2,508 were men and 717 women. This shows a decrease of 161 men and 61 women as compared with the figures of the previous year. Tickets were granted to 320 males and 99 females, and 641 were struck off the list for the causes shewn below.—

Nature of casualties.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Unable to support themselves and remanded to labour	48	6	54
Remanded to labour, service not being required by employer	14	13	27
Punished and reduced to labouring classes	49	14	63
Died	57	14	71
Released	313	113	426
TOTAL	481	160	641

During the previous year the casualties above enumerated aggregated 333. The number of releases was abnormal owing to the Jubilee remissions.

34. The percentage of self-supporters punished and reduced to labouring ranks during the year is 1·95 as against 2·21 during the last year and 2·69 for the five preceding years. The conduct of the self-supporters during the year has been satisfactory.

35. The following statement shews the occupation selected by the 320 men and 99 women to whom tickets as self-supporters have been granted during the year:—

Servants, domestic and agricultural	121
Servants, Government employ	7
Cultivators	172
Milk and poultry sellers	7
Wives of self-supporters	72
Others	40
TOTAL	419

36. Appendix XVI exhibits the occupation and calling of the conditionally-released and self-supporting convicts.

On the 31st March 1886, there were present 40 male and 8 female conditionally-released convicts. During the year 22 were released (21 absolutely and 1 conditionally on Police surveillance in India), and 1 died. The number of conditionally-released convicts was therefore 25 on the 31st March 1887, of whom 20 were males and 5 females.

37. The agricultural produce purchased by the Commissariat Department from self-supporters and other cultivators amounted to R30,319 as against R39,891 last year. Dhaie and milk to the extent of R15,170 was also purchased from self-supporters by the Commissariat Department during the year. The total purchases from self-supporters on all heads is shown to be R56,452 against R64,793 last year. This however represents but a small proportion of the total value of their produce, as, before selling to the Commissariat Department, the self-supporters provide for their own wants and that of their cattle, and they also sell largely to free residents, the number of whom is increasing.

	Quantity.	Value.
		R
Dhall .	36,484	917
Ghoor .	5,437	340
Indian corn	1,090,475	17,039
Paddy .	276,631	4,322
Rice . .	3,299	103
Toddy .	5,539½	1,385
Turmerick .	23,636	1,477
Vegetables .	454,648	4,736
TOTAL .	...	30,319

38. *Village conservancy.*—Self-supporters in each convict village are required to turn out weekly with their hoes, &c., one day in the week from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. for employment under their village Choudris and Chowkidars in draining the land in the immediate vicinity of their houses and otherwise improving their village sites. Main roads passing through villages are kept in repair by Government, but all side roads, cattle paths, small bridges over drain, &c., in and about the villages are kept in order by the villagers. Free persons resident in convict villages, who do not desire to join the working gangs and self-supporters who are excused working on those gangs, are required to pay an extra conservancy fee of two annas a month. All villagers are required to grow two trees per hut occupied by them.

39. *Marriages.*—The number of marriages sanctioned during the year was 82, exactly the same number as during the previous year.

CHAPTER IV.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Powers.—There has been no alteration in the powers exercised by the several Civil Courts in this Administration which remain as follows:—

Chief Commissioner.—Sudr or highest Court of Appeal.

Deputy Superintendent.—Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction and Appellate Court, in respect to decisions and orders of 1st Assistant Superintendent and Officer in charge, Nicobars, also Assistant and Extra Assistant Superintendents' Courts.

First Assistant Superintendent.—Suits of every description under R5,000 in value or amount.

Officer-in charge, Nicobars.—Suits of every description under R500 in value or amount.

Assistant and Extra Assistant Superintendents.—Suits under R100 in value or amount.

2. During the year under review there has been a large falling off in the number and value of the civil suits instituted; there having been only 105 suits in 1886-87 against 136 in 1885-86, whilst their value fell from ₹18,577 in 1885-86 to ₹7,163 in 1886-87.

3. The following abstract gives the statistics of the past five years :—

Years.	No. of suits.	Value. ₹
1882-83	179	25,414
1883-84	145	8,730
1884-85	140	19,765
1885-86	136	18,577
1886-87	105	7,163

The value of suits instituted and the manner in which they are disposed of, are given in Appendix XVII.

4. The distribution of the work as regards the original suits has been as follows :—

Court of	Number of Suits. 1885-86.	1886-87.
Deputy Superintendent	2	*Nil.*
First Assistant ditto	37	22
Divisional Courts.		
Ross Division	17	12
Eastern do.	35	25
Western do.	27	35
Northern do.	11	3
Southern do.	7	8
	136	105

5. The results of the disposal of the suits were as follows :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Judgment for plaintiff	97	71
Ditto defendant	8	12
Dismissed, rejected, &c.	34	15
Compromised	6	3
Pending	...	4
Total	145*	105

* (Inclusive of 9 pending cases of 1884-85.)

6. The values in detail of the suits are as follows compared with the return of last year:—

	Amount.	Number of suits.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.
	₹	₹	₹
Value not exceeding	10	24	11
" "	50	46	47
" "	75	19	15
" "	100	9	5
" "	200	20	13
" "	300	8	6
" "	400	3	...
" "	500	3	1
" "	1,000	3	1
" "	5,000	2	...
" "	10,000	1	...
Net estimable in money	...	3	6
Insolvency jurisdiction	...	1	...
Intestate and testamentary jurisdiction	...	1	4

7. The following statement shows in detail proceedings for the execution of decrees:—

Total number of suits in 1886-87.	Number of suits in which no steps for execution of decrees were taken through the Court.	Number in which satisfaction was registered without execution proceedings.	Number of applications for execution of decrees.	Satisfaction obtained		Total amount realized by execution sales.
				In full.	In part.	
						₹ a. p.
105	8	13	53	25	23	1,521 14 3

8. The number of appeals to the Deputy Superintendent's Court was 22—

From decrees of—	1885-86.	1886-87.
First Assistant Superintendent	4	5
Divisional Courts.		
Ross	5	...
Eastern	6	9
Western	3	8
Northern	1	...
Southern	1	...
Total	20	22

The result of these appeals was as follows:—

Appeals dismissed	2
Decree of Lower Court confirmed	11
Ditto ditto reversed or modified	8
Remanded for re-trial	1

9. The following table shows the result of appeals distributed according to the Courts from whose decrees preferred:—

Court of—	Appeals adverse.			Appeal successful. Decree modified or reversed.
	Rejected.	Dismissed.	Decree of Lower Court confirmed.	
First Assistant Superintendent	...	...	3	2 Reversed.
Divisional Courts.				
Ross	...	...	...	
Eastern	...	2	4	3 Reversed.
Western	...	...	4	3 Reversed, 1 remanded for re-trial.
Northern	...	...	...	
Southern	...	...	...	

Six of these appeals were tried before Lieutenant-Colonel Wimberley, Deputy Superintendent, and the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, except in one case in which it was rejected on a question of jurisdiction.

The remaining 16 appeals came before Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Birch, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, who confirmed the decisions of the Lower Courts in eight cases only, reversed them in five, modified them in two, and remanded one case for re-trial.

Of the cases which were reversed, one was on account of an error not affecting the merits of the case, and on appeal to the High Court, the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed; one was on a question of costs amounting to R5-2-0, and the other three cases were respectively for the small sums of R55-4-0, R12-0-0, and R14-12-0.

Of the two cases which were modified, one was as to costs only, amounting to R6-8-0 and in the other R5-14-0 was allowed by the Appellate Court out of a claim for R25 which had been rejected by the Lower Court.

In the case which was remanded for re-trial, the result of the second trial was the same as that of the first.

This explanation is considered necessary, as at first sight the proportion of cases in which the decisions of the Lower Courts were not upheld appears to be very high.

10. Seven appeals were made to the High Court from the appellate decrees of the Deputy Superintendent's Court, and with one exception all the decrees of the Deputy Superintendent were upheld.

11. *Process fees.*—The value of process-fees aggregated R185 as against R156 in 1885-86.

12. *Stamps.*—There has been a falling off in the sale of Court-fee stamps (adhesive and impressed) this year of ₹939, the figures of the two years being as follows :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	₹	₹
Adhesive	3,860	3,676
Impressed	1,275	520
TOTAL	5,135	4,196

There were sold during the year 2,312 one-anna and 4,788 eight-anna Court-fee stamps, as against 1,824 of the former and 4,320 of the latter last year. Only 15 stamps of over ₹10 in value were sold in 1886-87.

Non-judicial stamps to the value of ₹376 were sold during the year as against ₹246 of the previous year.

13. The receipts from Court-fee labels and impressed stamps for the past five years are shown in the following table :—

YEAR.	Court-fee.	Impressed.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹
1882-83	5,382	290	5,672
1883-84	3,669	210	3,879
1884-85	3,671	720	4,391
1885-86	3,860	1,275	5,135
1886-87	3,676	520	4,196

14. Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Birch acted as Deputy Superintendent from the 20th March to the 18th June, and again from the 5th November to the close of the year; during the remainder of the year the appointment was held by the permanent incumbent Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Wimberley.

CHAPTER V.

REGISTRATION.

The receipts from the Registration Office has risen from ₹145 last year to ₹211 during the year under report. This is still 27 per cent. short of expenditure, but as explained in previous reports, the Registration Office is a useful institution which should be maintained. To it is chiefly due the satisfactory decrease in litigation which has taken place.

2. Sub-joined is a comparative statement of the transactions of the Registry Office for the past five years :—

YEAR.	No. of Documents.		VALUE.	
	Book I.	Book IV.	Book I.	Book IV.
1882-83	8	420	12,309	35,631 4 0
1883-84	...	343	*Nil.*	25,720 4 8
1884-85	...	132	*Nil.*	11,124 0 0
1885-86	...	99	*Nil.*	8,476 0 0
1886-87	...	155	*Nil.*	5,690 8 0

From the above it will be seen that 155 documents were registered in Book IV during the year against 99 during the preceding year, but that the aggregate value of the documents had fallen from ₹8,476 to ₹5,690-8-0.

3. *Average value of transactions registered.*— The average value of the documents registered was ₹42-12-6.

4. *Optional Registration.*—Forty-five of the documents registered in Book IV were of a nature which rendered their registration optional, and registration was compulsory with regard to the remaining 110, one or both parties interested in them being convicts.

5. *Nature of Instruments registered.*—Of the total number of documents registered during the year, 16 were general powers-of-attorney, two deeds of gift of children, 38 memoranda of agreement and 95 bonds or promissory notes for loans.

6. *Copies of Searches.*—Four copies of documents were granted during the year.

7. *Arrears.*—No documents remained uncopied at the close of the year.

8. *Average Registration Fee.*—The average registration fee was ₹1-5-9.

CHAPTER VI.

LAND REVENUE.

The area of cleared land at Port Blair and Nicobars on the last day of the year was 48,952 beegahs or 16,317 acres as shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Acres.	Acres.
Valley land under cultivation	3,268	3,477
Hill land ditto	6,436	6,419
Land taken up for roads, tanks and village sites	1,872	1,615
Grazing lands	4,006	4,806
TOTAL	15,582	16,317

an increase of 735 acres.

2. The following statement shows the land rent demand for the year as compared with last year:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	₹	₹
Valley land	9,909	11,415
Hill land	3,881	4,038
Other land	107	137
Village house sites	2,978	3,195
TOTAL	16,875	18,785

3. The sums realized from the various sources, classified under the head of "Land Revenue" are shown by the Comproller's abstracts to have been as follows :—

	1885 86.	1886-87.
	R	R
Fixed collections	13,442	15,131
Sale of Government Estates	492	339
House tax collections	2,979	2,876
Birds' nest and trepang	1,495	4,205
Grazing dues	7,098	7,844
Fruit farms	1,403	2,145
Commission on sale of houses, &c.	632	923
TOTAL	27,541	33,463

4. This shows an increase of R5,922 due principally to the realizations on on the sale of birds' nests collected during 1885-86 having been paid into the local treasury during the year under report as mentioned in page 33, paragraph 8 of last year's printed annual report.

The increase under land rent is due to the increase in the number of cultivators and of valley land under cultivation. The decrease under house-tax is reported to be due to self-supporting ryots who formerly supported themselves otherwise than by cultivation having had their tickets re-enfaced during the year to support themselves by cultivating land and thus having been exempted from the payment of the tax. The increase in grazing dues is owing to the increase in the number of cattle falling under taxation, and the increase in fruit farms to the farms having fetched better prices during the year under report than in the preceding year, also to the Ross farm having been let during the year.

5. *Cultivated land.*—Of the 9,439 acres of land reported as under cultivation, 3,692 acres are taken up by Government for the cultivation of tea, Liberian coffee, tobacco, cocoanuts, vegetables, &c., and the remainder, 5,747 acres, is held by free and convict cultivators. Particulars regarding the Government cultivation are recorded in Chapter X "Agriculture."

6. One hundred and ninety-five self-supporters obtained tickets as cultivators, and of these 146 were granted forest land rent free for three years, and 15 were granted creek land. Forty-eight old self-supporters were also granted 71 acres of prest land on the Southern District and 80 were granted 93 acres of creek land.

7. The entire number of applications granted for fresh land (both hill and valley) was 328 as against 607 of the previous year, and 1,137 transfers of pottahs were sanctioned during the year.

8. At the close of the year there were 220 free and 1,682 convict cultivators on the Settlement as against 144 free and 1,706 of the previous year. Their aggregate holdings amounted to 5,747 acres as already stated, the average extent of each holding being about 2½ acres.

9. The total number of cultivators' houses and huts on 31st March 1887 was 1,556 as compared with 1,552 in 1885-86.

10. The educational cess amounted to R2,102 as against R2,035 of the preceding year.

CHAPTER VII.

FINANCE.

The total receipts according to the Comptroller's statement aggregate R4,09,830 against R4,31,464 in the preceding year, and the year's expenditure, inclusive of Public Works, amounts to R13,14,908 against R13,96,373. The net cost of the Settlement for the year 1886-87 is thus R9,05,078 against R9,64,909, and the gross and net cost of each convict is as follows :—

	Gross cost.		Net cost.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Port Blair	120 6 5	109 0 2	83 0 2	75 12 5
Nicobars	138 4 4	118 6 0	103 6 1	75 3 2
TOTAL	120 13 2	109 4 0	83 7 10	74 5 10

2. *Receipts.*—The principal items of receipt on which there has been an increase or decrease are as follows, compared with the preceding year :—

	Port Blair and Nicobars.			
	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Land Revenue	27,541	33,461	5,920	...
Stamps	5,740	4,901	...	839
Excise	18,054	23,127	5,073	...
Assessed Taxes	7	6,489	6,482	...
Settlement produce	23,944	41,840	17,896	...
Hire of convicts	6,770	5,172	...	1,598
Sale of stores	1,75,250	1,77,965	2,715	...
Unclaimed and Intestate property	2,725	3,314	589	...
Jail manufacture	2,399	5,052	2,653	...
Tea garden	10,844	13,596	2,752	...
Recoveries from Native States	1,24,986	62,687	...	62,299
Other items	33,204	32,226	...	978
TOTAL	4,31,464	4,09,830	44,080	65 714

The causes of these fluctuations will now be shortly explained as far as possible.

	R
1885-86	27,541
1886-87	33,461
	+5,920

3. *Land Revenue.*—The causes of increase and decrease under the several headings have been explained in Chapter VI, Land Revenue.

	R
1885-86	5,740
1886-87	4,901
	—839

4. *Stamps.*—The falling off is under head "Court Fee Stamps" and is due to restrictions placed on litigation among self-supporting convicts.

5. *Excise.*—There has been an increase under each of the several heads, but principally under ganja and opium, attributable to more favourable prices being obtained at the auction sales of these leases and also to a large quantity of opium being sold from the Treasury. The figures for the two years are as follows :—

	R
1885-86	18,054
1886-87	23,127
	+5,073

	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.
	R	R	R
Liquors	1,227	1,751	524
Opium and ganja	4,545	6,630	2,085
Tari	3,904	4,786	882
Gain on opium	8,317	9,858	1,541
Other items	61	102	41
TOTAL	18,054	23,127	5,073

6. The abkari license system which was introduced in 1883 is, with certain modifications, still in force and works well. It had been found impossible to prevent smuggling, and intoxicating drugs found their way into the Settlement notwithstanding all the efforts of the authorities to keep them out. The licensees are now on the side of the authorities and the high prices which they have to pay for their licenses oblige them to charge so highly for their wares that it is beyond the power of convicts to indulge in drugs to any deleterious extent, although it cannot be doubted that they still, as formerly, obtain possession of small quantities.

	R
1885-86	7
1886-87	6,489
	+6,482

7. *Assessed Taxes.*—The only assessed tax is income tax which was, for the first time, realized during the year under report.

8. *Settlement Produce.*—Increase due to sale of timber both by the Forest Department and the Protheroepore Saw Mill. The payments at Calcutta and Rangoon on account of the former is R29,952 and that of the latter in the local treasury R6,046, against R12,700 and R2,548 respectively.

	R
1885-86	23,944
1886-87	41,840
	+17,896

9. *Hire of labour.*—There is no real falling off on this head. The book credit for labour granted to the Military Department has, since November 1886, been shown in the Commissariat Monthly Accounts of Stores issued to the Military and credited by the Comptroller to head "Sale of Stores."

	R
1885-86	6,770
1886-87	5,172
	—1,598

10. *Sale of Stores.*—The figures in the margin include credits afforded the Settlement for stores supplied to the Military and Marine Departments. The net difference is not large. The following are the details of the two years :—

		Cash.	Invoice.	Total.
		R	R	R
1885-86	Commissariat including Military and Marine.	99,152 15 4	75,218 3 1	1,74,371 2 5
	Other Departments	879 3 6	..	879 3 6
	Total	1,00,032 2 10	75,218 3 1	1,75,250 5 11
1886-87	Commissariat including Military and Marine.	1,02,357 13 8	74,171 2 9	1,76,529 0 5
	Other Departments	1,436 9 1	...	1,436 9 1
	Total	1,03,794 6 9	74,171 2 9	1,77,965 9 6

11. *Unclaimed and intestate property.*—This is a fluctuating item, and the increase is apparently due to stricter adherence having been paid to the instructions which have been issued that all unclaimed property of deceased convicts should be at once paid to the credit of Government instead of being placed in "Judicial Deposit" pending claimants.

	R
1885-86	2,725
1886-87	3,314
	+589

12. *Jail Manufacture.*—The bulk of the payment has been by the Southern District. Last year the payment under this head by the Southern District amounted to only R1,077 against R4,165 this year. For the convenience of the residents many articles not procurable in the local market have been made up in the District Workshops.

	R
1885-86	2,399
1886-87	5,052
	+2,653

13. *Tea Garden.*—This is a yearly increasing source of revenue. The Manager anticipates realizing R24,000 in 1888-89 under this head.

	R
1885-86	10,844
1886-87	13,596
	+2,752

14. *Recoveries from Native States.*—Less recoveries than in the year 1885-86, which also included dues of previous years. A statement of the Native States from which the recoveries have been made will be found in Appendix XXIII.

	R
1885-86	1,24,986
1886-87	62,687
	—62,299

15. *Expenditure.*—The following are the items of expenditure on which there have been fluctuations as compared with the previous year:—

	1885-86	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Officers' pay, Judicial, Educational, Ecclesiastical, Commissariat, Registration, Treasury, Marine, Jails and Police Establishment.	3,45,889	3,45,512	...	377
Tea Garden	4,690	5,288	598	...
Forest Department	37,035	25,591	...	11,444
Subsistence money to convicts	81,711	84,701	2,990	..
Commissariat Supplies	4,51,895	4,21,561		30,334
Medical Stores	3,066	3,642	576	...
Marine Stores	47,378	26,700	...	20,678
Convict Clothing	32,831	30,185	...	2,646
Police Clothing	3,991	5,728	1,737	...
Tools and Implements	16,816	15,582	...	1,234
Contingent Charges	76,496	70,097	...	6,399
Passage Money	58,131	71,381	13,250	...
Freight Charges	1,43,925	1,15,839	...	28,086
Nicobars	37,749	35,749	...	2,000
Other items	12,355	19,153	6,798	...
Public Works	42,415	38,199	...	4,216
TOTAL	13,96,373	13,14,908	25,949	1,07,414

16. *Officers' pay, Establishment, &c.*—Although the totals of payments of the two years vary on every head of establishment, the net difference is only R377.

	R
1885-86	3,45,889
1886-87	3,45,512
	—377

	R
1885-86	4,690
1886-87	5,288
	+598

17. *Tea Garden.*—On account of the purchase of a rolling machine and charge for horse allowance for the supervision of the Goplakabang estate.

18. *Forest Department.*—As explained last year R37,035 should have been increased to R47,182 (R9,166 on account of freight of elephants charged to head "Freight," and R981 Forest tools charged to general head "Tools and Implements"). The difference is more than made up by no charges having been incurred under the head "Purchase of Elephants" this year. The heavy expenditure under the heading "Tools and Implements" and "Contingencies" is owing to the special operations at Shoal Bay, and that under head "Purchase of Padouk Timber" to larger purchases of telegraph posts from self-supporters to meet the contract from the Telegraph Department. Besides R25,591 shown as Forest expenditure for the year 1886-87, R178 hire of boats employed in shipping stores for elephants for Forest Department have been debited by the Comptroller to head "Miscellaneous" and R5,240* to head "Freight."

	R
1885-86	37,035
1886-87	25,591
	−11,444

	R	a.	p.
* Elephant	5,000	0	0
Planks	236	8	6
Chains	3	12	0

19. *Subsistence money to convicts.*—The excess expenditure is not 4 per cent. on the figures of last year. With about 7,000 convicts on allowances ranging from 4 annas to R2 per mensem who are daily changing from one class to another, it is impossible to attempt to explain this difference.

	R
1885-86	81,711
1886-87	84,701
	+2,990

20. *Commissariat supplies.*—No vouchers for the transfer charges from Military Accounts for the year 1885-86 have been furnished and no comparison can be made. In letter No. A. C.—141, dated 9th May 1887, the Comptroller expressed regret at not being in a position to furnish the vouchers as they were returned to the Examiner, Commissariat Accounts. These vouchers are now being sent regularly and the comparison will be made next year.

	R
1885-86	4,51,895
1886-87	4,21,561
	−30,334

21. *Medical Stores.*—Of the R3,642, R 642 properly belongs to the Commissariat Department, being the value of rock salt and other articles purchased by the Store and Shipping Department for the cattle. The balance is the invoiced value of medicines supplied to the Medical Department for the use of the several hospitals in the Settlement.

	R
1885-86	3,066
1886-87	3,642
	+576

22. *Marine Stores.*—As explained last year, the aggregate expenditure under Marine Stores inclusive of construction and repairs to steamers is R56,052*, the expenditure this year amounts to R26,700. Deducting the expenditure incurred on account of the Steamer *Ross* the figures for the two years are as follows:—

	R
1885-86	47,378
1886-87	26,700
	−20,678

	R
* Under Marine Stores	21,262
Under Construction and Repairs of steamers	25,653
Under Contingent Charges	9,137
TOTAL	56,052

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Stores	16,892	20,331
Coal	5,183	2,451
Artices made at Kidderpore	356	3,453
Steam engine for *Florence*	...	465
TOTAL	22,430	26,700

23. *Convict clothing.*—The bulk of this money has been expended on the purchase of cotton twist and wool for the manufacture of the clothing. The less expenditure may be attributed to the value of a consignment of cotton and a consignment of wool procured at the close of the year being paid for in the year 1887-88.

	R
1885-86	32,831
1886-87	30,185
	−2,646

24. *Police clothing.*—The increase is due to a larger quantity of drill having been purchased in 1886-87; a portion of the clothing, too, for 1885-86 is also reported to have have been made up from cloth purchased in previous years.

	R
1885-86	3,991
1886-87	5,728
	+1,737

25. *Tools and Implements.*—From R16,816 should be deducted R981 value of tools debitable to the Forest Department + R102 value of tools debitable to the Commissariat Department; this leaves R15,733 as the Northern and Southern Districts' expenditure on Tools and Implements last year, against R15,582 incurred this year, a less expenditure of R151.

	R
1885-86	16,816
1886-87	15,582
	−1,234

	R
1885-86	76,496
1886-87	70,097
	−6,399

26. *Contingent charges.*—The details rendered by the Comptroller of this item are:—

	1885-86. R	1886-87. R
(1) From Treasury Accounts	1,109	2,561
(2) „ Military „	64,426	67,358
(3) „ Marine „	10,961	178
TOTAL	76,496	70,097

(1) *From Treasury Accounts.*—The increase is principally due to the tobacco experiment; nearly R900 was paid on account of Mr. Caine's travelling expenses to Java and over R400 was paid on account of tobacco seed and oak staves for making hogsheads for tobacco curing.

(2) *From Military Accounts.*—No details of the figures for the year 1885-86 have been received as explained under heading "Commissariat supplies," and no comparison can be made. The vouchers are, however, now being furnished and the comparison may be looked for in next annual report.

(3) *From Marine Accounts.*—The R178 from Marine Accounts this year should have been charged to the head "Forest Department," as it was the amount incurred on account of hire of boats employed in shipping stores for elephants for Forest Department as previously explained.

	R
1885-86	58,131
1886-87	71,381
	+13,250

27. *Passage money.*—The following is an abstract of the bills furnished in support of this charge for the two years:—

	1885-86. R	1886-87. R
1. Convict Department	24,372	38,590
2. Forest „	180	44
3. Medical „	1,121	1,298
4. Police „	19,047	24,981
5. Commissariat „	5,061	3,032
6. Marine „	100	17
7. Topographical Survey	2,839	1,280
8. Indian Marine Department	1,087	722
9. Military „	4,324	1,296
10. Treasury „	...	33
11. Ecclesiastical „	...	88
TOTAL	58,131	71,381

(1) The passage money on account of convicts and released convicts and their families alone amounted to ₹38,590 against ₹24,110, the difference is passage money paid on account of officers, servants, &c., travelling on duty.

(4) Rupees 23,912 is on account of constables proceeding to and returning from leave and sent on escort duty as against ₹18,176 on this account last year. The balance is on account of officers and chief constables proceeding on escort duty.

(7), (8), (9) The charges on account of Survey, Indian Marine and Military Departments being "Imperial," they should not, it is thought, be debited to the Settlement.

	₹
1885-86	1,43,925
1886-87	1,15,839
	−28,086

28. *Freight.*—The following is an abstract of the bills furnished in support of the charge for the two years:—

	1885-86. ₹	1886-87. ₹
1. Commissariat Department . . .	1,28,081	1,03,030
2. Convict ,, . . .	2,382	289
3. Forest ,, . . .	9,016	5,240
4. Medical ,, . . .	110	222
5. Police ,, . . .	221	119
6. Marine ,, . . .	3,285	1,252
7. Topographical Survey . . .	116	211
8. Indian Marine Department . . .	623	204
9. Military ,, . . .	91	99
10. March, final, for which no vouchers rendered	...	5,173
TOTAL .	1,43,925	1,15,839

The two heaviest charges are on account of the Commissariat and Forest Departments. The figures of the former are shown to be ₹25,050 less than last year due to less provisions sent, and those of the latter ₹3,776 less freight charges incurred on despatch of elephants. In the year 1885-86 ₹9,000 was paid on this account, against ₹5,000 in the year under report.

CHAPTER VIII.

COMMISSARIAT.

1. *Officers.*—Captain E. E. Kenny held charged of the Local Commissariat Department up to the 31st December 1886, when he was transferred to Upper Burma. From that date to the end of the year the charge was held by Lieutenant Tuson, 7th Madras Infantry, and Captain Collings, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Sergeants.—Owing to the exigencies of the service in Burma, only one Commissariat Sergeant, in place of two, has been employed in the Settlement.

2. *Rations to European Troops.*—The Detachment of the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, was relieved by the Detachment of the Royal Scots Fusiliers on the 25th October 1886, who arrived from Rangoon in the P. and O. Steamer *Venetia*. Rations were issued to both these Detachments without complaint except in one matter of little importance.

Fresh pork was issued on the 15th and last day of each month, and beef and mutton on the other dates throughout the year; the carcass of one sheep and sufficient of another being issued daily (except on pork days) to make

the proportion of mutton to one fourth of that of beef. Potatoes, and onions were generally issued as vegetables, except when the quantities ran short before the arrival of the Mail Steamer, when preserved potatoes, dhall and country vegetables were issued to make up the daily ration. Tea was continued to be taken in preference to tea and coffee on alternate days: the local manufactured tea was issued and appeared to be much liked by the men of both the European Detachments.

3. *Rations to Native Troops.*—The Head Quarters and Right Wing of the 9th Regiment, Madras Infantry, was relieved by the Head Quarters and Left Wing of the 7th Regiment, Madras Infantry, on the 31st January 1887, and rations were also issued to both these Regiments without complaint. The number of men drawing rations was about 380 on an average throughout the year. Rations were issued once in ten days on Ross and monthly to the outstations to save the expense of water-carriage.

4. *Rations to convicts.*—There has been no alteration in the system of issuing rations to convicts on the Settlement. On Ross and at the ration godown at Aberdeen a daily issue is made to all the stations and convict hospitals on the Southern District. The Northern District draws rations in bulk monthly for distribution under Settlement arrangements. No complaints regarding the quality of the rations were received during the year.

5. *Free and convict Buniahs.*—The number of free and convict buniahs remains unaltered, 26 being continued similar to the preceding year. These men continued to purchase stores and retail them to free residents, police and self-supporting convicts during the year at certain fixed rates, receiving a commission of $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on the value of the stores so purchased. All grain continues to be sold at 7 pies per pound under the provision of Settlement Order No. 204, dated 13th June 1872, but other articles had freight and 5 per cent. added in addition to the cost at Calcutta.

6. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of supplies issued by the Commissariat Department during the year amounted to R5,49,252-8-5 as shewn in Appendix XXIV, which practicularizes the several heads of service under which they are debitable. The expenditure for the preceding year was R5,53,322, but that of this year is less by R4,069-7-7, due principally to the Indian Government Steamers being detailed with the Survey Party and drawing rations at Camorta.

The recoveries in cash effected during the year are also shewn in the statement and aggregate R95,456-0-4.

7. The following statement shows the expenditure and recoveries on account of supplies during the past six years:—

Years.	Expenditure without freight.	Recoveries.	Net expenditure without freight.
	R	R	R
1881-82 . . .	6,49,876	1,70,666	4,79,210
1882-83 . . .	6,03,911	1,41,611	4,75,526
1883-84 . . .	5,70,409	1,17,615	4,62,066
1884-85 . . .	5,72,152	1,06,710	4,69,573
1885-86 . . .	5,53,322	93,378	4,59,940
1886-87 . . .	5,49,253	95,456	4,58,979

8. *Reserve stock.*—Two months' reserve of the principal articles of consumption imported from Calcutta have been maintained throughout the year with the usual good results. Sheep have however been kept on hand from three to four months to admit of their getting into condition, and also in case of sickness at Calcutta, when no sheep are sent.

9. *Sources of supply.*—The Commissariat Store and Shipping Department at Calcutta continued to supply all stores required by this Executive on Indents countersigned by the Chief Commissioner. Thirteen consignments of stores were imported direct by the four weekly Mail steamers and nine small consignments of kerosine oil were sent *viâ* Rangoon, as by the Port rules at Calcutta no more than 50 cases of this oil can be carried when convicts are sent by the Mail steamer. The cost of stores so imported amounted to R3,92,917-15-7* against R3,87,729-3-4 in the preceding year, or an increase of R5,188-12-3, which may be set down to the enhanced price of Ghee at Calcutta and to Rum being imported for sale to the Native Troops for four months in the year under review. The quality of the wheat and ghee, second sort, were not however up to the standard, and this was brought to the notice of the supplying officer at Calcutta and remedied as far as practicable.

* Appendix XXV.

10. *Cattle and sheep importations.*—Fifty-one slaughter cattle were imported from Calcutta in December 1886, and further supplies were stopped as soon as it was ascertained that cattle in sufficient numbers could be procured locally. One hundred and twenty head of cattle were also got from the Nicobars in October 1886, but most of these are more fit for draught than slaughter purposes. Six stud bulls, from the Hissar farm, were also got from Calcutta in March 1886; two were retained at Port Blair and four sent on to the Nicobars.

Three thousand three hundred and seventy-five sheep were imported from Calcutta by the four weekly Mail steamers, except during the months of July, August and September 1886, when, in consequence of sickness among the sheep at Calcutta, none were sent.

11. *Disease amongst cattle.*—There was an outbreak of "Malignant sore-throat" at the Aberdeen Cattle Farm in August 1886. Two bullocks died out of the four which were attacked by this disease.

"Foot and mouth disease" also broke out about the same time on the Southern District. Seven bullocks belonging to the Commissariat were attacked, but all recovered. The disease appears to have affected the Settlement and self-supporters' cattle to a more considerable extent, as 102 Settlement bullock and 118 self-supporters' cattle were reported to be attacked in the Eastern and Western Divisions of that District.

12. *Disease amongst sheep.*—The sheep continued healthy during the year. The disease that shewed itself in Calcutta in July, September and October 1886 did not affect the herds in the Settlement. There has, however, been the usual heavy mortality amongst the sheep during the rains, which can only be attributed to a change in the climate and to unavoidable exposure to the wet and strong winds after their arrival at Port Blair. The want of proper supervision also, by a sergeant in the cattle farm, may in a great measure have tended to increase the casualties, as one Sergeant was only available for both the duties on Ross and the out-stations from the beginning of September after the removal of Sergeant Symons to Burma. Another Sergeant is urgently required.

13. *Piggery.*—The Piggery has worked satisfactorily during the year. Two issues of fresh pork were made monthly throughout the year to the European troops and free residents. The sale of large pigs to the Anda-

manese and sucking pigs to free residents was also freely made during the year. The 79 pigs shipped to Rangoon in October 1885, and referred to in last year's report, realized R491-0-0, an average of R7-1-10 each, but 10 pigs died on the voyage.

14. Ten pigs were sent to the Nicobars in February 1887, and fifty more shipped to Rangoon in March 1887. The latter shipment realized R603-9-3 for 43 pigs sold by auction, 7 of the largest and fattest pigs having died on the voyage from heat apoplexy.

15. *Cattle-breeding.*—The Cattle-breeding is still confined to the Nicobars and is in the hands of the Settlement Officer at that station. Captain Kenny, Assistant Commissary General, visited the station in April 1886, and selected 120 head of cattle for transfer to Port Blair, which were brought over in two trips of the steamer *Maharani* on the 1st and 29th October 1886. Some of these have been slaughtered, but the best of the lot have been reserved for draught purposes. The breeding of cattle at Port Blair is in the hands of self-supporting convicts, but it is feared that the cattle are deteriorating not only from want of proper feed, but also to the self-supporters not bringing their cows in sufficient number to be covered by the stud bulls kept for that purpose in the Cattle Farm and to the cows being served by inferior bulls belonging to the self-supporters themselves. A difficulty was experienced in the beginning of the year in procuring cattle locally, and 51 slaughter bullocks were imported from Calcutta. The following is the number of cattle purchased locally during the year:—

10 Bullocks draught, average	R 23-9-7 each
203 Slaughter cattle, average	„ 19-6-7 „

16. *Sheep-breeding.*—The sheep-breeding was discontinued in the month of August 1886 under the orders of the Superintendent, as the result was found to be a loss to the State after it had a trial of several years in the Settlement. The ewes were separated from the rams and those not in lamb were transferred to sheep for slaughter purposes. Pregnant ewes were kept on until after they had dropped their lambs, and all lambs are being cared for until they can be transferred to sheep.

17. *Silos and Ensilage.*—Two experimental silo pits, one at Aberdeen and the other at Jungli Ghat, were closed in December 1886, and opened on the 29th May 1887. The Aberdeen silo was filled with 117 maunds 7 lb guinea grass and 6 maunds of sugar-cane tops. The Jungli Ghat silo was filled with 120 maunds of guinea grass only. The contents of the Aberdeen silo was freely eaten by the cattle, but the Jungli Ghat ensilage was not so good.

18. *Wheat-grinding and Soojee-making.*—The whole of the wheat for attah and bread-stuff was ground by the steam mills of this Department, with the exception of 60,000 lb monthly, which was required to find employment for convicts in the Viper Jail. Thirty women continued to be brought across from the female jail to clean and pick wheat before it is ground, and to prepare soojee for bread-making.

19. *Sale of stores.*—Bread, meat and other ration articles still continue to be sold by this Department to officers, clerks and others requiring them.

There was an increase of R2,118-0-9 over last year's sales, which may be attributed to a number of Her Majesty's ships having visited this port and paid in cash for rations supplied to them, and also to rum being sold to native troops for four months in the year.

20. *Settlement produce and convict labour.*—The quantity and value of stores received from the Settlement on receipt, and that purchased from self-supporting convicts during the year amounted to R1,01,683-0-9 as shewn in Appendix XXVI. The quantity of paddy and Indian corn to be purchased by this Department was fixed in Settlement orders, as per margin,* at five lacs of pounds of the former, and twelve lacs of the latter, as more was being brought for sale to this Department than what was locally required. A very small quantity of rice was tendered, doubtless due to readier sales being obtained in the villages when the paddy was grown and husked.

* No. 741, dated 12th November 1886.
No. 827, dated 16th December 1886.

21. *Convict labour to Military Department.*—The system of paying in cash for convict labour supplied to the Military Department was altered from 1st November 1886, to labour-bills being signed by the indenting officers and countersigned by the Officers Commanding Troops and included in the monthly statements of military expenditure.

22. *Segregating stations.*—Elephant-Sheds and Shore Point continue to be used as the segregating stations of this Department on receipt of cattle and sheep into the Settlement.

23. *Steam-engines and flour mills.*—The three steam-engines and flour mills continue to do all the work of grinding attah for the Settlement. The locally grown Indian corn is also roughly ground by these mills before issue to cattle. A new shed is being erected for an Ice-machine alongside the commissariat mills.

24. *Nicobar Expenditure.*—The value of stores sent to the Nicobars during the year was R32,018-0-6. This was in excess of the preceding year by R9,220-15-9 due to the survey party having gone to that station, for five months, to complete the survey of these Settlements; and to supplies for the Indian Marine Government steamers being also sent to that Station.

25. *Official visits.*—One official visit was paid to the Nicobars by Captain Kenny, Assistant Commissary General, in April 1886, when 120 head of cattle were selected for transfer to Port Blair.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The budget allotment for the year 1886-87 was R38,200, and the cash expenditure R38,199, as follows:—

	R
Major Works	6,700
Minor Works	4,293
Repairs	14,189
Establishment	13,017

2. Convict labour and material to the estimated value of R46,880 have been expended on public works thus:—

	Labour. R	Material. R
Southern District	17,184	13,539
Northern District	4,767	11,390
TOTAL	21,951	24,929
	46,880	

which sum, added to the cash expenditure, makes a total expenditure of R85,079. The budget only provides for cash expenditure, and this portion of the account only is rendered to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for audit.

3. The annexed is a comparative statement of expenditure against the Budget allotments under the several headings :—

	Major Works.	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R
Budget allotment	6,500	4,400	14,100	13,200	38,200
Expenditure	6,700	4,293	14,189	13,017	38,199

4. *Major Works.*—The following is a Statement of major works on which money was spent—

	R
Saw Mills, Chatham	3,879
Saw Mills, Protheroepore	1,411
Saw Mills, Bamboo Flat	1,410
TOTAL .	6,700

5. *Chatham Saw-Mills.*—The charge of the Chatham Saw-Mill was transferred to the Northern District Officer, with effect from the 1st February, at the instance of the Deputy Conservator of Forests.

The mill throughout the year has been under the immediate charge of Mr. Fergusson, Mechanical Engineer, who has continued to work it in the same efficient manner as last year.

6. The financial results of the Chatham Saw Mill is shewn in the following table :—

	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
				Cash Charges.			
Sawing of 585 tons and 33·49 C. ft. of scantling @ R15 per ton . .	8,785	0	8	Engineer's salary	3,300	0	0
58 tons and 46·78 C. ft. shingles @ R20 per ton	1,178	11	4	Wages of S. S. employés . . .	1,615	14	0
				Gratuities allowed to labouring convicts	372	8	0
				Purchase of stores	1,890	10	6
				TOTAL CASH .	7,179	0	6
				Book Charges.			
				Convict labour @ 4 annas per man .	5,544	0	0
				Firewood, 200 cords @ R5 per cord .	1,000	0	0
				Slab ends, 144 tons and 20 C ft. @ R5 per ton	772	0	0
				Charcoal, 320 maunds @ 6 annas per maund	120	0	0
Deficit	4,601	4	6	TOTAL BOOK .	7,386	0	0
TOTAL .	14,565	0	6	GRAND TOTAL .	14,565	0	6

7. The deficit last year was R8,279, the mill has therefore shewn better results this year, and still further improvement is anticipated now that logs are being regularly supplied by the Forest Department.

8. The following is an abstract of the timber account of the mill :—

	Ton.	C. ft.			Ton.	C. ft.	
Balance of timber at end of last year.	171	0	0	Issued to Forest Department .	20	11	28
Received from the Forest Department during the year . . .	1,069	44	39	„ Southern District . .	135	40	22
				„ Northern District . .	38	10	61
				„ Marine Department .	10	43	81
				„ Commissariat Department	2	14	14
				„ Police Department .	0	3	50
				„ Mill use	12	25	59
				Scantlings, &c.	9	27	66
				Sold	23	10	21
				Exported	331	02	12
				Bad	1	04	95
				Wastage	64	16	7
				Sawn timber in hand at end of year	88	22	17
				Unsawn „ „ . .	503	12	6
TOTAL .	1,240	44	39	TOTAL .	1,240	44	39

9. *Bamboo Flat Foundry and Saw-Mill.*—The money spent on this work was for the purchase of stores and the defraying of the moulder's pay.

The work done and the articles turned out will be found in the Jail Manufacture Statement (Appendix XII). The saw benches have been regularly at work during the year cutting up battens and shingles as follows:—

Shingles	76,800 No.
Battens, &c.	96 Tons 31 C. ft.

10. *Protheroepore Saw-mill.*—The mill was at work throughout the year and turned out 16,205 c. f. or 334 tons, against 14,213 c. f. or 284 tons in the previous year.

Two hundred and eighty-six tons were sold during the year realising R6,028: 85 tons were used for local works, leaving a balance of 18 tons in the depôt at the close of the year.

The establishment consisted of an engine-driver on R40 per mensem and rations, a self-supporter on R8 per mensem and a daily average number of 52 convicts.

The cash expenditure amounted to R1,411 and the estimated value of convict and elephant labour to R5,345, making a total expenditure of R6,756, and as the outturn amounted to R7,290, there was a profit of R534 on the year's work.

11. *Minor Works.*—The budget allotment under this head was R4,400 against which an expenditure of R4,293 occurred.

The following works costing over R200 exclusive of convict labour and local material were executed from this grant:—

	R
Constructing a cook-house capable of accommodating 150 convicts at the Tea Garden	213
Constructing a junglewood latrine on the west side of Ross Island	319
Constructing a tea factory for the Jungli Ghat Tea Garden	760
Constructing quarters and cook-house for a Sub-Inspector at Aberdeen	500
Constructing a warp-shed, blacksmith's shop, dryearth-shed and oil store godown at Viper	577
Alterations to school and constructing quarters and cook-house for a Native School Master, Bamboo Flat	440
Constructing a cook-house at Perseverance Point	268
Constructing a bullock-shed at Mount Harriet	317
Other minor items	899
TOTAL	4,293

Of the expenditure of R4,293, R1,800 was incurred on the Northern District and the remainder on the Southern District, with the exception of R70 incurred at Barrackpore on supplying an iron pump for the cattle lines and accepted on transfer from the Barrackpore Division.

12. *Repairs.*—The budget allotment under this head was R14,100, which was exceeded by R89, the excess being met by savings on other heads. The principal item of expenditure is earth oil. R6,142 worth of this article was purchased and paid for during this year. The expenditure on this item must necessarily be a heavy one annually in consequence of the number of wooden buildings. Full particulars of the expenditure under repairs will be found in Appendix XXVII. R3,888 were expended on the Northern District, R9,649

on the Southern District, and R652 have been accepted on transfer from the Barrackpore Division and charged to this head.

13. *Establishment.*—The cost of the establishment amounted to R13,017 as per details below :—

	R
Mechanical Engineer	3,300
Supervisors	7,151
Foreman	2,400
Local	12,851
Charges in connection with Barrackpore cattle and sheep sheds	166
TOTAL	13,017

14. *Other works.*—Of those works on which no money expenditure from the Public Works grant was incurred, the following are the principal undertaken during the year :—

(*a*) The Viper Jail was thoroughly replastered during the year, inside and out, and colour washed.

(*b*) *Bridges.*—A new bridge on masonry piers was erected at Dhunny Leaf Creek, and the bridge at Fresh Water Creek, which was washed away during a flood, was re-erected.

The brick bank of two large bridges on the Rungochung road was completed.

(*c*) *Sluices.*—A sluice with two gates at Bumlitan was finished and foundations laid for one of five gates and one of one gate; six sluice gates were made at Shore Point and channels cut to and from them to carry off the rain water.

(*d*) *Culverts.*—The following culverts were constructed of stone or brick—

i.	Road at North Bay	20
ii.	Do. at Goplakabung	8
iii.	Do. at Fresh Water Creek Village	5
iv.	Do. at Dundas Point	2
v.	Do. at Dhunny Leaf Creek School	1
		36

(*e*) All the old bridges and culverts were kept in good repair. The wooden ones were all coal tarred.

(*f*) *Bunds.*—New bunds were made at the following places :—

i. Between Shore Point and Stewart Gunj in completion of the work which was begun last year, 1,000 × 7 × 4.

ii. Across Brigade Creek near Bahjagahdah unfinished, 49′ × 20′ × 20′.

iii. At Stewart Gunj (unfinished) 6,660′ × 5′ × 4′.

iv. At Shore Point across head of Bay to make a boat harbour (unfinished), 542′ × 10′ × 8′.

v. Between Chouldari and Port Mouat (unfinished), 7,868′ × 5′ × 4′.

vi. At Bumlitan 5,757′ × 4′ × 6½′.

vii. At Murdakari 410′ × 7′ × 5′.

viii. The bunds at Bumlitan and Garacharama were repaired.

(*g*) *Wells and Tanks.*—Three pucca wells were constructed at Haddo and at Navy Bay, and all the wells in the Southern District were kept in good order, those requiring it being cleared out and deepened.

The tank near the tobacco field at Pahargaon was excavated 20′×14′×8′, and the sides of the one at Shore Point for the Commissariat cattle were lined with rough stone.

(*h*) *Jetties.*—On the Southern District the South Point Jetty was repaired, as also that at Haddo, and one landing place 150′×4′ was constructed at Minnie Bay. On the Northern District the jetty at Elephant Point was lengthened 110′×10′ and the old portion of it repaired, and a new jetty was made at Dundas Point opposite Viper, 36′×13′×9′.

(*i*) *Sea Walls.*—New sea walls have been made at the following places—

i. On Coast Road towards new Salt Factory at North Bay, 120×7′×7′.

ii. Along the road from Dundas Point to Shore Point, 1,823′.

iii. At Fresh Water Creek, 1,120′.

ii. The Old Sea Wall at North Bay has been repaired for a length of 338′.

v. 115′×11′×6′ of the Sea Wall for the Viper Harbour was re-made, having been washed away during the year.

15. The following new roads were metalled during the year:—

i. Road to School and Barrack Dhunny Leaf Creek, 520′×6′.

ii. Main road from North Corbyn's Cove to Salt Factory, 5,130′×12′.

iii. Road from Dundas Point Jetty to Barrack, 712′×12′.

iv. Road from Dundas Point to Shore Point, 180′×12′.

v. Branch road from main road to Fresh Water Creek Village, 2,558′×12′.

vi. Road to south village at Dhunny Leaf Creek, 2,200′×12′.

vii. Road from Elephant Point to Main Road at Namunaghur, 4,630′×12′.

viii. Branch Road to Village Muttra, 2,140′×12′.

The roads on the Southern District were repared and kept in good order, but the figures submitted by the District officer are so inaccurate that they cannot be quoted.

16. New roads have been constructed at the following places:—

i. From main road at Goplakabung to Andaman Home on Creek, 920′×12′.

ii. Main road at Goplakabung extended to the vegetable garden, 7,697 × 12′.

iii. Branch road from the main road at Bahjajahdah to Village of Muttra 2,140′×16′.

iv. Road from Elephant Point to the main road near Namunaghur, 4,630′×16′.

v. Branch roads from main road at Dhunny Leaf Creek to School and Barracks, 520′×10′.

vi. Branch from main road to Fresh Water Creek Village, 1,080′×16′.

vii. From main road at Port Mouat towards Jarawa Khari (unfinished), 2,500′×16′.

viii. Road from Kodokachung to Bamboo Flat (unfinished), 5,070′×12′.

ix. Road from Shaitan Khari to Jarawara Khari (unfinished), 2,200′×12′.

x. A bridle path 46,750′×6′ was cut to Brookesabad.

17. *Temporary buildings.*—A shed 300′×5′ for curing tobacco at Jungli Ghat, one 50′×20′ at South Point, one 125′×25′ at the tobacco field at Pahargaon, one cook-house 50′×20′ for Native Subordinates, and a latrine 20′×7′ were erected during the year.

18. *Saw Pits.*—The Saw Pits at Jungli Ghat turned out 14,789 c. ft. or 295 tons of timber during the year as compared with 22,236 c. ft. or 444 tons of the preceding year. Almost the whole of this was used on works. There is a falling off in the out-turn of timber during the year under report which is ascribed to the Forest Department having for three months of the year ceased all supply of timber.

As the Saw Mill at Chatham was able to supply the wood required for the Northern District, the sawing by hand at Bamboo Flat was discontinued from the 1st March, the saving of 50 men's labour being effected thereby.

The Saw Pits at Bamboo Flat turned out 339 tons 49 c. ft. timber, and those at Goplakabung 5 tons and 39 c. ft.

19. *District Workshops.*—The tool and store godowns are in charge of the Foreman of the Southern District and the Overseer at Viper.

The District Officers, or one of their Assistants, examine and compare the contents of the godown with the Stock Ledger, weighing or counting all stock to satisfy themselves that the entries in the half-yearly balance sheets are correct.

The workmanship in the District workshops continue to improve each year.

20. *Artificer Corps.*—At the close of the year the Artificer Corps was composed as follows:—

Occupation.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Nicobars.	Total.
Brass finishers	2	2	...	4
Bricklayers	45	39	5	89
Brick moulders and burners	13	...	2	15
Blacksmiths	50	26	1	77
Carvers	...	15	...	15
Carpenters	69	78	6	153
Coblers	6	5	...	11
Canoe makers	12	1	...	13
Coopers	...	1	...	1
Charcoal burners	16	...	...	16
Engine drivers	4	...	...	4
Foremen	2	1	...	3
Firemen	7	...	...	7
Farriers	...	2	...	2
Lime burners	14	1	3	18
Painters	...	4	1	5
Store keepers	...	1	...	1
Stone masons and cutlers	25	22	4	51
Sawyers	13	42	6	61
Saw setters	6	...	...	6
Salt makers	11	...	...	11
Tanners	...	4	...	4
Tile makers	...	...	...	...
Tinners	1	2	1	4
Tinkers	1	1	...	2
Polishers	...	4	...	4
Total	297	251	29	577

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE.

Reclamations.—A bund 5,757′ long was constructed during the year, reclaiming about 526·7 bigahs of land at Bumlitan, and another bund 410′ long was constructed at Murda Khari, the old bund which protected some paddy land at the latter place having given way.

The bunds at Garacharama and Bumlitan were repaired.

Thirty-five bigahs of mangrove swamp at Bumlitan were also cleared.

The Swamps at Phœnix Bay, Aberdeen and South Point were cleared of all undergrowth, drains were re-cut through them, and a part of the Aberdeen South Point Swamp was raised 9″ by filling in earth and planting thereon Dhoop grass.

2. On the Northern District, the following areas of swamp land (mangrove) were cleared :—

	Bigahs.
At Namunaghur	6
Between Shore Point and Stewart Gunj	450
At Ariel Creek, Dundas Point	25
At Dhunny Leaf Creek	31
TOTAL	512

The swamps at Homfray Ghat, Ariel Creek, Mouth of Brigade Creek and Elephant Point, measuring in all 310 bigahs, have been thoroughly drained by an aggregate total of 106,138 running feet of drains 8′ broad and 2′ deep. The swamps are planted out with cocoanut trees.

The reclamation at Viper between the District Godown and Bookimpore was proceeded with when labour was available and 119,000 cubic feet of earth filled in.

3. *Clearings.*—About 415 bigahs of jungle land at Rangochang, 140 bigahs at Pahargaon, and 20 bigahs at Bumlitan were cleared during the year on the Southern District, whilst on the Northern District 410 bigahs at Jarawara Khari and 54 bigahs at Chouldari, the former for cultivation and the latter for grazing purposes, were cleared.

4. *Secondary Growth.*—The secondary growth cleared was as follows :—

	Bigahs.
North Bay	84
Fresh Water Creek	336
Dundas Point	208
Shore Point	5,272
Port Mouat	55
Mount Harriet	4,000
Stewart Gunj	80
Bamboo Flat	75
Dhunny Leaf Creek	260
TOTAL	10,370

5. *Government Tea Garden, Navy Bay.*—This garden continues to be thoroughly well managed by Mr. A. J. King, but the outturn of tea has not been so large as was anticipated. The weather is the principal cause of this. The heavy rain which fell throughout the months of August, September,

October and November, combined with absence of sunshine, prevented the bushes flushing as they otherwise would have done. Still the results are generally satisfactory as will be presently shown.

Acreage of garden.—The composition of the garden during the year under report was as follows:—

In full bearing.	
Planted in 1876	3⅜ acres.
„ in 1881	3⅛ „
In half bearing.	
Planted in 1882	145 „
Not bearing.	
Planted in 1884	35 „
„ in 1885	42 „
„ in 1886	60 „
TOTAL	288⅜

No extensions were made during the year to this garden, and none are contemplated.

Vacancies which occur among the bushes are now filled with plants from indigenous seed obtained from the Bazalone Garden, Assam.

Outturn.—The outturn of the garden during the year was 31,200lb of the several qualities shewn in the margin, an increase of 4,600lb on that of last year. The estimated outturn was 54,000lb, and Mr. King ascribes that quantity not having been reached principally to the weather.

	lb
1. Orange Pekoe	9,796
2. Pekoe Souchong	13,139
3. Broken tea	8,265

The cost of manufacture averaged annas 5-11½ per pound and the net proceeds annas 7-7½, so the net profit equalled annas 1-8 per pound after charging for convict labour.

Income and expenditure.—A detailed statement of the income and expenditure will be found in Appendix XXVIII. The actual payments into the treasury and the invoiced value of tea supplied to the Commissariat Department aggregated R15,830, an increase of R3,611 on the preceding year.

The cash expenditure amounted to R4,261 as shewn in the margin, leaving a cash profit of R11,569.

	R
Manager's salary and percentage	3,139
Gratuities to convicts	170
Contingencies	952

There should, however, be deducted from the cash profit R8,545, the estimated value of the labour of 44,149 convicts (an average of 122 per diem) employed in the garden, and R392 on account of local produce from the workshops. After deducting these book charges, there remains a net profit of R2,632 on which the manager's percentage was calculated.

The amount of the unpaid bills and the estimated value of the tea in stock at the end of the year aggregating R841 are not taken into account in the above calculations.

Plant and seed.—The cost of plant and seed aggregating R1,044 are also not included in the above accounts being debitable to capital. The rolling machine which was purchased for R875 caused, according to Mr. King's calculation, a saving of R391 in labour during the year.

Prospects.—Mr. King calculates the outturn during the year 1886-87 at 49,000lb, and it is believed that this is a very safe estimate.

Fifteen thousand three hundred and forty-six pounds of tea were supplied to the Commissariat Department in Burma during the year, and an agreement has been made to supply 32,000lb during 1887-88. No complaints have ever been received of the quality of the tea previously supplied, and it is believed to give great satisfaction.

Factory.—A large building for manufacture of tea, containing rolling, firing, sorting, final firing and withering rooms is in course of construction.

6. *Tea-garden, Goplakabung.*—This tea garden, the ground for which was planted and laid out by Colonel Wimberley, comprises 10 acres planted in 1884-85, and 156 acres in 1885-86, total 166 acres, is promising.

Mr. King was placed in charge of this garden in addition to the one at Navy Bay, in November last, and, with the sanction of the Government of India, an Assistant Manager will shortly be attached to this garden.

Mr. King estimates that the garden will earn about R1,500 during the year 1887-88, and this will more than cover the cash expenditure on it.

A large factory is being built here also.

7. *Liberian coffee.*—The prospects of the coffee cultivation appear to be good. The plantation was increased by 53 acres during the year and 20,914 seedlings were planted out. It now covers 90½ acres. One thousand and fifty-six pound of coffee were supplied to the Commissariat Department, valued at R346.

8. *Otaheiti Potato and Tapioca.*—These plants have now taken their place in all the vegetable gardens on the Northern District and are issued regularly as vegetables to the convicts. Eighteen bigahs of land in the Dover Gardens are now under tapioca cultivation. The plants are said to be thriving well. The crop will be ready by next dry season.

9. *Cacao.*—The cacao plantation at Dhunny Leaf Creek was extended by 10 acres and 800 seedlings were planted and are doing fairly well. The plantation occupies over 12 acres of land. The seed has until now been reserved for planting, but a small quantity was prepared for use as a trial, and the result was most satisfactory.

10. *Nutmegs.*—The 209 nutmegs planted along the road-side at Goplakabung are growing slowly. They felt the drought during the dry weather.

11. *Ceara-Rubber.*—These trees are thriving at North Bay. The draining referred to in last year's report has had a good effect on the plantation at Namunaghur, and the trees look much stronger. Nine hundred seedlings were planted out at the latter station.

12. *Musa Textilis.*—Many of the shoots at Shitan Khari being over 6' in length, they were cut and 16lb of fibre were manufactured from them and sent to the Secretary, Revenue and Agricultural Department, for report. The machine sent by Sir W. DeSouza did not arrive in time, and the fibre was extracted by two processes, one was by steeping the shoots in running water until partly decayed and then beating out the vegetable matter; the other by removing the vegetable matter by the aid of a blunt knife fixed in an ingenious manner by Colonel Wimberley.

13. *Arrowroot.*—Seven acres are planted out with arrowroot. The outturn was 1,410lb, of which 1,250 lb were supplied to the Commissariat Department. One hundred and sixty pounds have been kept for the female jail laundry. A large

quantity of seed has been retained for the next season and will be planted out shortly: 23 acres of land has been prepared for the purpose.

14. *Mangoestein.*—Seven hundred mangoestein seedlings were planted out in the Dover Gardens in September last and are doing well.

15. *Betel-nut.*—Two thousand five hundred seedlings were planted at Navy Bay, 21 at Corbyn's Cove, 20 at Bumlitan and 180 at Haddo.

16. *Sugar-cane.*—The land under sugar-cane culivation which fell from 537 to 208 acres during the preceding year shews a further decrease of 9 acres. The reason for the continued falling off is partly due to the low prices obtained by the cultivators for their ghoor, but principally because they do not take the trouble to cultivate the crop properly. They simply plant the cane and cut it yearly for five years without doing anything more to it.

17. *Cocoanuts.*—The Northern District Officer reports that 10,000 nuts were received from the Nicobars and planted in nurseries, and that 6,774 seedlings were planted out during the year. The Southern District Officer reports that 850 seedlings were planted at Haddo Gardens, Aberdeen and Phœnix Bay swamps to fill vacancies, 1,328 at Corbyn's Cove, 490 at Protheroepore and 14 at Bumlitan. It is estimated there are now about 116,000 cocoanut trees at Port Blair.

On the Northern District the three packs of dogs of miscellaneous breeds, kept for the purpose, killed 445 wild pig during the year. The sale of the pigs cover the keep of the dogs, without whose aid the vegetable gardens and cocoanut plantations would be devastated.

18. *Indian corn.*—The quantity purchased from the self-supporting convicts by the Commissariat Department during the year is reported to be 1,090,475lb as against 1,044,561lb last year. No Indian corn was raised by Government agency during the year.

19. *Paddy.*—The quantity of paddy purchased from self-supporters by the Commissariat Department this year was 276,631lb, and rice to the extent of 3,299lb was also purchased.

To encourage the self-supporters to husk their paddy and sell it as rice to Government, a Settlement Order was issued in November 1886, intimating that only a certain quantity of paddy would be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer during the year, and that all paddy in excess of that quantity which cultivators may be desirous of disposing of to Government should be converted into well cleaned rice which would be taken by the Executive Commissariat Officer in unlimited quantities at 6 pies per pound. The cultivators preferred disposing of the paddy privately and must have succeeded in doing so as only the small quantity of rice mentioned above was sold by them to the Commissariat Department.

20. *Tobacco.*—The experiment in the cultivation of tobacco has not as yet been successful. The manager's report for the year under review is given below *in extenso*—

"The financial results are as follows:—

"The receipts were nil owing to the small area under cultivation and also to the proceeds of 1886-87 crop which would not be realized till the current year 1887-88.

"The receipts will probably be ₹681 including the value of the experimental crop 1885-86. The area under cultivation was 13 acres, the outturn per acre being an average of 238lb.

"The expenditure amounted to ₹9,237-11-7, being ₹1,697-4-5 under the estimate; labour the principal item of expenditure, ₹3,938-8-0, being a book charge on account of convict labour at the rate of 4 annas per man per diem.

"A curing shed 300 feet long by 30 feet wide was built, this is calculated to last two years; but two convict barracks were also placed at my disposal for curing purposes. These two items aggregating ₹1,399 being also book charges for convict labour and local material. Agricultural tools were also bought to the value of ₹180-8-0, these will last three years.

"Seed was purchased for ₹529-10-7, out of which seed to the value of ₹165 was expended, balance remaining over for next year's plants. The actual cash expenditure amounted to ₹3,899-7-7 and the book charges ₹5,338-4-0. The above expenses have been charged to the season 1886-87.

"*Tobacco crop.*—This crop has done fairly well, especially those plants which were properly irrigated through channels. The Manilla variety has turned out the best; the acclimatized Oronoko received from Poosa gave a poor crop.

"*Outturn of Oronoko.*—There were eight acres of Oronoko planted out which produced 1,890lb, being about 236lb to the acre, a very poor outturn for such a heavy variety of tobacco.

"*Outturn of Manilla.*—Four acres were planted out in Manilla which gave an outturn of 1,148lb, about 287lb to the acre. This crop being of a light variety shewed satisfactory results.

"*Java.*—The remaining acre was planted out in Deli and Java. The outturn of Java was 110lb to the acre, the variety, however, suffered much from the drought, those plants which did survive turned out well.

"*Deli.*—The Deli lot also did fairly well, but few of the seedlings, however, grew to any size having been much damaged by the heavy rain we had at the time. There are not more than about 20 plants which survived; these have been kept apart from the other varieties.

"*Oronoko crop a failure.*—It will be seen from the foregoing remarks what a failure the Oronoko crop was, as there were 8½lb seed sown down which gave a crop of 1,890lb. Only 3lb of Manilla were sown which produced 1,148lb.

"*Out-turn of one measured bigah.*—I had one bigah of Manilla measured off from the rest and the dry produce of this weighed, the result shewed 78lb or 234lb to the acre. I must remark, however, that the Oronoko suffered most from caterpillars (which were unusually abundant) and also from the heavy rain at the early stage of its growth.

"*American varieties.*—The experimental sowing of the six American varieties received from America did fairly well, the white Burley and big Oronoko turned out the heaviest plants.

"The Jurkan-hoe, Blue Pryor, Medley Pryor, Big Havanah also did well, but the quantity of each was so small (the seed arriving too late for a big sowing) that no doubt with a larger area under cultivation and under more favourable climatic conditions better observations could be made. Some Virginia plants (Wells' tobacco) and white stem plants which had got mixed up in the Poosa lot gave good heavy plants.

"*Irrigation Experiment.*—A small plot of level ground was picked out and planted with Manilla and irrigated by means of water casks (no other means being available). The plants grew up healthy and regular good full-sized plants.

"The result of the crops grown on the slopes make it doubtful whether tobacco can be grown here without irrigation.

"*Cutting Plants.*—Cutting the ripe tobacco plants was started on the 22nd March and concluded by the 3rd May; several green unripe plants had to be cut as the rains shewed signs of setting in.

"*Seed Plants.*—The seed pods of the plants which had been reserved for seed have (I regret to state) been destroyed by the rain.

"*Curing.*—The first lot of ripe plants when cut were hung up in the leaf curing shed by being tied with bits of cane on two poles placed transversely across the shed; the plant was hung up entire, the stem not split at all.

"The doors of the shed were all kept shut while the tobacco was green, until the leaves had begun to dry.

"Doors were opened during the day if the weather was cool and cloudy with no wind. On fine quiet nights the same was done.

"*Curing.*—Later on when it was observed how slowly the plants were curing, making it doubtful whether they would be cured up dry before the rains set in, I decided to cut the stalks of the remaining plants down to the middle, these dried up quicker although of not such a good colour as the first cured.

"*Bulking.*—Nearly all the tobacco had been taken down and bulked before the rains set in, the plants remaining were at once carried off and hung up and dried by fire in a cook-house which had been turned into a firing room.

"*Stripping.*—The first lot of tobacco cured was also hung up and treated in the same way.

"When dry and in order, the plants were taken down and stripped, which process is now being gone through. As soon as I have stripped the whole crop, I shall commence to ferment and then sort the Manilla. If good colour is obtained I should suggest a small ball of Manilla being made up, say about 180lb (the ordinary weight of an Amsterdam ball) and send it to the Amsterdam market, to see what is thought about it.

"I should also respectfully suggest that a few pounds be sent to one of the Dutch planters at Java whom I visited in May 1886. One of these planters asked me to send him some tobacco grown here from the seed he gave me.

"*Pipe tobacco.*—Pipe tobacco would, I think, do well here as there would be no danger in curing from an early set of the rains, the tobacco being cured up bright by flues, fuel is abundant.

"I should respectfully suggest that a small experiment be made to cure up bright leaf by the aid of flues during season 1887-88.

"*Operations 1887-88.*—Bright leaf, if free from dust, commands a high price as a pipe tobacco, and there is practically no dust here at Port Blair. With regard to 1887-88 operations, I have the honour to state that I have selected a tract of level forest land on the Southern District between Rungochung and Birchgunj; there is a brook running through the valley, so means of irrigation will be close at hand. I have also seen a very suitable tract of forest land (valley) beyond North Corbyn's Cave on the Northern District, about 70 acres in extent, also with a stream running through it.

"I should like to put down as much land as possible under tobacco this year, say 100 acres. I think with North Corbyn's Cove and Rungochung that there will be the acreage required of forest land and, to make up any deficiency, I should respectfully suggest that some of the self-supporters may be induced to give up some of their dhan lands if there is no other suitable land available which land with proper manuring would grow a heavy crop of pipe tobacco, the virgin forest lands being reserved for the finer grades.

"Further I have the honour to remark that the 1887-88 crops will probably not be ready to be prised or packed before the end of September 1888, and the Chief Commissioner has expressed his opinion that it would be advisable for me to remain at Port Blair till all the tobacco is packed, instead of leaving at the expiration of my engagement in February 1888.

"I am quite willing myself to have the tobacco packed under my supervision, and I trust that the above suggestion will meet with the approval of the Government of India.

"In conclusion I have the honour to state I have 20lb more seed here than I shall require for the crop of season 1887-88, and I would respectfully request that Government may be so informed as it may have some means of disposing of it at ₹8 per pound. The seed will not remain good over this year and will only last for season 1887-88."

21. *Vegetables.*—Colonel Wimberley and Mr. Tuson, the officers who have had charge of the Northern District during the year, have been indefatigable in opening out and looking after vegetable gardens. Their labours have been rewarded with success, and the large quantity of 460,061lb of vegetables have been issued to the convicts. From April to September they were issued only to 3rd class convicts, but during the remainder of the year they were issued to all labouring convicts at the rate of 8oz. a day, 2 annas a month being deducted on this account from those who receive allowances. The sum thus realized was ₹1,198.

Large vegetable gardens cannot be managed satisfactorily unless the officers take a personal interest in them.

On the Southern District only 7,034lb were issued from the Government gardens. The third class convicts on this District, who receive no money allowance and are entitled to a vegetable ration, were, therefore, supplied with vegetables purchased from self-supporters. The quantity supplied was 375,940 at a cost of R3,235. The vegetables principally consist of yams, guyans, lowki, pumpkin, sweet potatoe, tapioca, brinjal, &c.

22. *Hay.*—In addition to supplying the wants of the cattle under charge of the District Officers, 981,465lb hay and 526,720lb green grass were made over to the Commissariat Department.

23. *Horned cattle.*—A statement shewing the number of cows and young stock in Port Blair and the Nicobars on the 31st March 1887 will be found in Appendix XXIX.

The following statement shews the number of cows, heifers and bull calves in the Settlement for the past two years:—

Animals.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference.
Cows	3,214	3,670	+456
Heifers	1,788	2,158	+370
Bull calves	1,630	2,246	+616
	6,632	8,074	+1,442

This would shew an increase of 21·74 per cent., but a considerable portion of the increase is probably due to a more careful enumeration having been made this year.

24. *Goats.*—The experiments with the goat farm, having for a number of years been carried on without success, was abolished in December last, and the stock sold by auction or made over to the Commissariat Department for slaughter.

CHAPTER XI.

FORESTS.

The following report has been received from Mr. P. J. Carter, Deputy Conservator of Forests:—

1. *Area and boundaries.*—The area lost to Forests during the year was 791 acres, of which 303 acres are situated in the Northern District and 488 in the Southern. Of the area cleared 215 acres were mangrove swamp. The area cleared for cultivation was 639 acres and that for grazing 152 acres. The area previously cleared was 15,180 acres, and the total area cleared now amounts to 15,971 acres or 25 square miles. The total area of the main islands is 2,000 square miles, and of these 1,975 square miles are covered with forest.

2. A small area of 10 acres at Navy Bay has been notified a reserve. Strictly speaking, it is not a reserve, as there is no legal provision for constituting Forest reserves in the Andamans. Practically, however, the whole area of clothed forest may be regarded as a reserve. Clearings can only be made by

the authority of the Local Government; the aborigines do not clear land and, as they live almost entirely on fish and wild pig, their consumption of Forest produce is very small indeed, nor can grazing rights accrue, for the forest growth is so dense that cattle cannot penetrate it. The average yearly clearing for cultivation and grazing has been between 700 and 800 acres; but it is doubtful if this rate of clearing will be maintained in the future.

3. *Protection and Improvement—Establishment.*—The cost of establishment during the year was:—

	R
Deputy Conservator	11,210
Office Establishment	1,358
Elephant Jemadar	94
Total	12,662

The Elephant Jemadar has only been entertained since November. One member of the office establishment whose pay is R 40 per mensem is employed as a Ranger.

4. *General protection and breaches of the Forest Law.*—No prosecutions have taken place. No protective staff is entertained. It is not probable that many forest offences are committed, as the bulk of the villagers are convicts on ticket-of-leave who can only absent themselves from their villages by the written permission of the District Officer.

5. *Forest fires.*—Forest fires do not occur; the large fires in the clearings do not spread into the surrounding forest.

6. *Grazing and fencing.*—With the exception of the Government Elephants no cattle graze in the forest. The growth is so dense that cattle cannot pass through it.

7. *Natural reproduction.*—All efforts to encourage natural reproduction would naturally be directed towards padouk, the most valuable species in the forest. Little experience has as yet been gained, and what is known offers little encouragement. The padouk trees in the Forest are of large size and great age, so that not less than one-half are hollow and useless. There is no gradation of age-classes so far as padouk is concerned. The existing trees are probably 300 years old and, for the past three centuries, no natural reproductions of padouk has taken place. Other species have taken possession of the blanks which have been caused by fallen trees. These species must have been for the greater part shade-enduring trees previously existing in undergrowth and to a less extent seedlings of species with very rapid growth, which were able to get their crowns through the advance growth before it formed a canopy. Only in this way can the prevalence of such shade-avoiding trees as Bomba and Payan elia be accounted for. The shade-enduring advance growth has in many cases been Droopyros and Murraya exotica. The system of selecting felling without special operations to encourage a desired species, must result in a forest consisting of trees capable of enduring dense shade interspersed with trees (not necessarily shade-enduring) of very rapid growth. To neither of these classes does padouk belong. It cannot endure a dense shade or it would be found among the undergrowth in the Forest. The shade given by it is not dense for in the young plantation of padouk although its canopy is complete, the ground is covered with a growth of low grass. It is true that this grass is of a shade-enduring kind,

but it is entirely absent from the adjacent plantation in which teak is the principal species. Nor is padouk of rapid growth when very young. When five years old it is scarcely more than half the height of a teak tree of the same age, although it is very probable that at the age of ten years and afterwards its growth would rival that of teak. The natural reproduction of padouk therefore must entail a considerable expenditure in clearing the ground to enable the seedlings to establish themselves and in weeding out other species until the young padouk is out of danger, probably until the age of ten years.

8. *Artificial re-production.—Regular plantation.*—These were not extended during the year. The plantation at Goplakabung is doing very well. The teak planted in 1883 is not a failure as reported last year. Its growth is as vigorous as that of any plantation in Burma and the mixture with padouk will be a very favourable one. There is probably no reason why teak should not flourish in the Andamans; at any rate this small plantation is the *beau ideal* of what a teak plantation should be, and there is probably nothing finer of its kind in the whole of India. It is true that older plantations at Port Blair have not been successful, but this can be accounted for. The plants were put down wide apart, in some cases at a distance of 30 feet; cattle have been allowed free access, and in some cases the neighbouring villagers have been accustomed to tether their cattle to the trees. No undergrowth has been allowed to exist, and naturally the trees have not developed a tall straight bole.

9. *Cultural operations.*—During the year lines 20 feet wide and 200 feet apart have been cleared of undergrowth over an area of 250 acres, and in the centre of the lines a row of padouk seedlings have been planted. The young plants are doing fairly well, but the success of this experiment is doubtful; it is feared that the leaf canopy will close over the lines before the padouk plants have developed. The lines too are at right angles to each other enclosing spaces 200 feet square, and from the interior of these spaces nothing can be extracted unless it be dragged across the planted lines. This work cost R408 for convict labour.

10. At Danikhari 10,000 plants of the Dani palm were planted out. The cost of planting and maintenance was R360 for convict labour.

11. Bamboos raised from seed obtained from Burma were planted along the road side near Garacharama. These are growing well and will probably be of great benefit as the local bamboos are becoming scarce, and are not so valuable as those now planted which consist of Dendrocalamus strictus, Cephalostachyum pergracile and a few Dendrocalamus Brandisii. The cost of this work was R198 for convict labour. At the close of the year they were handed over to the District Officer.

12. *Yield and working.—Departmental operations.*—No trees were girdled during the year, as trees have been girdled far in excess of the number which can be extracted, and there is a large balance of girdled trees in the forest. The number of trees felled was 4,158 and from them 7,173 logs were obtained. Of these 1,466 trees and 2,568 logs were padouk, and 866 trees and 1,735 logs were at Shoal Bay. From forest depôts 1,155 logs were issued and 3,375 logs were delivered to the sale depôt. The balance of logs in the forest and at forest depôts at the commencement of the year was 1,019 and at its close 3,662. Of these 3,662 logs 915 are lying in the forest at Shoal Bay and 820 at the depôt at Pirij, which has not been classed as a sale depôt because timber lying there

can only be removed by ship. The number of logs dragged from the forest to forest depôt was 5,076.

13. The number of logs at the sale depôt at the commencement of the year was 292. During the year 3,375 logs were received, 230 were sold and sent to Calcutta, 4 logs were sent to the Agents in Calcutta for sale, and 3,201 were issued to the Districts and Saw Mill, leaving a balance of 232 logs in the depôt at the close of the year.

14. Self-supporter contractors delivered 1,023 padouk telegraph posts and 123 padouk planks. The telegraph posts were sold in Calcutta and the planks sent to the Agent in Calcutta for sale.

15. From the Chatham Saw Mill were received and exported :—

		C. ft.
1,432	Padouk telegraph posts	5,371
182	„ planks	694
107	„ squares	2,511
14	Lakuch „	122
65	Mowa and Gangou Sleepers	225
	Gurjan planks	4,736
3,441	Tea boxes	2,580

and the following was received and sold locally :—

Scantling 1,054 C. ft., 1,000 shingles.

16. The following logs were exported—sold at the time of export :—

		C. ft.
224	Tindu and Ganga billets	394
2,330	Padouk telegraph posts	8,570
50	Planks	91
14	Lakuch squares	122
65	Mowa and Gangou sleepers	225
3,441	Tea boxes	2,580
	Gurjan planks	3,735

Sent to Agents for sale :—

		C. ft.
107	Padouk squares	2,511
132	Planks	603
123	Do.	598
100	Telegraph posts	365
	Gurgeon planks	1,001
4	Gurjan spars	326

The balance at the commencement of the year was :—

		C. ft.
	In London	5,473
	In Calcutta	14,573
		20,046
	Receipts as in the foregoing paragraph	5,404
		25,450

The sales were in Calcutta :—

		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
	Padouk scantling	650		
17	Do. planks	85		
12	Do. squares	455		
269	Sleepers	937		
1	Gurjan spar	154		
			2,281	
	In London.			
601	Padouk planks	3,269		
61	Ditto squares	2,204	5,473	
			7,754	
	Balance at close of year.			
	In Calcutta	14,054		
	In London	3,572	17,626	
				25,380

There is a discrepancy of 70 c. ft. in the Agent's account which has not yet been explained.

17. The average size of logs extracted from the forest was only 24 c. ft. This is accounted for by the fact that some kinds of timber for which there is a large local demand grow only to a small size; this is especially the case with Padocarpus which is largely used for oars.

18. The cost of timber extracted by contractors was R25 per ton for large planks, and R3 per foot or R37-8-0 per ton for telegraph posts.

19. The cost of felling and squaring logs at Shoal Bay was R5 per ton for convict labour; and the cost of dragging and floating was R13 per ton for convict labour.

The cost of convict labour near Port Blair was—

	R	
For felling	0-4	per ton.
„ dragging	1-6	„
„ floating	1-7	„
„ sundries	1-1	„
	4-8	„

The total expenditure less amounts paid to contractors and for the purchase of elephants was:—

	R
As per cash book	19,927
Value of stores from Commissariat and District	1,874
	21,801

or a further R6-8-0 per ton on the outturn.

To arrive at the cost of the labour of an elephant it may be assumed that an elephant landed in Port Blair costs R2,500, and that the life of an elephant at timber work here averages ten years. Then the capital involved (allowing interest at 5 per cent.) to purchase an elephant and replace it every ten years is $\frac{2,500 \times 1{\cdot}05^{10}}{1{\cdot}05^{10}}$ = R6,475, and the yearly cost is R324. This does not include expenditure for attendants, food, &c. On these data the cost of dragging is further increased by R8,289 or R2-6 per ton.

The total cost, therefore, of timber delivered has been at Port Blair R14-2-0 per ton, at Shoal Bay R22-4-0 per ton.

20. *Removal of produce by purchasers.—License-holders.*—Extracted as follows:—

8,521 c.ft. Gurjan timber.
8,000 poles; estimated outturn on 4 licenses. These have been assumed to contain 0·5 c.ft. each.
27,500 c. ft. of firewood; estimated outturn on 55 licenses.
1,750 c. ft. of wood converted into charcoal, estimated outturn on 7 licenses.
168,000 Bamboos; estimated outturn on 48 licenses at 2,000 per license.
500 canes; estimated outturn on 5 licenses.
252,000 Rattans; estimated outturn on 186 licenses.
1,424,000 Thatch; estimated outturn on 361 licenses.
Betel leaves, on five licenses. No data available to estimate quantity.

21. *Free grants of Forest produce.*—No free grants have been made.

22. *Produce removed under privilege.*—Under this head will be included produce removed by District Officers for the use of the Settlement and firewood removed by free residents and convicts on ticket-of-leave—

16,205 cubic feet of timber; 1,232 logs removed by District Officers.
16,680 cubic feet; 1,668 posts at 10 cubic feet each, by District Officers.

14,714 cubic feet, 29,428 poles at 0·5 cubic feet each, by District Officer.

416,850 cubic feet of firewood, 5,484 cords and 49½ maunds, by District Officer. The cord is 128 cubic feet and has been estimated at 76 cubic feet solid contents.

120,000 cubic feet of firewood; estimated consumption of 6,000 people at 50 cubic feet per head.

23,417 cubic feet of wood converted into charcoal by District Officers, estimated to produce 7,280 maunds.

168,913 Bamboos by District Officers.

69,814 Canes by Ditto.

150,598 Thatch by Ditto.

The following produce was sold by District Officers :—

	Tons.	R	a.	p.
Firewood	440	625	0	0
Charcoal	32 7/8	338	10	0
Timber	250	5,379	9	3

23. *Summary of produce removed from the Forest.*—The total amount of produce removed from the Forest was :—

126,974	Cubic feet of	Timber.
4,237	„	Telegraph posts and planks.
16,680	„	Posts.
18,714	„	Poles.
564,350	„	Firewood.
25,167	„	Converted into charcoal.
336,913	„	Bamboos.
70,314	„	Canes.
252,000	„	Rattans.
1,574,598	„	Thatch.
		Betel leaves on 5 licenses.

In this is not included 33,901 cubic feet of timber delivered to depôt at Shoal Bay for reasons stated in paragraph 12.

24. *Financial Results.*—On transactions which are passed through the the Accounts, the net surplus amounts to R 5,579-14-2.

Revenue „ 31,870-6-10.

Expenditure „ 26,290-8-8.

The transactions which do not pass through the Accounts are as follows :—

	Logs.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Revenue—							
Northern District	1,260				11,065	3	11
Southern District	1,188				9,901	14	0
Marine Department	121				1,430	9	4
Commissariat Department	2				78	3	3
Saw Mill	1,785	33,384	13	1			
Less refund on timber received		16,533	4	0			
					16,851	9	1
					39,327	7	7
Expenditure—							
Convict labour					30,133	6	0
Stores					1,873	11	5
					32,007	1	5

leaving a further surplus of R7,320-6-2. The total surplus is therefore R12,900-4-4.

The principal transactions of the year were :—

2,380 Telegraph posts sold for R13,265-11-5 after deducting shipping charges, and commission, being R5-9-0 per post and R£5-14-6 per ton. On those delivered by Contractors at R3 per post, the net profit was R2-9-0 per post or R38-6-6 per ton. Twenty-five were lost in shipping and 100 rejections are lying in Calcutta which will further reduce the net profit.

61 Padouk squares sold in London, Hamburg and Havre, the London price being £10 per ton; after deducting charges the net rate was R56-12-4 per ton.

601 Padouk planks sold in London for £10 per ton, yielding after the deduction of charges R72-10-6 per ton. These were delivered by Contractors at R25 per ton, and the net profit was therefore R47-10 6 per ton.

3,441 tea boxes sold for R 2,264-3-3 or R 43-14-0 per ton. These were of Toungheing, Thetmen and Sinab.

25. *General remarks.*—Although it had been urged that a ship carrying 600 to 700 tons of coal should be sent from England under contract to take a cargo of timber back, a ship carrying 1,700 tons of coal was sent without any arrangement as to the timber. Only 670 tons of timber were ready to be loaded and the master of the ship refused to take these on reasonable terms. No ship suitable to carry the timber could be obtained in Calcutta and the Agents are now arranging for a ship at home at the freight of £2 per ton. Another year will therefore elapse before it can be ascertained whether any considerable trade can be done in padouk timber from the Andamans.

The number of elephants at the commencement of the year was 27 in addition to one calf and at its close 20 and one calf. Seven elephants died during the year. In December the custom of giving grain rations to the elephants was resumed. For elephants working every day, unless they are sick, grain rations are a necessity and not a luxury. The outturn of timber is entirely dependent on the number of elephants available for dragging. The number now on hand are only just sufficient to drag the logs needed for local consumption, and even to do this they are overworked. If therefore it is found that an export trade in padouk can be done on a larger scale, more capital must be invested in elephants, or in a portable tramway. The latter is probably more advisable for casualties among the elephants have been numerous during the past two years, and they are here peculiarly liable to a disease of the feet. Two of the present elephants have been thus incapacitated for work for six months, and it seems even doubtful if they will recover.

During the year the charge of the Saw Mill on Chatham has again been resumed by the District Officer. The Mill has always been a Public Works charge, and its principal work was to convert timber for local public works. The Local Government in ordering the transfer have ruled that all indents for sawing for the Forest Department shall have prompt attention, and it is believed that the present arrangement will work better than the former one.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION.

Number of Schools.—There has, during the year under review, been no change in the number of schools. It was found necessary, however, having regard to the rapidly increasing number of children in the more distant villages of the Southern District, to move forward the Pahargaon School to Garacharama.

At the close of the year, therefore, the schools were situate as follows:—

Northern District.	*Southern District.*
Bamboo Flat.	Aberdeen.
Port Mouat.	Garacharama.
Dhunny Leaf Creek.	

The Ross European School continued to be maintained as a separate institution assisted by grants-in-aid.

2. *Income and Expenditure.*—The changes in the aggregate income and expenditure have been slight, compared with 1885-86.

The figures, however, in the expenditure column of the subjoined statement shew that a far larger proportion of the receipts is now being allocated to vernacular elementary education, the main object of the institution of these schools :—

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Details.	Amount.
	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
		English Education.		
By Government Grant .	3,000 0 0	Salary of masters . . .	406 0 4	
„ School cess . .	2,101 10 4	„ assistant . . .	120 0 0	
		Grants-in-aid to European schools,		
„ School fees . .	239 0 0	Ross	340 0 0	866 0 4
„ Fines . . .	5 0 0			
		Vernacular Education.		
		Salaries of masters . . .	2,622 0 0	
		„ monitors and junior masters . . .	778 15 4	
		„ convict masters .	275 4 7	
		„ sewing mistresses .	131 9 9	3,807 13 8
		Contingencies.		
		Gratuity to head master . .	44 13 5	
		„ clerk . . .	22 8 9	
		Boarding school . . .	100 0 0	
		Prizes	250 0 0	
		Contingencies . . .	201 7 9	
		Lapsed to Government . .	52 14 3	671 12 4
TOTAL .	5,345 10 4	TOTAL .	...	5,345 10 4

3. *Receipts.*—As regards receipts, it will be observed that there is a slight increment of R66-11-4 in the realization of "School Cess" as compared with last year, whilst there was a falling off of R60 in "School Fees" realized for English tuition, equivalent to about R5 per mensem.

4. *Expenditure.*—In the matter of expenditure, English educational charges have been reduced from R1,287-9-2 to R866-0-4. This is due to a reduction in the salary of the English master and to a large reduction in the grant-in-aid to the European school at Ross.

The increased expenditure upon junior masters and monitors is a very satisfactory feature. It has risen from R525-11-9 to R778-15-4, and is wholly expended upon lads who have qualified locally as teachers in the schools, the children of resident, free and convict parents.

Not only has such expenditure given a great impetus to local education, in inducing keen competition among the boys, but it provides a means of employ

for an increasing number of educated youths, for whom it is difficult to find provision locally. Convict masters are being gradually abolished, and but one remained in employ at the close of the year.

5. *Staff.*—No change was made in the strength of the staff in the English branch, but the strength of the vernacular establishment stood at the close of the year thus:—

Masters	6	
Junior masters	3	25
Monitors	16	

With one exception all the masters and monitors have performed their duties very satisfactorily throughout the year.

6. *Number of pupils and attendances.*—The average number of pupils on the rolls has been (omitting decimals) 385, of whom 259 were boys and 125 girls. This is an increase of 22 on last year, but while there are but three additional boys there are 19 extra girls.

The average attendance of boys has been 241 and of girls 114 compared with 230 and 92, respectively, for 1885-86.

The percentage of attendance has been high, being 93·89 for boys and 92·194 for girls. At the close of the year there were 378 children on the rolls (compared with 363 of the previous year), of whom 255 were boys and 123 girls.

The Jubilee releases in February 1887 withdrew some children from attendance. Full details of attendances will, however, be found in Appendix XXX.

7. *Educational course.*—No changes in the educational course were made in the year under review.

8. *Number of pupils at each school.*—The distribution of pupils at the close of the year in the several schools was as follows. It is compared with the previous year in consequence of the change in the removal of the Pahargaon School to Garacharama, which has increased the number of pupils studying at Aberdeen.

		1885-86.	1886-87.
Southern District	Aberdeen	194	230
	Pahargaon	91	...
	Garacharama	...	74
Northern District	Bamboo Flat	40	45
	Port Mouat	22	14
	Dhunny Leaf Creek	16	15
	TOTAL	363	378

9. *Book Depôt.*—The Book Depôt continues in a satisfactory pecuniary condition, there being a considerable balance at its credit.

The sales of books during the year realized ₹342-3-10. There is a fair stock of books, &c., in hand also.

10. *Boarding School.*—The number of pupils in the Boarding School at the close of the year was 12. Of these six pay for their own maintenance, whilst six are supported by the school, the parents being unable to meet the charge. It is believed that this will develop into a most useful institution. It is at present of great service in saving the services of a highly paid master.

The Aberdeen School being as yet (owing to the paucity of pupils for the more advanced classes) the only school where tuition is carried beyond the lower division primary classes.

11. *European and Eurasian School.*—The following is the report of the European School, Ross, received from the Chaplain :—

The school lost the services of the late mistress, Mrs. Monin, in the month of September. Except during a short period, she had been mistress of the school from its commencement in October 1880, and the successful establishment of the institution and the progress which it has made are very largely due to her very great tact and aptitude as a teacher. The school is deeply indebted to her for nearly six years' good, patient and faithful service. On her retirement the two Misses Ramsbottoms were appointed, whose qualifications as teachers are very good. The elder (who is head mistress) has passed the Higher Examination for women in English, the special Upper Primary Examination in Tamil, and has had a year's training as a teacher in the Government Female Normal School, Madras. Her sister (who is assistant mistress) has passed the Higher Examination for women in English, and was a pupil in the Government Female Normal School in Madras for over two years.

The school had the advantage of the services of Miss Mary Burgess as monitress throughout the year.

On Miss Ramsbottom succeeding to the post of Head Mistress, there were 23 pupils attending school, namely 7 boys and 16 girls. From that date to the end of the year the average number on the rolls has been 27—9 boys and 18 girls; the average attendance during the same period being 24—8 boys and 16 girls.

This number represents almost the whole of the children of a school-going age in the Settlement, and embraces, moreover, little children from $3\frac{1}{2}$ years to lads and lasses of 15. This wide range of age constitutes a great difficulty, for it necessitates the formation of several classes with sub-divisions which the smallness of the total number on the rolls does not warrant.

No public examination of the school seems to have been held during the year, but it may be remarked that the school was examined by the Chief Commissioner shortly after the conclusion of the official year, and he expressed himself well pleased with the results attained. A more detailed statement will appear in next year's report.

The subjects taught are,—Holy Scripture, English (Dictation, Composition, Grammar), Arithmetic, Geography (including map-drawing), Indian History, English History, Writing and Needle-work. No second language is taught. The children pay ₹2 or ₹1 for school fee according to the class in which they are taught.

Discipline is well maintained, and the pupils are being taught in a thorough and conscientious manner by the ladies in charge of the school.

On the 31st of March the School Fund had a balance to credit of ₹274-12-6.

During the year the School Fund received—

	₹	a.	p.
From Government (by monthly grant of ₹20 and two special grants)	540	0	0
From Local sources—			
By school fees (₹ a. p. 331 0 0)			
Local contribution (123 12 0)			
	454	12	0
	994	12	0

The Head Mistress and her assistant received R65 per mensem, the monitress R15, total for teaching staff R80. As the ordinary receipts from Government grant (R20), and average monthly total amount of school fees (R30) are R50 per mensem, there would have been a monthly accruing deficit of R30 on the one item of the teaching staff alone but for the timely aid of additional and special grants from Government and local contributions. Since the conclusion of the official year, however, a reduction of expenditure has been effected by the resignation of the monitress, no successor having been appointed.

The school could never hope to be self-supporting. It is, however, admirably fulfilling the purpose for which it was established, and is heartily appreciated by the parents of the children in this isolated Settlement.

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITARY.

On the 25th October last the detachment of Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, under the command of Major Bromhead, V.C., was relieved by a detachment of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

2. The head-quarters and Right Wing of the 9th Madras Native Infantry were relieved on the 1st February 1887 by the head-quarters and the Left Wing of the 7th Madras Native Infantry from Madras.

3. *Volunteers*—The South Andaman Volunteer Rifle Corps was inspected by Colonel Swanston, Commanding the Troops at Port Blair, and his inspection report was considered "very satisfactory" by the Government of India.

No less than 22 out of the 25 members of the Corps passed as "extra efficients," and the figure of merit gained was 165·60.

4. The strength of the garrison at the close of the year 1886-87 was—

European Detachment	128
Native Infantry	425
Total all ranks	553

distributed as follows :—

European Detachment.

Station.	Captain.	Subalterns.	Surgeon.	Sergeants and Lance Sergeants.	Corporals and Lance Corporals.	Drummers or Buglers.	Privates.	Apothecary.	Barrack Sergeant.	Total.
Ross	1	2	...	5	10	3	105	1	1	128

Native Infantry.

Stations.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captain	Subalterns.	Surgeon Major.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Drummers.	Privates.	Bhisties.	Lascars.	Recruit boys.	Chowdries or Peons.	Senior Hospital Assistant.	Moonshee.	Tofiees.	Total.
Ross	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	16	16	9	253	6	4	2	3	1	...	1	321
Viper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Camorta	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Total	2	...	...	...	4	1	2	4	20	19	9	345	8	4	2	3	1	...	1	425

CHAPTER XIV.

MARINE.

Men of War.—The following vessels of the Royal Navy visited the port during the year :—

H. M's.	"Turquoise"	*Once.*
„	"Ranger"	*Thrice.*
„	"Osprey"	*Do.*
„	"Penguin"	*Once.*

2. *Indian Marine Vessels.*—Her Majesty's I. M. S. *Canning* brought to Port Blair the Head-quarters and a Wing of the 7th M. I. in relief of the 9th M. I.

3. The station steamer *Kwangtung* returned from Calcutta in October 1886. She made several trips to the Nicobars and North and South Andamans, and was also employed with the survey party at the Nicobars.

4. Her Majesty's I. M. S. *Nancowry* made five trips to and from the Nicobars. From November her services too were placed at the disposal of the survey party. When available, she was utilized by the Officer in charge of the Nicobars in visiting the various Islands of the Nicobar Group.

5. *Private vessels.*—The P. and O. steamer *Venetia* arrived on the 20th October 1886 with a detachment of the Royal Scots Fusiliers and took the detachment of the South Wales Borderers.

6. The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamers *Asia* and *Nerbudda* each brought a batch of convicts from Madras.

7. Five native crafts visited this port during the year for permission to trade with Car Nicobar.

8. *Mail Steamer.*—Under the four-weekly mail contract with the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, the S.S. *Maharani* made 13 trips from Calcutta and a similar number from Rangoon and Camorta carrying mails, stores, passengers, &c.

9. *Imports and Exports.*—The total quantity of goods imported was 62,692 tons against 58,528 tons last year. According to the register the value of exports amounted to ₹1,21,250 against ₹1,18,263 during the previous year, and that of imports ₹8,69,956 against ₹9,19,033.

10. The imports consisted of goods and stores for the Settlement, Marine and Commissariat Departments and for private individuals. The bulk of the exports consisted of timber, logs, &c.

11. *Wrecks.*—None reported.

12. *Buoys and Moorings.*—All the buoys and moorings were inspected from time to time during the year and kept thoroughly clean and painted.

13. *Steam Barges.*—The old steam barge and the Steamers *Ross* and *Port Blair* have continued at work during the year.

14. The hull of a steam launch, 47'9" in length, the lines of which were obtained from the Constructor of the Bombay Dockyard, was almost completed during the year, and her engines will, with the sanction of the Government of India, be built in the Kidderpore Dockyard.

15. The following boats were also constructed by the boat building establishment attached to the Marine Workshops during the year :—

	₹
One cutter, length 24', breadth 5', depth 2'; total estimated cost including local material and convict artizan labour	327
Actual cash outlay	222
One punt, length 14', breadth 4', depth 21'; total estimated cost including local material and convict artizan labour	183
Actual cash outlay	121

16. *Lighters.*—There were 9 lighters, 7 wooden and 2 iron, attached to the Marine Department at the close of the year. These boats are all kept in good repair, and periodically beached and painted.

17. *Boats and Canoes.*—At the close of the year there were 90 cutters, gigs and punts and 32 canoes belonging to the Settlement. All these boats were repaired during the year.

18. *Lighters and Cargo Boats.*—The lighters and cargo boats were employed as usual in landing cargo, convicts, troops, &c., from the Mail Steamer, in conveyance of provisions to out-stations, and in the carriage of bricks, lime, timber and other building material to and from the different stations in the Settlement.

19. *Shipping and Landing Charges.*—The amount realized from landing charges at the rate of 1 ₹ per ton on account of private cargo was ₹ 247 as against ₹321 last year; the amount realized from shipping charges on account of private cargo was ₹1,088 as against ₹591 last year. The realization on account of hire of labour, sale of empty tins, &c., was ₹109.

20. *Establishment.*—There were 83 convicts with one free maistree employed as carpenters, caulkers, &c. These men do efficient work in keeping the large number of boats in repair and in replacing worn out ones. The free establishment for working the steamers consists of three engine-drivers, three syrangs, three stokers and six lascars.

21. *Tidal Observatory.*—The tidal observations have been satisfactorily conducted during the official year.

CHAPTER XV.

POST OFFICE.

Mails.—The mail service was satisfactorily performed during the year under report by the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Maharani.*

2. The four-weekly steamer from Calcutta with the bulk of the mails arrived punctually at Port Blair and brought the intermediate mails from Rangoon and the Nicobars with equal regularity.

3. Sixteen mails were received from Calcutta, 19 from Rangoon, 20 from Nicobars and 3 from Madras, making a total of 58 mails during the year The mails despatched numbered 57 and were sent to the following stations:—

Calcutta	13
Rangoon	19
Nicobars	23
Madras	1
Moulmein	1

4. *Collections.*—The *ex-officio* Postmaster reports that ₹1,16,450-12-6 were collected during the year from the following sources as compared with the collections during the preceding year:—

Particulars.	1885-86. ₹ a. p.	1886-87. ₹ a. p.
Postage on unpaid letters	1,533 9 6	729 13 6
Money orders issued	1,09,310 9 0	1,11,950 11 0
Commission on do.	1,340 3 0	1,652 8 0
Premiums and subscription on account of Life Insurance	.....	82 8 0
Cash realized on parcel postage	357 0 0	.....
Indian postal notes	143 4 10	.....
British postal orders	2 3 3	.....
Drawn from District Treasury	.....	1,990 0 0
Other miscellaneous receipts	257 3 1	45 4 0
Total	1,12,944 0 8	1,16,450 12 6

From 1st October 1885, postage on parcels was paid by affixing postage labels to parcel receipts, instead of the money being credited in cash as hitherto.

Indian Postal notes were abolished during the year under report.

The total collections during the previous year aggregated ₹1,12,944-0-8, the difference being an increase of ₹3,506-11-10.

5. *Expenditure.*—The disbursements amounted to ₹1,16,440-11-9, the details of which compared with those of the preceding year are as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Paid into Treasury	99,834 0 3	1,02,005 0 0
Amount on money orders paid	11,417 12 0	12,651 11 0
Returned and re-directed letters	189 14 6	98 6 6
Establishment	1,365 0 0	1,636 14 9
Indian postal notes	3 0 0	.....
Other miscellaneous charges	3 2 0	48 11 6
Total	1,12,812 12 9	1,16,440 11 9

6. Postage labels to the value of ₹4,766-10-9 were sold by the Local Treasury during the year against ₹4,372 sold last year, showing an increase of ₹394-10-9 during the year.

The sales were as under:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Service	461 0 0	558 1 0
Non-service	3,911 0 0	4,208 9 9
Total	4,372 0 0	4,766 10 9

7. *Enumeration.*—An enumeration of letters, &c., was taken in the month of February, and the following comparative statement shows a still steady increase during the year under report:—

	Number of articles delivered.	Number of articles returned.
February 1886	5,161	89
„ 1887	6,343	150

8. The *ex-officio* Postmaster reports that a satisfactory staff has now been sanctioned by the Postmaster General and one that ensures the successful working of the Post Office in this Settlement, and he speaks favourably of the manner in which Mr. Chater, the Deputy Postmaster, has performed his duties.

CHAPTER XVI.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

The following is the Annual Report submitted by the Officiating Senior Medical Officer :—

I. Topography.—A full description on this head has been given in former reports.

II. Meteorology.—An epitome of the chief meteorological phenomena are recorded below, under the several months, as they occurred.

The total amount of rain collected this year is 112·60 inches, while that of last year was 112·57 inches. The average for five preceding years being 119·37 inches.

April 1886.—Weather hot and sultry; about the 22nd there were clear indications of rain, this continued till the 26th, when 0·43 inches of rain fell; and again on the 28th there was a smart heavy shower from 6-30 to 8 A.M. registering 1·10 inches. The total amount of rain for the month, 2·28 inches. Temperature, *highest* 96°·5 and *lowest* 71°·9.

May.—Days generally cloudy and rainy, with occasional thunder-storms and lightning. Rain fell on 21 days, amounting to 14·89 inches. Temperature, *highest* 95°·6 and *lowest* 70°·9.

June.—Still generally cloudy and rainy, with occasional squalls. Rain collected on 26 days, amounting to 13·94 inches. Temperature, *highest* 90° and *lowest* 73°.

July.—Cloudy and rainy as in last month. Rain collected on 25 days amounting to 16·03 inches. Temperature, *highest* 91° and *lowest* 71°.

August.—Weather much the same as preceding month. Rail fell more or less on 25 days, amounting to 14·39 inches. Temperature, *highest* 90° 5 and *lowest* 73°.

September.—Cloudy and rainy throughout. Rain on 22 days, amounting to 12·94 inches. Temperature, *highest* 91°·6 and *lowest* 72°·6.

October.—Generally cloudy and rainy, with occasional breaks of five days. Rain fell on 20 days, amounting to 13·0 inches. Temperature, *highest* 91° and *lowest* 73°.

November.—The weather during the month has continued to show the usual indications of a change in the Monsoon. The wind was unsettled, and at times very high and squally, blowing chiefly from S. E. and E. S. E. and occasionally from N. E. On the 18th, a cyclone passed over the Islands. Rain was registered on 15 days, amounting to 20·04 inches. *Highest* temperature registered in the month 91°·5 and *lowest* 69°.

December.—Generally fine and pleasant. On the 8th instant a sudden squall passed over the Islands rendering communication difficult by boat between them. On the 28th a couple of slight shocks of earthquake were experienced, at 2-45 P.M. Rail fell on 5 days, amounting to 2·83 inches. Temperature *highest* 88°·4 and *lowest* 63°·5.

January 1887.—Fine and pleasant, the mornings being chilly, with occational heavy dew-falls; 0·09 inches of rain were registered during the month. Temperature, *highest* 89°·8 and *lowest* 60°.

February.—Pleasant weather throughout the month. The mornings cold and dewy, while the heat during the day was not oppressive. No rain fell at all during the month. Temperature, *highest* 90°·5 and *lowest* 64°.

March.—The mornings as a rule were cold, but the days hot and oppressive. A few cases of chicken-pox and measles occurred in the Settlement. A total of 2·17 inches of rain were registered during the month. Temperature, *highest* 93°·5 and *lowest* 67°.

The hottest month was April, when the highest temperature (96°·5) was registered. The coldest, January, when the lowest temperature (60°) was recorded. Thus the extreme variation for the year has been 36°·5.

The *Mean* temperature for the year has been 83°·1; the *Mean* maximum 91°·6, and the *Mean* minimum 69°.

The maximum reading of the Barometer was 31·090 on the 16th February 1887, and the minimum 29·004 on the 7th July 1886.

The maximum solar heat, as recorded by the black bulb, *in vacuo*, was 156·5 on the 3rd October 1886.

3. *Convict population.*—This is shown for the last five years in the following table:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1882-83	10,058	1,165	11,223
1883-84	10,133	1,178	11,311
1884-85	10,199	1,189	11,388
1885-86	10,113	1,171	11,284
1886-87	10,577	1,125	11,702

4. *Convict barracks and jail.*—These have been thoroughly described in former reports.

The following table shows the capacity of Barracks at Port Blair, with the average number of prisoners living in them during the year 1886-87:—

Districts.	Capacity of the Barracks at 36 superficial feet per prisoner.			Average number of prisoners above capacity.			Average number of prisoners below capacity.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Northern District . .	5,666	...	5,666	229	...	229	1,813	...	1,813
Southern District . .	4,515	550	5,065	155	...	155	1,145	199	1,344
TOTAL . .	10,181	550	10,731	384	...	384	2,958	199	3,157

Hospital buildings.—The only changes that have been made are the removal of the Senior Medical Officer's office from the small room adjoining the wards, to what was the Medical Stores, the latter having been well ventilated and ceiled. The lower portion of the Police ward was divided into a ward at the north side, and a Medical Store room and Dispensary on the south end. These changes have been beneficial both in a sanitary and in an æsthetic point of view.

5. *Drainage.*—This is always attended to in the newly cleared lands, and in the settled parts the drains are kept in good repair.

6. *Conservancy and cleanliness.*—The latrines are always kept thoroughly clean and the staff of sweepers and petty officers who look after them

perform this duty efficiently. The dry-earth system is carried out thoroughly in some portions of the Settlement and only partially in others from paucity of mehters.

Cleanliness is enforced amongst the convicts; the proximity of the sea renders this easy.

7. *Employment, nature and effect on health.*—The convicts are employed in various ways. Those who from character and length of imprisonment are entitled under Settlement rules to certain indulgences, are employed as domestic servants, petty traders, Office moonshies, peons and petty officers: while the others, called "labouring convicts," have either out-door or in-door work: the former giving employment principally to boatmen and fishermen (who as a rule keep good health) and to brick and tile makers; while the most difficult out-door labour consists of mangrove-swamp clearing and bunding, road-making and stone breaking; but these are engaged in only during the dry months, as the wet season is very trying and would only lead to a very large increase of sickness among convicts if thus employed during those months. Only absolute requirements are attended to then. In-door work consists of wheat-grinding, boat-building, coir-pounding, door-mat making, labour in artificer workshops, saw mills, rattan furniture, rattan fancy work, blanket weaving, stone breaking; and in the South Point Female Jail, cotton cloth weaving for the supply of clothing to the whole of the Settlement convicts, and also fancy cotton articles for sale. No convict is excessively worked, and their various employments are in no way prejudicial to health.

8. *Diet.*—The rations supplied through the Commissariat Department are of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

9. *Water-supply.*—From tanks and wells; and is generally good and abundant. The chief source of supply on Ross Island is from the central tank, which though towards the end of the hot season becomes exhausted and nearly dry. Water (excellent in quality) is then brought across in boats from "Hope Town," where a reservoir is kept supplied from a beautiful natural spring.

10. *Clothing.*—Satisfactory—cotton koorthas, angochas and dhoties during the hot months, with blanket-coats and cumblies during the monsoons.

11. *General health.*—As compared with last year the sick-rate is higher and the death-rate slightly in excess: but taking the average of the past five years, the comparisons are not unfavourable. It must not be forgotten, too, that certain restrictions have been removed, which till this year were in force, before convicts were transported to these Settlements.

The following table shows the sick and death-rates for the past five years:

Years.	Per mille.	
	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1882-83	74·2	33·0
1883-84	67·2	18·9
1884-85	60·0	16·2
1885-86	49·9	18·4
1886-87	58·1	19·9

12. *Causes of sickness.*—The principal, as in former years, have been climate and employment. In March, a few cases of measles (3) occurred at Chatham; while chicken-pox appeared on Viper, giving admission to 10 patients, and on Ross there was one admission for chicken-pox; of the whole of these, only one case proved fatal. This occurred at Viper from Pneumonia supervening on chicken-pox. The usual sanitary precautions taken were sufficient to prevent the spread of these diseases.

13. *Sick and death-rates.*—The following figures show comparatively the sickness and deaths for the past two years amongst the European troops, Native troops, Police force and convicts :—

	Per mille.					
	Admissions.		Daily sick.		Deaths (in Hospital).	
	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886 87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.
European troops	861·5	759·1	36·46	26·32	7·69	7·29
Native troops	1,728·3	1,483·7	52·70	24·52	3·08	2·08
Police force	849·6	765·8	18·04	20·46	9·05	3·41
Convicts	1,713·4	1,366·3	58·10	49·96	16·83	15·42

The total admissions of convicts into Hospital during the past year amounted to 20,051, and the number of deaths was 197. Thirty-seven deaths occurred out of Hospital, making a total of 234 deaths in all in the Settlement of Port Blair. Of the deaths out of Hospital, 7 were executed, 7 committed suicide, 12 died from natural causes, 4 from severe injury, 2 from snake-bite, 1 from asphyxia and 4 were murdered.

14. *Diseases.*—The following table shows the diseases as compared with last year:—

Diseases.	Admissions.		Percentage of total admissions.		Deaths.		Percentage of total deaths.	
	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.
Fevers	10,399	6,013	51·86	38·99	24	16	12·18	9·19
Anœmia	48	77	·24	·49	3	2	1·52	1·14
Spleen affections	144	142	·72	·92	...	1	...	·57
Diarrhœa	462	482	2·30	3·10	12	17	6·09	9·77
Dysentery	455	487	2·27	3·15	25	15	12·69	8·63
Ulcers	972	1,337	4·84	8·67	...	...	...	...
Injuries, wounds and contusions	3,226	2,911	16·09	18·88	2	3	1·02	1·72
Gangrene	3	2	·01	·01	...	2	...	1·14
Jaundice	60	52	·29	·33	13	7	6·60	4·02
Respiratory	1,132	1,011	5·64	6·55	27	31	13·70	17·81
Phthisis Pulmonalis	73	60	·36	·38	35	32	17·77	18·39
Rheumatic Affections	400	406	1·99	2·63	1	1	·51	·57
All other causes	2,677	2,438	13·35	15·81	55	47	27·91	27·01
Total	20,051	15,418	99·96	99·91	197	174	99·99	99·96

The admissions and deaths this year have been higher than that of the last though the "percentage of total admissions" and deaths bear very favourable

comparison. The principal diseases causing more admissions over the previous year are fevers, injuries, and respiratory affections. As regards fever, the admissions alone for this disease were no less than 10,369 or 4,386 more than last year. The cause is simply climatic, and not confined to any single portion of the Settlements, while the sequelæ have not been so troublesome and comparatively far less than in 1885-86. Respiratory diseases will always be the cause of a large amount of the sickness here, owing to the sudden and heavy falls of rain, with a long increased strain put upon the heart and lungs, due to the hilly configuration of the country. All precautions against malarial poisoning have been adopted.

There has been a decrease in admissions from ulcers, dysentery, diarrhœa and anœmia.

The largest number of admissions occurred in the month of July 1886, and the smallest in October 1886.

15. *Invalid Gangs.*—The system of quarterly committees on convalescents for transfer to the Invalid Gang has worked well again this year.

The numbers in the two Invalid Gangs are given below :—

	Viper Invalid Gang.	Haddo Invalid Gang.	Total.
Remained on 1st April 1886 . . .	358	156	514
Admitted during the year	58	65	123
Discharged and released during the year . .	75	73	148
Died during the year	22	13	35
Remaining on 31st March 1887 . . .	319	135	454
Daily average strength	339·83	124·30	464·13

16. *Convalescent Gangs.*—The following statement shows the average numbers throughout the year, as compared with the preceding year; and also the actual number on the 31st March of each year :—

	Ross.	Haddo.	Chatham.	Viper.	Total.
Average for 1885-86	15·87	15·75	23·31	31·21	86·14
„ 1886-87	11·39	15·08	25·78	21·34	73·59
Actual number on 31st March 1886 . .	16	17	24	16	73
„ „ 1887 . .	5	17	25	13	60

17. *Lunatic ward.*—Particulars for the year are as follows :—

Strength on 1st April 1886	48
Admitted during the year	21
Discharged cured during the year	3
Released during the year	2
Transferred to Convalescent Lunatic gang . . .	6
Transferred to India	*Nil.*
Died during the year	2
Remaining on 31st March 1887	56

18. *Convalescent lunatic gang.*—Particulars for the year are as follows .—

Strength on 1st April 1886	31
Admitted during the year	6
Discharged cured during the year	2
Released during the year	1
Died during the year	*Nil.*
Remaining on 31st March 1887	34

19. *Leper ward.*—Particulars are as follows :—

Numbers on 1st April 1886	46
Admitted during the year	6
Discharged cured during the year	*Nil.*
Do. otherwise do.	8 Released.
Died during the year	4
Deaths per 1,000 of strength	·878
Remaining on 31st March 1887	40 {38 at Haddo. 2 at South Point.

20. *Female Jail.*—Particulars for the year are as follows :—

Average daily strength	307
Average daily sick per mille of strength	39·77
Deaths per mille of strength	16·21
Remaining on 31st March 1887	12

21. *Free residents.*—There has been nothing particular to note about them. Their health has been good throughout the year.

22. *Epidemics.*—There were no *true* epidemics. Chicken-pox appeared suddenly in Viper in March in the person of an invalid. The usual sanitary precautions being taken, the disease spread to only about 9 others, and died out.

Measles appeared in the same way on Chatham in March, and when three cases had followed one another, the patients were removed across the Bay to an empty Barrack at "Perseverance Point," after that the disease died out. On Ross a case of chicken-pox occurred; but in none of the cases of either this or the previously mentioned disease were the symptoms of any severity or followed by sequalœ.

23. *Vaccination*—Was carried out during the year, but was not very successful. A total of 328 cases were vaccinated, of these 240 were successful.

24. *Recommendations.*—Nothing very special, while such as were found necessary for the health and well-being of the population, have always been sanctioned and adopted by the Superintendent.

25. *Medical Officers and Subordinates.*—Surgeon Major W. N. Keefer held medical charge until January 29th, 1887, when he proceeded on 12 months' furlough (medical certificate) to Europe and Canada. The officiating duties of the appointment of Senior Medical Officer were conducted for two days by Surgeon R. Ross, Indian Medical Department, 9th Madras Native Infantry, who gave over charge to Surgeon Major A. E. Dalgairns, VII Madras Native Infantry, on 1st of February 1887. This officer conducted the duties to the end of the official year.

Assistant Surgeon A. K. Shaha was relieved by Assistant Surgeon A. K. Chaudhuri on January 1st, 1887, he having completed his tour of duty and gone to Calcutta.

The three Hospitals at Chatham, Haddo and Viper have been successfully managed by the Junior Medical Officers in charge of them, *viz.* :—

At Chatham	Assistant Surgeon R. C. Mozumdar,
At Haddo	Assistant Surgeon G. C. D. Gupta,
At Viper	Assistant Surgeon A. K. Chaudhuri,

while Mr. Apothecary Carroll, in charge of the Hospitals on Ross, was indefatigable in the attention to his duties, the office there also being intelligently and well superintended by him. Mr. Carroll deserves praise for the manner in

which he does his work and for the ready assistance he is ever anxious and willing to give to the Senior Medical Officer.

The Hospital Assistants have worked well. Their tour of duty at the Nicobars is not at all liked by them, they dreading the malaria and its effects there; but there has been no grumbling about having to go.

THE NICOBARS.

26. The following table gives the statistics of the Nicobars for the past two years:—

YEARS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.	
		Daily average sick.	Deaths.
1885-86	272·74	72·3	28·9
1886-87	301·58	81·7	26·5

The following table gives the comparative sick and death rates amongst the Native Infantry Police and convicts:—

	PER MILLE.		
	Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.
Native Infantry	6,549·0	103·0	39·2
Police	7034·4	119·9	...
Convicts	3,508·3	81·7	26·5

The meteorological observations are as follows:—

Mean maximum thermometer	90·2
Do. minimum do.	70·3
Do. of Barometer	29·878
Rain-fall	143·91

CHAPTER XVII.

ABORIGINES.

There is nothing of interest to report regarding the Aborigines of the main group of Islands.

2. Owing to the station steamer being taken up with survey work in the Nicobars, the natives were not visited so often as usual. Their numbers are noticed to become less and less year by year, and it is probable that before long the race will cease to exist, except in Little Andaman which is more thickly populated than the other Islands.

3. In the summary of the Administration Report for last year an account is given of our negotiations up to July 1886 with the people of this Island.

4. With the view of our becoming more intimately acquainted with them, and they with us, Mr. Portman was placed on special duty with a view to his remaining on the Island for some considerable period, and the following is the detailed account of his visit:—

"In accordance with your instructions, I left Port Blair in the Steamer *Ross* on the 27th October 1886, having No. 1 lighter, and a 10-oared boat in tow. Six convicts and 27 Andamanese accompanied me, and I had rations for three months for the entire party.

"I arrived at the Little Andaman Island on the 28th October, and anchored in Bumila Creek. For the next three days we were engaged in making a small clearing on the east bank of the Creek, and housing the party. The Little Andamanese from the neighbouring huts came down daily to visit me, and were very friendly. I heard with regret that the little boy Api I had left with the Ekudi tribe in April 1886 was dead, but the remainder of those people who had lived with me in Port Blair, all came to my camp. Women and children now came fearlessly to the camp, and the first difficulty I met with was that of preventing the savages from looting the camp of everything they fancied. By making an example of one of the first cases that occurred, and treating the delinquents somewhat roughly, I soon got them to understand that they were only to have what we gave them, not all they saw, and from that time, with two exceptions to which I shall refer later, I have had no trouble. I have been very lavish of presents to all the people.

"Very stormy weather began just after my arrival, and I therefore confined my work to going about amongst the neighbouring villages and endeavouring to gain influence over these people, and to learn their language. The Andamanese I had brought with me were occupied in turtling, canoe cutting, &c., and I encouraged the Little Andamanese to go amongst them and associate with them. They soon took to swimming off on board the steamer or coming in their canoes to visit me, and occasionally brought me baskets of dried fish as presents. On November 3rd three men whom I afterwards found belonged to the South coast of the Island paid me a visit, and were very pleasant.

"On the 12th November I tried to go down the coast in the *Ross* and cross to the South Centinel Island, but the weather was so bad that I was obliged to put back. The Little Andamanese with me gave me the name of the South Centinel Island "Kelaga-geai," but said that they had never been there. On the 13th I coasted down to Tokyni and saw all the people there. They received me in an unconcerned way and appeared to take little interest even in the presents we had brought. I learnt that the man captured at Jackson Creek in January 1885, who afterwards died in Port Blair, was from the Tokyni village, and that his real name was Taleme.

"On the 14th very heavy rain commenced, and on the 15th a cyclone set in, which lasted till the 20th. With the exception of the loss of her side curtains the *Ross* sustained no damage. I had both anchors down and hawsers passed outside all. Until the 18th I was unable even to get ashore on the bank of Bumila Creek, where we were anchored, and the convicts and Andamanese suffered very much. The clearing was 18 inches under water, and the people were living on raised matchans they had made. All the Andamanese huts had been blown down, but the tents, being more sheltered, had stood. It would have been dangerous to have gone further into the jungle, owing to the falling branches of trees, and on the sand one could not stand up to the wind but had to crawl along. Much damage was done in the jungle, quantities of dead fish were washed up on the coasts and many birds and bats seem to have been killed. The Little Andamanese seem to have suffered much from the cold and want of food, and several sick whom I had seen at Tokyni on the 13th had died. As soon as the cyclone was over many people came to me for food. The rain was so heavy that the Creek was running with fresh water down to the mouth. After this storm the place seemed to become unhealthy, and from that time onward there has been a great deal of sickness amongst the Andamanese and convicts. I did not suffer much myself until January.

"Owing to the heavy sea on outside I was unable to go anywhere until the 24th, and the Andamanese continued cutting boats and catching turtle. On the 24th I visited Jackson Creek. The landing here was very difficult owing to the surf, and our boat was swamped. It is impossible to enter the Creek as the sand has now silted up so much and I landed on the north side of it. Several people met us and were given presents. I walked along the shore with them for some distance, and visited some sandstone caves, in which were the grass variety of edible birds' nests. All the water here contains much lime, and stalactites are formed in the caves.

"On the 26th I was visited by Her Majesty's I. M. S. *Kwangtung*, the Commander supplying me very kindly with such rations, &c., as I required. On the 29th I worked down the coast from Jackson Creek to Api Island and went some way into the interior. The people received us in a friendly manner but were very greedy for presents, taking every thing they saw, not only out of the boats but even from the persons of my Andamanese, and seizing many articles which could be of no possible use to them. This behaviour I checked with the help of the interpreters I had brought down from Bumila Creek, and the people soon began to obey my directions.

"Much sickness having now set in, I came up to Port Blair with the worst cases on the 1st December. There was a heavy sea on and the *Ross* had a good opportunity of shewing what a fine seaboat she is. Two little Andamanese from the Ekudi village accompanied me one of whom, Kogio Kai, had been in Port Blair before as a captive in 1885. On the 4th December I returned to the Little Andaman (arriving there on the 5th) with some fresh convicts and Andamanese. The weather on the way back was even worse than what we had coming up.

"My absence, leaving a small party of convicts and Andamanese on the Island, had been a good test of the work done, and I found on my return that the Little Andamanese had been living with them in my camp in the most friendly manner.

"I was kept in the Creek by bad weather until the 12th December, during which time the crew of the *Ross* were employed in cutting firewood in order to save our coal, and the convicts and Andamanese went about with me inland and on the coast to the various villages.

"I also commenced a coast line survey of the Island with prismatic compass and chain. The Little Andamanese, or Önges as they call themselves, were constantly in camp and began to pick up a little Hindustani.

"On the 12th and 13th I worked along the coast, surveying down to Tochangedu, where my work was stopped by the heavy surf, so I began on the 15th to work E. and S. from the North Point of the Island. A curious incident occurred on the 17th which will illustrate the influence I have acquired over the neighbouring people. Kogio Kai totld me that a man of his own tribe had stolen some knives belonging to us. I sent for the man, admonished him and forbade him to come to the camp. Tahlai, one of his own tribe, then escorted him to Tambe Ebui, and he has not since been allowed to visit us. The Ekudi people on another occasion behaved in a similar manner to the Pálálánkwes who had stolen some turtle spears, refusing to allow them to land near the clearing or visit us for several days.

"By the 19th of December I had surveyed as far as Titaije, meeting many people of all sizes and sexes who were very pleasant and friendly, and I then returned to Bumila Creek, beached the *Ross*, cleaned and painted her. Her Majesty's I. M. S. *Nancowry* called on the 21st, and on the 22nd I proceeded to Port Blair with the sick from my camp, and with nine Önges picked from the following tribes:—Ekudi, Pálálánkwe, Tokyie, Tambe Ebui and Titaije.

"I remained in Port Blair until the 27th when I crossed with the party to the North Centinel Island. The Önges gave me their name for it "Chirtaqueque," and appeared well acquainted with it. They walked fearlessly about in the jungle, but, on catching some of the inhabitants on the evening of the 27th, it was found that they talked an entirely different language. On the 28th I visited Port Mouat, returning to Port Blair on the 29th, and on the 2nd January I returned to the Little Andaman.

"During their stay in Port Blair, the greatest care was taken that the Önges should not suffer in health, and they were shown every thing I thought would interest them, including the athletic sports, and the Military parade on the 1st January, and were also given quantities of presents, being allowed to have almost every thing they fancied, and they appeared so delighted with their visit that, on the way back, they said they would come up to Port Blair in their canoes in the fine weather.

"On the 3rd January, I started down the East Coast surveying. In addition to my party I was accompanied by Tomiti, Tahlai and Kogio Kai, who were of the greatest assistance. People came out to meet us at each village, and every one was quiet, friendly and pleasant. On the 4th I anchored in Daogule Bay, having been accompanied by nearly fifty people all along the coast. On the 5th I met at Toi-balewe, Nátúdé totáli Kégé, one of the women, who was captured on the Cinque Islands in 1885. On the 6th I met at Ingoie on the South Coast

the three men who had visited me at Bumila Creek on the 3rd November last. I completed the survey on the 7th closing on Api Island, and then returned to Bumila Creek.

"The weather now got stormy again, and I began to suffer very much in health. The Survey being finished, I having visited all the villages round the Island and being on the best terms with all the people, and our stores being nearly exhausted, I returned to Port Blair on the 19th January with the entire party. The work, I was sent down to do, has, I think, been accomplished, and we are now on as friendly with the Little Andamanese as we are with the inhabitants of the North Andamans.

"From what I can learn, I am of opinion that, while the whole of the Little Andaman Island is peopled by one race calling themselves Öngés, these people are sub-divided into tribes who adhere more or less to their own country, and who appear to quarrel and fight among themselves. What little I have learnt of their language I have embodied in my work on the languages of the Andamanese, written at your request, but the amount is small. It differs almost totally from any language with which we are acquainted, except that of the Jarawa tribes.

"The people appear healthy, their principal diseases being chest complaints, coughs and colds, fever and itch. There is no syphilis amongst them, and in physique they compare favourably with the inhabitants of the Great Andaman.

"Their manners and customs differ somewhat from those of our people, the principal differences I have noticed being the following :—

"The large circular huts built by them; the raised charpoys on which they sleep; their habit of cooking, drying and storing in baskets a small fish similar to a sprat; the difference in the shape of their canoes at the bow and stern; the difference in their ornaments, and the absence of bone necklaces and broad tasseled belts amongst them; the women wear a tassel of a yellow fibre in the place of the leaf worn in the Great Andaman; the difference in the shape of the bow, which is of the European pattern. The arrows used for fish frequently have four heads of different lengths fitted into one shaft.

"The people are by no means expert in the use of a canoe in the rough water, and are unable to harpoon turtle. They paint their hair only with red earth, and not their entire bodies, and they do not allow their hair to grow long; the women do not keep their heads clean shaved.

"Their staple food appears to be the seed of the mangrove, boiled, as that article of diet is always to be seen in their huts, supplemented of course by whatever else they can get.

"I may here mention that, after close and continued observation of their habits, I entirely disbelieve the legend that they were formerly in the habit of visiting the Car-Nicobar Island. How indeed, having regard to the apparent difficulties of such a journey, the legend could have been seriously entertained by any person with common sense, I cannot imagine.

"It was very pleasant to see the numbers of healthy children of both sexes in the various villages; the people seem to marry later in life than do the Great Andámanese, but the same system of monogamy prevails.

"The music of their songs is different and more pleasing, and it is not accompanied by clapping of hands, or striking of a sounding board.

"Their dance is peculiar and unlike that of the other Andamanese, being apparently an imitation of the act of coition.

"They have no religion of any kind, and I have learnt nothing of their traditions or superstitions from which they seem even freer than our people.

"In conclusion I may say that the people are by no means fierce, being if anything of a milder disposition than our people, and I became very much attached to them, which attachment is, I think, returned. They are easily silenced or frightened, and are in great dread of a gun.

"The Island at the north end appears to consist of mangrove swamp, and low belts of sandy soil on which the aborigines live. On the west and south-west coast the land rises into low hills of a coarse sandstone, running more or less north and south. The timber appears to be much the same as that of the South Andaman, and the rocks are chiefly lime and sandstone with a good deal of actual coral rock on the east and south coasts. In one place on the point south of Daogule Bay I noticed an out-crop of igneous rock. There appeared to be no minerals.

"The products of the sea appear to be the same as at the Great Andaman, but that the Tubiporine family of coral, particularly Tubipora musica, occurs in profusion. Dugong and turtle abound in the sea, and I captured two of the former, one being a remarkably fine specimen, and many of the latter.

"The Önges are very fond of turtle which they are unable to get with the facility with which our Andamanese catch them, as they are ignorant of the use of the harpoon, and turtle always formed a great part of my presents to them.

"In rough weather landing is almost impossible on most of the coast, and in calm weather there are heavy ground swells and tide rips. The following are the best anchorages of small vessels:—Bumila Creek; Eketi Bay, just inside the north end of Nachuge Point, Geejege, opposite Ingoie, about ½ a mile from shore; Hut Bay; Daogule Bay and Obate. Landing is difficult in most places, and I always used an Andamanese canoe.

* * * * * *

"With regard to their (the Önges) behaviour to shipwrecked crews, I am of opinion that the crew of any native vessel wrecked there would still be liable to be massacred, and though a European, if wrecked on the north coast might be well treated, I should not like to guarantee his safety. Shipwrecked sailors are rarely diplomats and would be extremely likely to resent the looting of their ships or persons in a manner which would certainly lead to their being shot. This looting cannot be prevented, the temptation being too great for any savage, however tame, and the general education of the Önges will take some years. It is, however, quite safe for any Settlement official to visit the Island and land. I would advise him first to land at Bumila Creek and take on board either Kogio Kai, Tomiti or Tahlai, or else one of the following:—Wana Luege of the Ekudi tribe or Kogio Kokele of the Palalankui tribe, who would act as interpreters at any other part of the island, where he wished to land.

"The presents which the Önges most appreciate are hoop iron, rod iron, files, sleeping mats, cocoanuts, plantains, beads, and specimens of the articles used by our Andamanese; also turtle, which can easily be got at the South Centinel Island. The Öngés are, I believe, quite willing to come to Port Blair in their canoes in the fine weather, but great care should be taken that they do not contract any disease, particularly syphilis, if they do come up. They will take to smoking kindly, but I have not encouraged this as my aim is to keep them in their healthy primitive state, and I believe this can be done, and they can still be brought to obey our orders and remain on friendly terms with outsiders. We require very little of them, and a close intercourse with these savages, means death to them."

5. The Island was gain visited in March 1887, and the following is Mr. Portman's account of what occurred on that occasion:—

"On the 4th March the Chief Commissioner accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, 7th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Mr. Portman, on special duty at the Little Andaman Island, Mr. Metcalfe, Officer in charge of the Andamanese, and a number of Andamanese, left Port Blair in the steamer *Ross* at 6 A.M. and arriving in Bumila Creek, north end of the Little Andaman at 2 P.M. Some of the Önges, as the natives of the Island call themselves, visited us at once, and our old friends Tomite, Tahlai, Wáná Luégé and Kogio Kokéle were taken on board as interpreters.

"On the 5th we proceeded along the north coast, taking on board Kogio Kai off Kuaiechekuada Creek. After inspecting the Ariel Ledge, we anchored at 10-30 A.M. off the mouth of the Tiyai Creek on the east coast. Several Önges of both sexes were on the shore, and we landed amongst them, giving them presents. They were quite friendly, and we visited their hut at Titajie. In the evening we rowed up the Teyai Creek, which is one of the most beautiful in this group of Islands and which had not been before explored. All our Andamanese remained on shore for the night with the Önges and had a feast of turtle.

"On the 6th none of the Önges were seen, although we landed in two places, and we anchored for the night in Hut Bay on the east coast.

"On the morning of the 7th two men appeared and were given presents, and we then went on to Toibalowe, a large hut on the south-east corner of the Island, measuring 60 feet in diameter and about 35 feet in height. Shortly after we landed, a number of Önges made their appearance and were given presents. I walked to a village of 14 ban-to huts a little way in the

interior, and my party were regaled with pig and honey. As usual amongst these people, there were a few ill-tempered, conservative old men, who refused to be pleased with us. Our interpreters decided to walk on round the coast, and meet us at Ingoie on the south coast and I brought on board two new men, sending them on shore again when we reached Ingoie that afternoon. There is a good landing place here, the reef being broken in one place, just opposite the hut. The best anchorage is in 8 fathoms about ½ a mile from the shore.

"In the evening we visited the rock where Lieutenant Much's expedition landed in 1867, and the Önges appeared to have some remembrance of it.

"My Andamanese slept ashore as usual with the Önges, a number of whom had followed us round. On the 8th Her Majesty's I. M. S. *Kwangtung* arrived with Lieutenant-Colonel Strahan and his survey party, and Mr. Man, Officer in charge Nicobars. The survey work was at once commenced. The Önges were rather troublesome, trying to steal the metal of the instruments, but no frácas took place, and with the presents we had given them they were quite pleased.

"On the 9th the Chief Commissioner with Lieutenant-Colonel Strahan, Mr. Man and Mr. Metcalfe went to the north end of the Island for the day in the *Ross* to observe for latitude, and Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts and I remained behind in the *Kwangtung*. Mr. Senior, Assistant Surveyor, with his party landed at 8-30 A.M., at Ingoie and attended by the Andamanese, our Önge interpreters, and two canoes with presents proceeded to survey the coasts round to Ingo-tijálú on the south-west coast. The canoes with the presents were swamped in the surf, and one canoe and all the presents were lost. The Önges, however, beyond being greedy for such metal as they saw, gave no trouble, and Mr. Senior having completed his work came off at 4 P.M. to the *Kwangtung*, which vessel after looking for the shoal marked in the chart as being about 4 miles south-west of the south-west end of the Island, and finding that it did not exist (the broken sea being nearly caused by a tide rip), had anchored off Ingo-tijálú. Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Baynes had been ashore bathing from a Nicobarese canoe, and some Önge women had joined them in the water and seemed quite friendly.

"At 5 P.M. I landed with Captain Pryce, I. M., Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, and Mr. Murray, Chief Engineer of the *Kwangtung*. I had with me as an interpreter Kogio Kai, and two of our Andamanese, Reálá and Dúclá. Unfortunately I had no presents, they having been lost in the canoes. We were received on the shore by about 25 people among whom were many women and children, and they were all unarmed except two men who had adzes. They were very greedy for presents and tried to loot the boat, but were prevented by Kogio Kai and myself. Mr. Murray, however, gave them an iron bucket which they had taken and I had recovered from them. They embraced Kogio Kai, and we all walked along the shore together taking two Khalassies. After we had proceeded about 200 yards, Captain Pryce drew our attention to some fish on the beach, and he with Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts and Mr. Murray stopped to look at them. I was a few paces behind talking to the Önges by whom we were surrounded. Suddenly I heard a thud, and Mr. Murray cried out 'I am killed.' I turned and saw Mr. Murray on his knees on the sand, the blood streaming from a wound on the back of his head, and a tall Önge standing just behind him, with a large adze in his hands. The attack was quite an unprovoked one, and from the fact that the women and children were present and none of the other Önge's were armed, I consider it to have been unpremeditated and without the approval of the others, who immediately began to retire. Kogio Kai called to me to shoot the Önge, but none of us had any arms, and we all went off to the boat, Captain Pryce and a Khalassie supporting Mr. Murray, and Colonel Roberts waiting in the rear to see if the man was going to attack us again. He did not attempt to do so, and the Önges all went and sat down at the landing place. We returned to the *Kwangtung* and I asked Captain Pryce to arm all the Europeans and place them at my disposal. He did so and ordered away two boats. I also took with me Tômiti, Tahlai and Kogio Kai. On nearing the shore, I sent Tômiti and Tahlai to see if the man who hit Mr. Murray was still there. Colonel Roberts who kindly consented to take charge of the armed party, covered them from the boat.

"They talked to the women for a minute and then called out to me that the man had run away. I however saw a man with an adze in his hand sitting on the right, away from the

others, and I asked Kogio Kai if this was the man. He said it was and called out to Tômiti who with Tahlai seized the man and dragged him into the boat, having first snatched the adze out of his hand. None of the other Ôngés attempted to rescue him or to offer any resistance. Our prisoner was secured and taken on board the *Kwangtung*. The Chief Commissioner, who had meantime returned in the *Ross*, directed me to have the man tied up to a gun and given twenty-four stripes, which was accordingly done. He was then secured and taken to the *Ross*. Mr. Murray under the charge of Mr. Jackson, Apothecary of the *Kwangtung*, was also taken on board the *Ross* for the purpose of being conveyed to Port Blair for medical treatment, his wound being a serious one, the *Kwangtung* returning to the Nicobars.

"On the following morning six Ônges appeared on the beach and I sent Tômiti and Tahlai ashore with some presents for them, and to explain what had been done to the prisoner, and that we intended to take him to Port Blair.

"We then proceeded to Jackson Creek on the west coast, where the Chief Commissioner and Mr. Metcalfe landed, and gave some presents to the Ônges, and we then went on into Bumila Creek where we anchored for the night. Our interpreters were landed here and loaded with presents, and on the 11th we returned to Port Blair bringing with us the prisoner, whose name proved to be Kobédá Râté, an inhabitant of Gajégé, a village on the south-west coast of the Little Andaman.

"Until the interpreters left he did not seem to realize his position, but during the night of the 10th after they went away, he twice managed to free his hands from the handcuffs, and once, although his feet were handcuffed together, slipped over board and tried to swim on shore, but was at once caught by one of our Andamanese. He is now living under the Chief Commissioner's house guarded by Andamanese and seems fairly well. It would in my opinion be advisable, should he continue in good health, to keep him for some months in Port Blair until he has learnt to obey our orders and appreciate our power."

6. As lengthened detention at Port Blair would in all probability have resulted in the captive's death, an event which might have endangered the friendly relations which have been with so much difficulty established with the Little Andamanese, and as another opportunity of visiting Little Andaman was not likely to offer till after the monsoon, he was taken back to his home and released after about two months' detention. It is hoped that this act of clemency will have a good effect on the islanders.

7. *Runaways.*—Eleven escaped convicts were captured by the Andamanese during the year, and the usual rewards were paid. The duty of hunting up runaway convicts is becoming more difficult year by year for the reasons stated in last year's report.

8. *Andaman Homes.*—At Haddo the usual work has been done by the Andamanese during the year. They have been employed in collecting articles for sale, such as shells, turtles, jungle produce, &c, making bows and arrows and other articles, hunting runaway convicts and visiting the out-lying islands. The number of the Homes has not increased. Those mentioned in the report for 1885-86 are still frequented by the Andamanese.

9. *Edible birds' nests.*—The collection of birds' nests has been continued, but, owing to continued wet weather and the price of the nests in Burma, the results have not been so satisfactory as last year, but still the net sum of ₹2,816 has been realised and paid into the Treasury.

	₹
Balance on 1st April 1886	746
Government Allowance	2,400
Earnings of the Home	2,200
Other sources	819
	6,255
Expenditure	5,616
Cash Balance	639

10. The financial position of the Homes is as shewn in the margin. The expenses of the Homes have been very heavy owing to the numerous expeditions to the Little Andaman.

11. *Health.*—The health of the Andamanese with the exception of a severe epidemic of mumps in the month of September has been fairly good. The births are, however, much fewer than the deaths, and there is no doubt that the race is fast dwindling away.

12. *Andaman Orphanage.*—The Orphanage has been under the charge of the Chaplain throughout the year, and the following report has been received from the Reverend C. W. Chard :—

"During the year under report the Reverend J. P. Dyer, Chaplain of Port Blair, handed over charge of the Orphanage to his successor in the Chaplaincy, the Reverend J. D. Briscoe, who in turn left the Settlement in March. The Chief Commissioner appointed me to this post in the month of April after the close of the official year. I have to depend, therefore, for material for the report now submitted (so far as it bears on the condition of the Orphanage as distinct from the Farm) on information supplied by Mr. V. Solomon, the excellent Catechist, who has been in immediate charge of the boys throughout the year.

"At the beginning of the year there were nine boys in the Orphanage. Of these one died in the Hospital in the month of February from Pneumonia, another ran away into the jungles, and two very intelligent lads were made over to J. Metcalfe, Esq., Officer in charge of the Andamanese Home. Thus at the end of the year there remained five Andamanese boys in the Orphanage.

"The occasional flight into the jungles of these involves of necessity no reflection upon the Orphanage nor yet upon the general conduct of the boys themselves. A certain amount of school routine is no doubt put in force, very much less, however, than formerly when the boys were confined to Ross and were kept to their English studies steadily for five hours in every day. A more rational and less irksome system now prevails. Whilst books are not wholly discontinued their instruction in English conversation and their moral improvement by personal contact with the Catechist who lives amongst them is aimed at. And these flights notwithstanding it is sufficiently apparent from the appearance and manners of the boys themselves and their own assurances that they are happy and contented. They are almost uniformly well behaved. They accompany the Catechist several times during the week in his tours in the Settlement, and enjoy the trip immensely coming home laden with bamboos for the shafts of their arrows and the debris of old umbrella frames for the iron points, or with wood selected in the jungle for their bows which they construct for amusement during their leisure hours.

"Having been in charge of the Orphanage for three years and a half during my former incumbency as Chaplain of Port Blair, I am able to compare the present condition of the boys with their condition then, 4 out of the 5 being my former charges, and I think that fair progress has been made. Two of them are so intelligent and good that I have put them under special instruction for baptism, and in a few months I hope to admit them into the Christian Church. One of these (Woolloga) is a particularly bright and intelligent boy and shews promise of becoming very useful from his greater aptitude for a settled life.

"The near neighbourhood of the Andamanese Home notwithstanding some advantages has its drawbacks so far as the cultivation of sobriety in the little denizens of the Orphanage is concerned. As the Catechist (a native of Madras) remarks, all the people that come from the jungles have the liberty of meeting and conversing with these boys frequently, and whenever they so meet together their chief conversation will be nothing else but that of pig hunting, honey-comb sucking, shark killing and skill of dancing. These they listen with great amazement. I am not aware, however, that this intercourse has done the Orphanage boys much harm; they certainly shew to advantage beside their friends from the jungle both in personal cleanliness and neatness and in behaviour, whilst it is believed the simple instruction in divine truth which they receive is doing something for them spiritually in raising them above their dark superstitious belief in evil spirits.

"The farm has been fairly successful during the year. On the 31st March there was a balance to credit of the Andaman Orphanage Fund of ₹2,976-0-9, shewing an average monthly increase of receipts over expenditure of ₹5,510 for the year."

CHAPTER XVIII.

NICOBARS.

This was the eighteenth year of the existence of this Settlement.

Police.—The force was maintained at the strength determined in 1885, *viz.*, one chief constable, two sergeants, three lance-sergeants and 23 constables. No change occurred in the duties of the force or in the system of relieving one-third of the party every four weeks from Port Blair. The general conduct of the men was satisfactory.

2. *Criminal Justice.*—Eight cases were enquired into or tried by the officer in charge in his capacity as Magistrate, against eleven cases in 1885-86.

The number of persons brought to trial and the nature of the cases which occurred during the past three years were as follows:—

	Bailable offences.						Non-bailable offences.						Special or local laws.					
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1836-87.	
	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.
Convicted	1*	...	1	...	4	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	18	...	6	...	2	...
Committed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acquitted	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...

* Also convicted under Local Regulation.

From these figures it will be seen that only six persons were convicted during the past year against 11 and 28 in 1885-86 and 1884-85 respectively. Of these six, three were lascars of a trading craft who were found guilty of an assault on one of the crew, a fourth (a Burman kopra-maker) was convicted of assaulting another Burman with a dangerous weapon, and the remaining two were cocoanut traders who had committed a breach of the local regulation relating to licenses.

The fines imposed and realized amounted to R52 against R40 in 1885-86.

The number of witnesses examined in the eight cases was 36, an average of 4·5 in each case.

3. *Jails.*—The number of convicts in the Settlement at the close of the year was as follows:—

	Hindoos.		Mahomedans.		Other castes.
	Life.	Term.	Life.	Term.	Term.
Charge and control of convicts in barracks for petty detailed duties	1	8	...	5	2
Labouring convicts	4	158	6	49	42
Ward coolies	...	2	...	1	...
Servant	1	...	...	...	...
Self-supporters: Males	16	...	4	...	...
Self-supporters: ,, (in Government employ)	3	...	...	...	...
Self-supporters: Females	5	...	1	...	...
Total	30	168	11	55	44

The total strength thus aggregated 308 as compared with 259 on the 31st March 1886.

4. *Jail manufacture.*— The estimated value of articles locally manufactured together with vegetable produce and posts, bamboos, &c., obtained from the jungle, amounted to R12,294-10-3 against R9,426 in the preceding year, as shewn in Appendix XII, from which it will appear that the sums realised were chiefly on account of the manufacture of coral lime, cocoanut oil and of the outturn of sawn timber.

5. *Convict offences.*—The number and nature of convictions and punishments are shewn in Appendix XIII. Those relating to offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code numbered 11 against 17 in the previous year, while breaches of convict discipline aggregated 131 against 90 in 1885-86. The increase is partly accounted for by there being a higher daily average number of prisoners in the station during the year, but none of the convictions were for serious cases.

Corporal punishment was awarded to 6 prisoners only, and the aggregate number of stripes inflicted was 52, against 10 prisoners and 60 stripes in the previous year. Since August the minimum number of stripes that can be awarded in any case has been raised to 10.

6. *Chain-gang.*—The daily average number in this gang has varied but slightly, the figures being 10·87 as compared with 11·33 in 1885-86.

7. *Escapes.*—No attempt to escape occurred during the year.

8. *Self-supporters.*—Among this class the following changes occurred :—

	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Present on 1st April, 1886	...	...	25	8
Received from Port Blair	6	...	...	...
Labouring convicts granted tickets	2	...	8	...
TOTAL	...	...	33	8
Transferred to Port Blair	6	...		
Remanded to labour	1	1		
Died	3	1	10	2
Present on 1st April 1887	...	...	23	6

thus shewing a slight diminution on the figures for the previous year. The nature of the trades and occupations of these prisoners is shewn in Appendix XVI.

9. No portion of the produce raised by the self-supporting cultivators was purchased by Government, it being disposed of locally.

10. Three marriage applications were submitted, of which two were sanctioned.

11. *Conditionally released prisoners.*—There were no prisoners of this class at this station during the year.

12. *Civil Justice.*—No suits were instituted or proceses issued in the Civil Court.

13. *Manufacture.*—In consequence of the large profits realised at Rangoon by the export of cocoanuts from these islands greater difficulty than ever has frequently been experienced in obtaining sufficient nuts even for the manufacture of the small quantity of oil required locally in spite of the rate of payment being fixed at R23 per mille, which is more than double what was willingly accepted a few years ago when the quantity of oil manufactured was nearly 14 times greater than what it has been during the past twelve months. The quantity of nuts purchased was 49,500 and those supplied to the factory from Government trees 660, against 122,500 and 1,000 in the previous year. Of these 10,000 selected nuts were forwarded to the Nurseries at Port Blair and 1,000 more were planted locally. From the balance (*viz.*, 39,160 nuts) together with the 16,000 which remained over from the previous year, 10,175lb of oil and 8,684lb of oil cake were manufactured, value R1,725-8-6, as compared with 19,988lb, 16,601lb and R3,383 in the previous year. In spite of the enhanced cost of nuts, oil-making still yields a considerable ratio of profit.

Owing to the large requirements of lime for the construction of the reservoir and drains which were made 19,500 maunds of coral lime, value R7,313-8-0, was manufactured as compared with 5,700 maunds, value R2,137-8-0, in 1885-86.

14. *Land Revenue.*—The quantity of land under cultivation by Government and self-supporter cultivators continued almost unaltered, *viz.*, 55 bigahs and 39¼ bigahs, respectively. R4,011 and R137 were realised on account of land rent and grazing fees which represents a slight increase on the returns for the previous year. The quantity and value of the vegetables and fruit produced in the Government garden amounted to 66,988lb and R805-1-0, as compared with 64,817lb and R772-1-1 in 1885-86. Of this sum R485-15-6 was realised in cash by sales to free residents as well as by stoppages from paid convicts; and R319-1-6 represents the value invoiced to the Commissariat Department for issues to mess-gang convicts, &c. The receipts in cash would have been larger but for the sales of vegetables effected by the three Chinese cultivators who remained in the Settlement till nearly the close of the year.

15. *Commissariat Department.*—No change took place in the working establishment and arrangements which continued satisfactory, and no complaints occurred regarding the quality of the stock in hand, the quantity of which was at all times sufficient.

No epidemic occurred among the sheep. The daily average in hand numbered 74·82, among which 11 deaths occurred against 4 and 9, respectively, in the two preceding years. The number slaughtered or issued on payment to police and sepoys was 484 against 244 in 1885-86. At the close of the year the flock numbered 143.

16. *Government cattle-farms, dairy, piggery, &c.*—The changes which have occurred during the year among the Government live stock are shewn in the following statement:—

Description.	Balance on 1st April 1886.	Additions.					Reductions.					Balance on 31st March 1887.
		Born.	Received from Hissar farm.	Transferred from bull calves.	Transferred from cow-calves.	Total.	Died.	Transferred to Port Blair.	Transferred to bulls.	Transferred to cows.	Total reduction.	
Bulls for stud purposes	5	...	4	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bullocks draught	26	...	...	...	...	26	2	...	...	...	2	24
Cows	268	...	...	...	100	368	11	...	...	...	11	357
Calves, bull	294	123	...	...	...	417	11	120	3	...	134	283
Calves, cow	273	99	...	...	...	372	8	...	...	100	108	264
Buffaloes, bull	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Buffaloes, cow	19	...	...	...	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	21
Buffaloes, steers	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ditto, calves bull	21	8	...	..	...	7	2	...	...	...	2	5
Ditto, do. cow	13	9	...	...	...	22	3	..	...	2	5	17
Total	921	239	4	3	102	1,269	37	120	3	102	262	1,007

17. From the above return it is shewn that after deducting the deaths, the ratio of increase in the farm excluding the bullocks and buffaloes was 22·85 per cent. At the close of the year four young bulls were received from the Hissar farm. These will probably be fit for service in a year's time, after which an improvement will probably be noticeable in the size as well as the fertility of the mixed breed. From the steady increase which yearly occurs in the number of cows and the corresponding increase in the number of bullocks which become suitable for slaughter and draught the necessity of importing such animals from India for use at Port Plair will soon cease.

The number forwarded from this Settlement during the year was 120 against 67 in 1885-86.

The condition of the animals in the farm was fairly satisfactory. The increase in the number of deaths was chiefly due to several old cows having died.

18. The number of calves gelded was 122 against 75 in the preceding year, and 108 of these were branded with the date of their birth which will prove useful for future reference.

19. *Buffaloes.*—These have done well, 22 of the young bull-calves have been gelded and will be trained as draught animals.

20. *Dairy.*—The following return furnishes particulars of the receipts and issues:—

Outturn of milk.		Milk issued to					Milk sold.		Balance how disposed of					Aggregate value of issues and sales.
									Dhaie.		Butter.			
Amount.	Value.	Hospitals.	Convalescent gang.	Lascars.	Total amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Total value.	
lb	R	lb	lb	lb	lb	R	lb	R	lb	R	lb	R	R	R
18,672 14 0	972 8 9	6,114 2 0	3,013 10 0	165 0 0	9,292 12 0	483 15 6	3,487 1 0	181 10 0	3,823 0 0	159 3 9	129 6 8	97 1 0	256 4 9	921 14 3

The total value of the outturn of the dairy was R921-14-3 against R732-3-8 in 1885-86.

The amount of cash receipts on account of the sale of milk, butter, &c., was R221-14-9 against R108-9-10 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the presence during four months of the year of the Survey Party and Her Majesty's I. M. S. *Qwangtung*, whose requirements could not be met by the S. S. cattle owners.

21. *Piggery.*—The following statement furnishes details under this head:—

Balance on 1st April 1886.	Additions.			Reductions.				Balance on 31st March 1887.
	Born.	Received from Port Blair	Total.	Died.	Sold.	Issued to Nicobarese and Chinese.	Total reduction.	
117	142	17	276	64	33	15	112	164

The sum realised by sales amounted to R160-11-0. The deaths were almost entirely confined to very young animals which suffered chiefly during the months of August and September.

22. The elephant which has been here now for 18 years continues as serviceable as ever.

23. *Works.*—A pucca drain 1,250 feet long was constructed along the course of the ravine on the east-side of the Convict Barracks and Hospital, and the low-lying swampy land at the foot of the ravine was reclaimed.

Land-slips having occurred to the slopes at No. 1 Convict Barrack and the sheep-shed, these were substantially repaired by constructing dressed coral retaining walls at the base of both slopes.

One of the wells dug two years ago and which supplies the best drinking water was provided with a brick lining, parapet and apron.

A pucca reservoir calculated to contain 150,000 gallons of water was commenced at the junction of the ravines near the Commissariat Godown, and about two-thirds of the work was completed at the close of the year, its progress was greatly hindered by the extraordinary rainfall in February and March.

The ∠ head of the jetty was reconstructed with a steeper pitch to its slopes, the former plan necessitating frequent repairs in consequence of the frangibility of the only material (dressed coral blocks) available for the work. A suitable landing place with flight of steps remain to be constructed.

Five huts with slab-walling were built for traders and self-supporters on payment and two Government huts were renewed.

The shingle roofs and plank walling of all the public buildings except the Convict and Native Infantry and No. 1 Convict Barrack, for which insufficient oil remained in stock, were earth-oiled, the corrugated iron roofs of the cook house of No. 1 Convict Barrack and Convict Hospital were repainted, and the angle-iron work of the several barracks was coal-tarred, and all necessary repairs were carried out to the various public buildings.

A further attempt was made to recover coal from the wreck of the "*Revello*," but only 4 tons could be procured, and this from two years' immersion in the sea was found to be of little value.

The silo was re-loaded with young lalang grass and better pressed than in former years, with the result that the outturn yielded on an average of 23⅓lb per cubic foot.

The ensilage was well relished by the cattle for which, however, in consequence of the abundant rainfall throughout the year there was no lack of fresh fodder.

The Mahogany plantation was greatly extended, and there are now 202 seedlings planted out, the three-year old plants have already attained 8 or 10 feet in height in spite of their being all attacked by a grub which destroys a large number of the young shoots.

The following seedlings were also planted out:—1,090 cocoanut, 482 betel-nut, 113 padouk, 190 kaya, 17 shisham, 86 neem and 77 casurina; 1,050 gabions were at the same time provided for the protection of all young trees.

24. *Roads.*—The roads to the self-supporters' village and cow-sheds (1,855 feet long) were metalled, and the various roads and paths in the station were kept in repair.

25. *Wells.*—In consequence of the unusual rainfall none of the wells ran dry during the close of the year, and none could, therefore, be deepened.

26. *Fishing gang.*—The quantity of fish (large and small) obtained was 10,510lb against 10,320lb in the preceding year, and the amount sold realised R134-4-8, being R6-4-5 more than in 1885-86.

27. *Education.*—A few of the children of the self-supporting convicts being found to be at length of school-going age, arrangements were made in May last for their instruction. Three boys and two girls have since been taught by the Station Munshi in a spare building near the office, and the progress they have made during the 11 months has been very satisfactory.

28. *Military.*—The usual detachment under the command of a European Officer was furnished by the 9th Regiment, Madras Infantry, until January, when the like arrangement was carried out by the relieving battalion, the 7th Regiment, Madras Infantry.

29. *Marine.*—The two old paddle-box boats formerly belonging to the *Arracan* and the old whaler being no longer serviceable were condemned and broken up. No. 27 boat was repaired and her bottom re-coppered. All the other boats were maintained in good working order.

The two harbour buoys as well as their cables and anchors were changed as usual.

In October the old flag-staff being unsound was removed and replaced by one 80 feet high.

Her Majesty's I. M. S. *Nancowry* when available was employed in visiting the various Islands of the group to enable the Settlement Officer to communicate with the natives and dispose of any complaints among themselves or among the cocoanut traders. Since November her services have been placed at the disposal of the survey party which has also had the assistance of the Port Blair station steamer (Her Majesty's I. M S. *Qwangtung*) for the purpose of making a coast survey of the entire group during the dry season. The *Nancowry* paid five visits to Port Blair during the year.

Two visits were paid to this harbour by Her Majesty's Steamer *Osprey*, viz., in August and October.

The Austrian Corvette *Aurora* arrived from Galle early in October, and after remaining 3½ days proceeded for Acheen and the Straits Settlements.

In September the E. T. Company's Steamer *Sherard Osborn*, while engaged in picking up the broken cable between Penang and Madras, had recourse to the harbour for shelter until the weather moderated sufficiently to allow of the cable being grappled and repaired.

In January Her Majesty's I. M. S. *Canning* brought the relieving detachment of the 7th Regiment, Madras Infantry, from Moulmein, and proceeded to Port Blair with the relief for that Settlement.

With the exception of the contract mail steamer which visited the Settlement every four weeks and the native trading craft, no other vessels entered the harbour.

30. *Wrecks.*—The three following Kutch baglas were wrecked in Sawi Bay (Car-Nicobar) at or about the end of November when some violent gales visited these islands:—

Gunga Narain Pershad	134 tons.
Dowlat Pershad	127½ „
Dolut Passa	111 „

No lives were lost and the crews were conveyed to Calcutta in another bagla. The occurrence was reported to the Registrar of Wrecks, Calcuttta, at the time.

31. *Post Office.*—No changes occurred in the small establishment. Twenty-two mails were received and 21 were despatched. The postal collections amounted to R279-2-0 against R118 in 1885-86.

32. *Trade.*—Forty-eight native craft representing an aggregate of 7,010 tons visited this harbour for passes to trade for cocoanuts, &c., and to manufacture kopra. Three of these were driven ashore at Car-Nicobar and wrecked, and a fourth was driven away to sea before completing her cargo or obtaining her port clearance, while two other vessels substituted cargoes of timber in lieu of cocoanuts. The returns for the year have consequently been affected by these circumstances, the result shewing that 3,863,000 cocoanuts, 1,950 bags of kopra and 45 bags of betel-nuts were exported by these traders, compared with 45,10,000 cocoanuts, 5,730 bags of kopra and 158 bags of betel-nuts in the preceding year when the number of vessels engaged in the trade was 49. The estimated local value of the above aggregate quantities in the two years was R1,04,101-8-0 and R1,22,570 respectively.

Apart, however, from the causes above mentioned as having contributed to the disminished exports of the ship traders, the establishment in recent years of resident traders at Nancowry who already succeed in collecting about four lakhs of nuts a year for export to Rangoon, combined with the enhanced rates now charged here, have naturally had no little influence on the movements of those native vessels which had for many years been engaged in trading in or near this harbour. It is also probable that the amount of the exports of last year, which have never been exceeded, represents approximately that of the maximum surplus crops of cocoanuts which are available for export, the local consumption by the natives of young nuts for drinking and of ripe nuts for food for themselves and their domestic animals and for oil making is very considerable. It has been estimated, indeed, to amount to not less than 10 million nuts per annum or more than double the quantity exported.

The number of local traders increased from 7 to 11. They shipped from here 358,500 nuts during the year against 354,000 in 1885-86. The quantity would have been greater by 75,000 nuts had the steamer in March been able to ship them.

33. *Medical and Sanitary.*—A comparison of the returns for the last two years gives the following result:—

Convict Hospital.

Years.	Average strength.	Admissions from		Hospital days from		Per Mille.		
		Fever.	Other causes.	Fever.	Other causes.	Admission.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.
1885-86	272·74	577	349	3,598	3,601	3395·2	72·3	29·3
1886-87	295·80	710	346	5,340	3,675	3570·8	83·5	27·04
Madras Infantry Detachment.								
1885-86	51·	295	31	1,343	285	6392·1	87·4	19·6
1886-87	49·68	301	33	1,661	282	6723·0	107·15	40·2
Police Department.								
1885-86	28·5	168	20	845	156	6596·4	96·2	...
1886-87	29·66	198	7	1,221	82	6911·6	120·3	..

The increase of the sick-rate on account of fever is probably due to the unusual rain-fall and in the case of the convicts also to the large proportion of new arrivals during the past year. There has been comparatively but little sickness among those who have been resident over a year. As an instance of the fluctuations in the sick-rate caused by new arrivals, it may be mentioned that among the 51 men of the detachment, 7th Madras Infantry, which arrived on the 30th January there were 69 hospital days in February, and no less than 325 in March, while the monthly average of hospital days of the detachment, 9th Regiment, during their last year numbered 155.

The sanitary condition of the station was improved by laying down a pucca drain along the course of the ravine which runs along the east side of the Convict Barracks and Hospital to the length of about ¼ mile, thereby carrying off all the surface drainage of a considerable area to the sea.

The usual precautions were at all times taken for keeping the latrines, drains, &c., as clean as possible, and all water issued for drinking purposes was, as before, first boiled and filtered.

As, judging from the experience gained in certain portions of the coasts of the Straits Settlements where fever was formerly very prevalent (v. Journ. Indian Archipelago, 1848, p. 586), there is reason to believe that exposed coral reefs are a fruitful cause of malaria to localities in their vicinity, such portions of the reefs bordering this Settlement as are still exposed at low-tide are being broken up, and the material utilised for road-metal, &c.

34. *Meteorological Observations:*—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Mean maximum thermometer	88°·1	86·7
„ minimum „	74°·5	73·8
„ Barometer	29·961	29·930
Number of rainy days	157·	180
Amount of rain-fall	93·04	143·91

The rain-fall, which was distributed as follows, was exceptionally high especially during the usually dry months of February and March. There were consequently only two fine months in the year :—

April	1886	1·26	October	1886	12·34
May	„	17·57	November	„	25·23
June	„	14·07	December	„	7·61
July	„	14·68	January	1887	0·20
August	„	16·95	February	„	11·36
September	„	13·88	March	„	8·76

thus shewing the aggregate quantity to have been 143·91 inches, the highest ever yet recorded at this station, while the average annual fall of the 15 preceding years amounted to 102·73 inches only. Were a register kept of the rain-fall in the Southern group (*i. e.*, Great and Little Nicobar), it is probable that it would be found to approximate 200 inches in the year. During the stay of the survey party at those islands, extending over 25 days in January and February last, only two days were fine.

No earthquakes or tidal disturbances were observed during the year.

35. *Tour of duty of officers.*—Mr. E. H. Man continued in charge of the Settlement throughout the year.

36. *Official visitors.*—The following officers visited the Settlement on inspection duty :—

The Chief Commissioner in July 1886 and February 1887.
„ Officer Commanding Troops in January 1887.
„ District Superintendent of Police in December 1886.
„ Chaplain in February 1887, and
„ Executive Commissariat Officer in April 1886.

37. *Colonization and development.*—No changes occurred in the system of licensing native traders who applied for permission to reside at any of the islands during the dry months for the purpose of making kopra and collecting cocoanuts for export. The improvement noticed in the last annual report in the conduct of these men in their relations towards the natives was maintained, no complaints of ill-treatment being made by the latter. That this satisfactory circumstance is chiefly due to the supervision now-a-days exercised by means of the local steamer granted three years ago, has been pointed out in previous reports.

The number of licenses granted for temporary residence on account of kopra-making, &c., was 100 against 122 in the preceding year.

In the last annual report it was mentioned that, although the majority of the small party of Chinese colonists had returned to Penang on the completion of their year's agreement, three of their number who had shewn some industry had remained behind, and it was hoped that they would prove permanent settlers, especially as they had in addition to their own plots the advantage of cultivating the entire area of rich valley land cleared by those that had left. In spite of this, however, and of their finding a ready market for their produce during the latter portion of the year in consequence of the arrival of the survey party, they thought they would better themselves by going to Rangoon, whither consequently they all went before the close of the year.

38. *Nicobarese.*—Usual visits were paid to the various islands of the group at frequent intervals in the local steamer. During the last five months of the year these were almost entirely in connection with the work of the Survey Department, as elsewhere mentioned. Some apprehensions appear to have been aroused in the minds of the natives at certain of the distant islands (*viz.*, at Teressa, Chowra and the Southern villages of Car-Nicobar) by the

operations of the Survey Department to which by many among them was attributed the extraordinary rain-fall experienced during the usually five months of January, February and March as well as the heavy gales which occurred at the end of November. At Kémios village, Car-Nicobar, the people were heard to propose sacrificing some pigs to appease the spirits whose wrath they regarded as certain to be aroused by such novel instruments being employed and unusual proceedings taking place along their coast, the impression apparently being that some magic girdle was being drawn round the island, the effect of which could not but prove prejudicial to them in some way or other. As the Settlement Officer was able to accompany the survey parties to the southern group, Katchâl and the north coast of Car-Nicobar, the object of the expedition was explained wherever possible at those islands and the natives at such places seemed somewhat reassured.

In the last annual report it was mentioned that on our becoming better acquainted with the natives of the southern group, we should probably discover the existence of some more Shom Peng villages and clearings in the vicinity of the coast either along the east or north sides of Great Nicobar. This expectation was realised early in the year by our finding about half way down the east coast two communities of this inland tribe, one near Tenlâa and the other near Chisen, both of which are declared by our coast friends to be unconnected and even unacquainted with the nearest communities of the same tribe, *viz.*, those near Lâfûl in the north and near Galatea river in the south, both of which are distant some ten miles from their own villages. As the intervening country is thickly wooded and mountainous, the statement is not unlikely to be correct. The names of these newly discovered Shom Peng villages are Chamia, Bilvang and Ornteng-wiag. The fact of the east coast of Great Nicobar being very thinly inhabited, and the consequent small opportunity afforded of their benefiting by intercourse with a race raised considerably above their own savage condition probably accounts for the circumstance that these new acquaintances were found to be the most degraded specimens of their tribe yet met with and in striking contrast with the intelligent and reclaimed members of the same tribe at Dakan-Kat in the Alexandra river (Dakanaing) near the west coast, where these people have constant intercourse with the coast natives living at Kopenheat and Kashindon, with these latter our acquaintance was renewed after the close of the monsoon when visits to the west coast are attended with none of the difficulty experienced during the rains. It was ascertained that the Shom Peng community living near South Bay had returned to their former clearing which is said to be situated near the source of the Galatea river.

The visits paid to the east coast of Great Nicobar in April and June as well as during the survey operations at that island in February enabled us to ascertain that there are some excellent and well sheltered anchorages along that coast, notably at Tenlâa, Campbell Bay and Mataita-ánla.

That the punishments inflicted two years ago on several natives of Car-Nicobar convicted of so called "devil murders" have proved sufficiently deterrent is evidenced by another year having passed without a recurrence of such crimes.

Only two complaints were brought to notice, the accused in both cases being natives of Car-Nicobar charged with persistently robbing gardens, henroosts, &c.; one of these men was drowned or seized by a shark while trying to escape from those who were pursuing him, and the other reported against towards the close of the year, remains to be tried on the first visit to the island.

There is as yet little progress to report in the matter of educating Nicobarese children at Port Blair. This, it is hoped, will be remedied ere long by inducing parents to part with their boys at an earlier age than they have hitherto been disposed to do. As a rule those who offer themselves for instruction at Port Blair have been lads of from 12 to 15 years of age.

There were three admissions of Nicobarese for treatment in Hospital, the daily average sick being 0·16 against 10 admissions and 0·81 daily under treatment in 1885-86.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Topographical Survey.—The survey of the Nicobar Islands has been completed as far as could be done in the limited time of one season by a party of the Survey Department under Lieutenant-Colonel T. Strahan, R.E.

2. The interior of the islands has been in most cases left unexplored and the topography is consequently more estimated than surveyed. Each island has, however, been carefully traversed round the whole extent of coast line and the maps may in this particular be trusted as being perfectly accurate.

3. The relative positions of the islands have received careful attention; the central group has been fixed by triangulation emanating from a base line measured on the Island of Kamorta; and the other groups partly by Astronomical Observations for Latitude and Longitude, and partly by triangulation from one to the other.

4. Latitudes for the purpose of checking the coast traverses have been measured at seven stations, and Longitudes at three stations. A considerable number of heights of conspicuous points (more especially in the Great and Little Nicobars) have been determined, and their positions accurately fixed for the purpose of sketching in the ground. The more important rivers of the Great Nicobar have been explored and mapped as far as boats could proceed along them.

5. The point on which the geographical position of the whole group depends is marked by a large masonry pillar over which a wooden observatory has been built; it stands about 200 feet south-west of the police barrack at Kamorta, and the difference of Longitude between it and Chatham Island at Port Blair has been obtained by three chronometric voyages between the two places, eight chronometers being employed during each voyage. This pillar will eventually be marked by an engraved slab, and care is to be taken that it is in no way injured or disturbed, as its preservation for future reference is of considerable importance.

6. A plan of the Nancowry Harbour and part of the Settlement has also been made on a large scale (4 inches = 1 mile), contoured at 25 feet intervals similar to that executed by Captain Hobday at Port Blair.

7. Bad weather delayed the operations considerably and other difficulties had from time to time occurred.

Fever was very prevalent among all classes, but Colonel Strahan has reported that neither from this cause nor from accidents in the surf, of which there were a goodly number, had there been a single casualty, and he wished to place on record his appreciation of the ready assistance and co-operation of Mr. Man, the Officer in charge of the Nicobars, without which a great deal of information about village names and such matters would probably have been lost. Mr. Man's arrangements about convicts and supplies, &c., Colonel Strahan reported as most satisfactory.

8. The Southern coast of Little Andaman was also surveyed by Colonel Strahan's party and will be connected with the Northern coast, which was surveyed during the previous season, by a prismatic compass survey made by Mr. Portman.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement of strength of the Andaman and Nicobar Police Force as it stood on the 31st March 1887.

Number of each grade.	Rank.	Pay of each grade.	Remarks.
		₹	
1	Head Quarter Inspector	200	Per mensem.
1	Inspector	150	Do.
1	Sub-Inspector, 1st grade	120	Do.
1	Do., 2nd do.	100	Do.
1	Chief Constable, 1st do.	95	Do.
1	Do., 1st do.	85	Do.
2	Do., 1st do.	80	each per mensem.
4	Do., 2nd do.	60	Do.
10	Sergeants, 1st do.	40	Do.
10	Do., 1st do.	30	Do.
20	Do., 1st do.	25	Do.
313*	Constables, 1st do.	15	Do.
278	Do., 2nd do.	12	Do.
643	Total		
9	Wanting to complete		
652	Total strength		

* Includes 13 boatmen of the Chief Commissioner.

APPEN

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR

RETURN OF

Ascertained to have been committed during the year

1	2	3	4	5		6	7		8	
			PENDING FROM LAST MONTH.			DURING				
CASES.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Authority of the Indian Penal Code.	Cases.	Persons.		No. of offences.	No. of persons concerned.		No. of persons arrested.	
				F.*	C.†		F.	C.	F.	C.
	Possession of counterfeit coin	252, 254	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Murder	303	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	5
	Attempt at Murder	307	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4
	Unnatural offence	377	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
	Theft	379	...	...	...	18	6	9	6	8
	Theft in a building	380	...	...	...	21	2	13	2	11
	Theft and dishonest possession	380, 411	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
	Attempt at theft	380, 511	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Robbery	392	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Criminal breach of trust	409	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
A. Not bailable	Possession of stolen property	411	...	...	...	11	...	21	...	21
	Mischief	428	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
	Lurking house-trespass, &c.	448, 380	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	House-breaking	454	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2
	Ditto	454, 448, 411	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Ditto	454, 380	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	3
	Ditto	455	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Ditto	456	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1
	Ditto	457	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1
	Ditto	459, 380	...	...	...	22	...	1	...	1
	Grevious hurt, &c.	459	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	TOTAL	...	2	...	2	114	9	73	9	66
	Escape from lawful custody	224	1	...	2	21	...	42	...	37
	Interrupting public servant	228	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Rash navigation	280	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Voluntarily causing hurt	323	1	...	1	6	1	8	1	8
	Ditto ditto	323, 111	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...
	Ditto ditto, &c.	324	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	3
B. Bailable	Assault	352	...	...	...	19	23	3	23	3
	Criminal breach of trust	403	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...
	Mischief	426	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Criminal house-trespass	448	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Adultery	497	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Defamation	500	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...
	Insult	504	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	TOTAL	...	2	...	3	58	38	56	38	51
	Section 488, Act X of 1882	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...
	Ditto 24, Act I of 1871	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Ditto 34, Act I of 1861	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Local or Special Law	Ditto 15, A. and N. Regulation, 1876	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Ditto 32, ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	6	...
	Ditto 32 (*a*), ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Ditto 32 (*b*), ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1
	Ditto 32 (*c*), ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	2	3
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	15	15	4	15	4
	GRAND TOTAL	...	4	...	5	187	62	132	62	121

DIX No. II.

SETTLEMENTS POLICE.

CRIME.

1886-87 in the District of Port Blair and the Nicobar Islands.

9	10		11	12		13	14		15		16		17	18	19		20
THE MONTH.													PENDING AT CLOSE OF MONTH.				
	CONVICTED.			ACQUITTED.									CASES.				
Committed to Sessions.	By Magistrate.		By Settlt. Officers.	By Magistrate.		By Settlt. Officers.	Died.		Discharged.		Escaped.		Taken up by Magistrate.	Taken up by Settlement Officers.	Persons.		REMARKS.
F.	C.	F.	C.	C.	F.	C.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.			F.	C.	* Free men.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† Convicts.
...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	1	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	18	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	8	7	3	38	2	3	14	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	19	14	35	19	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX No. III.

Return of Criminal Regular cases disposed of by the Criminal Courts, Andamans and Nicobars, during 1886-87.

Nature of cases.	Brought forward from last year.			Brought to trial during the year.						Total.						Convicted.				Acquitted.				Committed to the Sessions.				Under trial at the close of the year.			Total amount of fine.				Remarks.
				Cases.		Persons.				Cases.		Persons.																			Imposed.		Realized.		
	Cases.	Persons.		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		Cases.	Persons.		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	
		F.	C.			F.	C.	F.	C.			F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.		F.	C.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Bailable	...	...	...	20	35	19	3	38	17	20	35	19	3	38	17	11	3	19	14	7	...	19*	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	331 0 0	227 8 0	131 0 0	167 8 0	* 14 acquitted, 5 compromised.
Non-bailable	1	...	1	34	17	15	23	9	14	34	18	15	23	9	15	7	7	7	3	4	5	2	3	4	10	...	8	1	...	1	50 0 0	35 0 0	50 0 0	35 0 0	
Special or local laws	...	...	...	12	14	12	...	15	3	12	14	12	...	15	3	11	...	8	3	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260 0 0	534 0 0	260 0 0	534 0 0	
Total	1	...	1	66	66	46	26	62	34	66	67	46	26	62	35	29	10	34	20	12	5	28†	4	5	10	...	10	1	...	1	641 0 0	796 8 0	441 0 0	736 8 0	† 23 acquitted, 5 compromised.

APPENDIX No. IV.

Statement showing the number of persons brought to trial during the official year 1886-87 with the result of trials in the Magistrate's Court of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands District.

Year.	Number of cases.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.		Number of persons committed to Sessions.		Number of cases pending.		Proportions of offences per head.		Remarks.
	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	
1885-86	45	21	46	26	29	10	12	5	5	10	...	1	·94	·77	
1886-87	45*	23*	62	35	34	20	28†	4	...	10‡	...	1	·72	·66	

* Includes one case in which one convict and one free person were tried.
† Twenty-three acquitted, 5 compromised.
‡ Includes pending from 1885-86.

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing the nature of the cases disposed of by the Sessions Court during 1886-87 and the sentences awarded.

Description of offences.	Tried by Sessions Court.		How disposed of.		Average duration of trial.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.			
Convicts.							
Murder, Section 303 . . .	4	5	3	2	1·75	29	
Attempt at murder, Section 307 . .	2	2	2	...	1·50	13	
House-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, Section 455 . .	1	1	1	...	1	13	
Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, Section 324 . . .	1	2	2	...	2	6	
Total .	8	10	8	2	1·06	61	
Free	...	...	*Nil*	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL .	8	10	8	2	1·06	61	

Sentences.

Description of offences.	Hanged.	Ten years' rigorous imprisonment.	Three years' rigorous imprisonment.	Remarks.
Murder, Section 303 . . .	3	...	...	
Attempt at murder	2	...	...	
House-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, Section 455 . .	...	1	...	
Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, Section 324 . . .	...	...	2	
Total .	5	1	2	

APPENDIX No. VI.

Showing the number and description of the convicts in the Jails of Port Blair and Nicobars for the year 1886-87.

Number.	Jails.	Balance on 31st March 1886.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		Received from India and British Burma during the year.		Received from Nicobars at Port Blair and *vice versâ* during the year.				Recaptured.		Total population.			Daily average number.			Transferred to India Jails to undergo sentence.		Transferred from Port Blair to Nicobars and *vice versâ* during the year.				Released during the year.												Transferred to Lunatic Asylum, India.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Balance on 31st March 1887.		Total.
										From Nicobars.		From Port Blair.												To Nicobars.		To Port Blair.		A		B		C		D																
																												On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		By order of Government.															
																																		E		F		G									
																																		For good conduct.		Under 20 years' rule.		Under 25 years' rule.									
																																						Absolute.		Conditional.									
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Port Blair	10,448	1,160	3	...	10,451	1,160	1,290	54	77	1	...	...	39	...	11,857	1,215	13,072	10,610	1,124	11,734	3	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	377	...	9	...	335	98	197	21	2	...	28	...	...	...	40	...	7	...	212	18	10,510	1,078	11,588
2	Nicobars	251	8	4	...	255	8	...	...	...	...	137	...	...	...	392	8	400	295	7	302	...	...	...	...	77	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	302	6	308
	Total	10,699	1,168	7	...	10,706	1,168	1,290	54	77	1	137	...	39	...	12,249	1,223	13,472	10,905	1,131	12,036	3	...	137	...	77	1	...	...	378	...	9	...	339	98	197	21	2	...	28	...	...	...	40	...	7	...	220	19	10,812	1,084	11,986

* Comprises 204 deaths in hospital and 21 out of hospital, 4 murdered.

APPENDIX No. VII.

Abstract of crimes for which the prisoners (as per strength on the 31st March 1887) were transported.

Crime.	Males.			Females.			Grand Total.
	Port Blair.	Nicobar.	Total.	Port Blair.	Nicobar.	Total.	
Murder	6,879	81	6,960	1,066	6	1,072	...
Dacoity	1,729	74	1,803	...	...	...	...
Mutiny	57	...	57	...	...	...	...
Theft	440	44	484	...	...	...	...
Abduction of females and child stealing	15	...	15	1	...	1	...
Receiving or retaining stolen property	104	4	108	...	...	...	...
House breaking	305	41	346	1	...	1	...
Causing grievous hurt	221	7	228	5	...	5	...
Dishonest misappropriation of property	12	2	14	...	...	...	...
Robbery	322	15	337	1	...	1	...
Poisoning	43	2	45	2	...	2	...
Suttee	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mischief	29	6	35	1	...	1	...
Criminal trespass	90	9	99	..	...	...	...
Perjury	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Forgery	55	...	55	...	...	...	...
Riot	15	1	16	...	...	...	...
Escape from lawful custody	13	...	13	1	...	1	...
Rape	96	8	104	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence	20	3	23	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Using counterfeit coin	20	2	22	...	...	...	...
False charge of offence with intent to injure	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
Personating a public servant	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Quitting the regiment whilst engaged with the enemy without authority	3	2	5	...	...	...	...
Waging war against the constituted authority of a Native State	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody or whose apprehension has been ordered	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
Total	10,492	302	10,794	1,078	6	1,084	...
Local convicts	18	...	18	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	10,510	302	10,812	1,078	6	1,084	...

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Showing the religion, age and previous occupations of the convicts in Port Blair and Nicobars during 1886-87.

Number.	1	2	3										4						5																6		
			RELIGION.										AGE.						PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.																			
			A.						B.		C.		A.		B.		C.		D.		MALES.												FEMALES.		TOTAL.		
			CHRISTIANS.																		a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.	l.	m.	n.			
			A.		B.		C.		Mahomedans.		Hindoos.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Land-holders.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Shop-keepers and petty traders.	Artisans.	Government servants.	Domestic servants.	Weavers.	Boatmen and fishermen.	Other callings.	No occupation.	Occupation not recorded.	Married.	Unmarried.			
	JAILS.		European.		Eurasian.		Natives.																														
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.															M.	F.	Total.
1	Port Blair		1	...	1	...	37	1	2,614	298	6,847	760	1,010	19	...	...	7,857	867	2,198	157	455	54	126	5,326	1,183	335	513	198	572	482	218	767	250	540	1,067	11	10,510	1,078	11,588
2	Nicobars		...	...	...	...	2	...	65	1	187	5	48	...	...	...	262	6	40	...	...	...	2	153	64	14	16	10	13	7	2	11	6	4	5	1	302	6	308
	TOTAL		1	...	1	...	39	1	2,679	299	7,034	765	1,058	19	...	...	8,119	873	2,238	157	455	54	128	5,479	1,247	349	529	208	585	489	220	778	256	544	1,072	12	10,812	1,084	11,896

APPENDIX No. IX.

Showing the classes of convicts in the jails of the Andamans and the Nicobars according to sentence for the year 1886-87.

Number.	1	2	3																				4		
			CLASSES ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SERVICE.																						
			A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			F.			G.			H.		
			CLASS I.			CLASS II.			CLASS III.			CLASS IV.			CLASS V.			CLASS VI.			CLASS VII.			CLASS VIII.		
			Not exceeding one month (locally convicted).			Above one and not exceeding three months (locally convicted).			Above three and not exceeding six months (locally convicted).			Above six months and not exceeding one year (locally convicted).			Above one year and not exceeding three years (locally convicted).			Above three and not exceeding five years.			Above five and not exceeding ten years.			Exceeding ten years.		
	JAILS.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Port Blair		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	120	...	120	2,003	...	2,003	378	4	382
2	Nicobars		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	209	...	209	48	...	48
	TOTAL		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	127	...	127	2,212	...	2,212	426	4	430

Number.	1	2	3										4		
			I.			J.									
			CLASS IX.			CLASS X.									
			Life.			Executed.									
	JAILS.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					TOTAL.		
													M.	F.	Total.
1	Port Blair		8,004	1,074	9,078	7	...	7					10,517	1,078	11,595
2	Nicobars		38	6	44	...	...	...					302	6	308
	TOTAL		8,042	1,080	9,122	7	...	7					10,819	1,084	11,903*

* This figure minus 7 executed will give the actual number of convicts present at the Settlement at the end of the official year, *viz.*, 11,896.

APPENDIX No. X.

Statement showing particulars regarding the convicts who were employed as guards, overseers and warders in the Jails of Port Blair and the Nicobars during the year 1886-87.

1	2	3		4										5	6									7								8		9	
				AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.											PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT ACCOMPLISHED BY THOSE EMPLOYED ON DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.										PORTION OF SENTENCE REMAINING UNEXPIRED ON DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.											
				A		B.		C		D		E			A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.		D.					
Number.	JAILS.	Average number of prisoners during the year.		Warders.		Work overseers.		Intramural guards.		Extramural guards.		Total.		Ratio of average number so employed per cent. of average number of prisoners in Jail column 3.	One year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years.		Under one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years.		Number reduced for misconduct during the year.		Number otherwise punished during the year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Port Blair .	10,610	1,124	603	23	...	...	...	...	4	...	607	23	5'37	...	...	1	...	58	...	544	21	12	...	14	...	52	...	525	21	83	3	108	9
2	Nicobars .	295	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3'97	...	...	...	...	5	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5	...	2	...	13	...
	TOTAL .	10,905	1,131	615	23	...	...	...	...	4	...	619	23	5'33	...	...	1	...	63	...	555	21	12	...	14	...	63	...	530	21	85	3	121	9

APPENDIX No. XI.

Showing the state of education of the convicts received in the Jails of Port Blair and Nicobars during the year 1886-87.

1	2	3	4	5						6					
				OF THOSE RECEIVED FROM INDIA DURING THE YEAR THERE WERE						OF THE TOTAL OF THE YEAR THERE HAVE LEARNED WHILE IN JAIL.					
Number.	JAILS.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average number under instruction.	Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Neither to read nor write.		To read and write a little.		To read and write well.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Port Blair . .	11,734	...	1,047	50	150	4	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Nicobars . .	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	12,036	...	1,047	50	150	4	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. XII.

Statement of Jail Manufacture and Produce for the year 1886-87.

Description of Manufacture.		Southern District.	Northern District.	Total.	Nicobars.	Total Port Blair and Nicobars.	Rate.	Value.
							R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Almirah	No.	9	...	9	...	9	30 0 0	270 0 0
Almirah	,,	...	1	1	...	1	25 0 0	25 0 0
Angochas	,,	20,408	...	20,408	...	20,408	0 3 3	4,145 0 0
Anchors	,,	...	7	7	...	7	5 0 0	35 0 0
Arrowroot	lb	1,410	...	1,410	...	1,410	0 2 6	220 0 0
Attah, net profit after deducting cost of wheat	,,	23,597	835,000	858,597	...	858,597	...	11,627 0 0
Axles for carts	No.	16	38	54	...	54	5 0 0	270 0 0
,, for wheel-barrows	,,	73	...	73	...	73	0 8 6	39 0 0
,, for trollies	,,	8	...	8	...	8	4 0 0	32 0 0
,, for crane	,,	...	1	1	...	1	6 0 0	6 0 0
Badges, brass	,,	19	...	19	...	19	3 0 0	57 0 0
Bags, canvas travelling	,,	2	...	2	...	2	5 0 0	10 0 0
,, money	,,	3	...	3	...	3	1 5 0	4 0 0
Bands, iron, for buckets	,,	126	...	126	...	126	0 3 6	28 0 0
,, ,, shafts	,,	5	...	5	...	5	0 10 0	3 0 0
,, ,, naves	,,	30	...	30	...	30	0 11 0	21 0 0
,, ,, tubs	,,	64	...	64	...	64	0 6 0	24 0 0
Bark, dyeing	Mds.	1,400	...	1,400	...	1,400	0 4 0	350 0 0
							per cent.	
Bamboos	No.	235,200	...	235,200	...	235,230	2 0 0	4,704 0 0
,,	,,	...	17,424	17,424	...	17,424	1 0 0	175 0 0
,,	,,	...	...	...	470	470	3 0 0	14 0 0
							per cwt.	
Barrows, wheels, iron	lb	...	910	910	...	910	10 0 0	81 0 0
Barrow cleats, iron	,,	...	115	115	...	115	16 0 0	16 0 0
Baskets, common	No.	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....
,, earth	,,	6,699	16,178	22,877	...	22,877	0 1 0	1,430 0 0
,, ,,	,,	...	...	...	3,760	3,760	0 0 6	118 0 0
,, seedlings	,,	7,270	1,270	8,540	2,822	11,362	0 0 3	178 0 0
,, rice	,,	93	...	93	...	93	0 4 0	23 0 0
,, ,,	,,	...	157	157	...	157	0 2 0	20 0 0
,, charcoal	,,	58	...	58	...	58	0 6 0	22 0 0
,, tea	,,	90	...	90	...	90	0 6 0	34 0 0
,, bamboo, bath-room	,,	...	4	4	...	4	0 8 0	2 0 0
,, rattan	,,	...	1	1	...	1	1 4 0	1 0 0
,, coaling	,,	...	54	54	...	54	0 2 0	7 0 0
,, fancy work	,,	5	...	5	...	5	5 0 0	25 0 0
,, ,,	,,	...	61	61	...	61	5 0 6	307 0 0
,, rattan, large	,,	20	...	20	...	20	0 4 0	5 0 0
,, ,,	,,	65	...	65	...	65	0 2 0	8 0 0
,, flower	,,	...	34	34	...	34	0 2 0	4 0 0
,, knife	,,	...	1	1	...	1	1 0 0	1 0 0
,, market	,,	...	6	6	...	6	0 8 0	3 0 0
,, tiffin	,,	...	4	4	...	4	4 0 0	16 0 0
,, waste paper	,,	..	4	4	...	4	2 0 0	8 0 0
,, wheat	,,	...	33	33	...	33	0 2 0	4 0 0
,, water	,,	...	15	15	...	15	0 1 0	1 0 0
Bassinet	,,	...	28	28	...	28	2 8 0	70 0 0
Battens and beams of sizes	c. ft.	700	230	930	...	930	1 8 0	1,395 0 0
,, ,, ,,	,,	...	...	...	152	152	2 0 0	304 0 0
Beam scales	No.	...	3	3	...	3	5 0 0	15 0 0
Benches, wooden	,,	5	...	5	...	5	7 0 0	35 0 0
Belts for Convict Police	,,	5	...	5	...	5	1 10 0	8 0 0
Beams, wooden, for looms	,,	37	...	37	...	37	1 0 0	37 0 0
Binders, iron, for Jetty	,,	125	...	125	...	125	1 4 0	156 0 0
Blankets, country	,,	...	8,076	8,076	...	8,076	0 10 0	5,048 0 0
,, coat	,,	...	1,790	1,790	...	1,790	0 6 3	699 0 0
Boat	,,	...	1	1	...	1	100 0 0	100 0 0
Bolts, iron	,,	2,586	...	2,586	...	2,586	0 4 9	768 0 0
,, cross	,,	65	...	65	...	65	2 0 0	130 0 0
,, iron, with nuts	,,	...	4,223	4,223	...	4,223	0 4 9	1,254 0 0
,, slip	,,	...	12	12	...	12	1 8 0	18 0 0
Boards chequered	,,	30	...	30	...	30	1 7 0	43 0 0
,, ventilator	c. ft.	...	25	25	...	25	1 8 0	38 0 0
,, drawing	No.	3	...	3	...	3	1 8 0	4 0 0
,, palette, wooden	,,	102	...	102	...	102	0 2 0	13 0 0
,, mile	,,	7	...	7	...	7	1 1 0	7 0 0
,, sign	,,	7	...	7	...	7	1 12 0	12 0 0
,, wall	,,	...	1,380	1,380	...	1,380	1 8 0	2,070 0 0
Boxes, wooden, large	,,	4	...	4	...	4	10 0 0	40 0 0
,, rattan	,,	...	1	1	...	1	2 12 0	3 0 0
,, wooden, small	,,	4	...	4	...	4	5 0 0	20 0 0
,, for tea	,,	2	...	2	...	2	2 12 0	6 0 0
,, sentry	,,	...	1	1	...	1	11 4 0	11 0 0
,, stone measuring	,,	3	4	7	...	7	3 3 0	22 0 0
							per cwt.	
,, coach	lb	...	147	147	...	147	16 0 0	21 0 0
,, padouk	No.	...	1	1	...	1	5 0 0	5 0 0
,, letter, carved	,,	3	...	3	...	3	6 0 0	18 0 0
,, letter, small, carved	,,	3	...	3	...	3	3 4 0	10 0 0
,, soorkhe	,,	...	4	4	...	4	2 4 0	9 0 0
,, wooden, for packing case	,,	16	3	19	...	19	1 3 0	23 0 0
,, zinc for map	,,	1	...	1	...	1	5 8 0	6 0 0

Description of Manufacture.		Southern District.	Northern District.	Total.	Nicobars.	Total Port Blair and Nicobars.	Price.	Value.
							R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Boxes, zinc, for map	No.	1	...	1	...	1	2 10 0	3 0 0
Branding broad arrow and figures	„	25	...	25	...	25	1 0 0	25 0 0
							per cwt.	
Brackets, iron	lb		425	425	...	425	10 0 0	38 0 0
„ crane	„	...	168	168	...	168	8 12 0	13 0 0
„ wooden	No.	...	16	16	...	16	0 2 0	2 0 0
„ shelves	„	4	...	4	...	4	1 8 0	6 0 0
							per mille.	
Bricks	„	760,000	1,109,230	1,869,230	...	1,869,230	3 0 0	5,608 0 0
„ moulds, iron	„	...	2	2	...	2	2 10 3	5 0 0
Brooms	„	2,786	...	2,786	100	2,886	0 0 9	135 0 0
„	„	...	289	289	...	289	0 0 3	5 0 0
Buggy, complete	„	...	1	1	...	1	130 0 0	130 0 0
Buckets, wooden	„	418	268	686	...	686	0 8 0	343 0 0
„ iron	„	...	6	6	...	6	1 0 0	6 0 0
„ leather	„	49	...	49	...	49	3 0 0	147 0 0
„ leather tank	„	17	...	17	...	17	3 4 0	55 0 0
Bullocks hide	„	296	...	296	...	296	4 0 0	1,184 0 0
Bullies	„	27,122	...	27,122	...	27,122	0 0 9	1,271 0 0
„	„	...	...	...	10,500	10,500	0 0 3	164 0 0
							per cent.	
„ small	„	...	...	...	20,000	20,000	0 8 0	100 0 0
Buttons, brass	„	76	...	76	...	76	0 2 0	19 0 0
Cabinets, carved, large	„	5	...	5	...	5	60 0 0	300 0 0
„ „ small	„	17	...	17	...	17	30 0 0	510 0 0
„	„	...	2	2	...	2	12 6 3	25 0 0
Cages, birds'	„	...	4	4	3	7	0 8 7	4 0 0
Card racks	„	2	...	2	...	2	1 8 0	3 0 0
							per cwt.	
Carriage	lb	...	520	520	...	520	8 12 0	41 0 0
Castings	„	...	94	94	...	94	16 0 0	13 0 0
Carts, bullock	No.	10	...	10	...	10	51 0 0	510 0 0
„ „ single	„	1	...	1	...	1	37 12 0	38 0 0
„ complete large	„	...	4	4	...	4	40 0 0	160 0 0
„ „ small	„	...	15	15	...	15	20 0 0	300 0 0
„ tires	„	...	25	25	...	25	2 8 0	63 0 0
„ keys	„	...	114	114	...	114	0 1 6	11 0 0
„ break, for ponies	„	1	...	1	...	1	16 0 1	16 0 0
Chains, leg iron	Pairs.	478	...	478	...	478	0 9 0	269 0 0
„ iron for doors	No.	79	...	79	...	79	0 1 6	7 0 0
Chairs, rattan	„	...	6	6	...	6	5 0 0	30 0 0
„ repaired	„	...	9	9	...	9	0 8 11	5 0 0
„ recaned	„	...	4	4	...	4	1 8 0	6 0 0
Charcoal	Mds.	8,714½	2,352½	11,067	100	11,167	0 6 0	4,188 0 0
Chases, iron, for Printing Department	No.	2	...	2	...	2	4 0 0	8 0 0
Chest of drawers with almirah	„	1	...	1	...	1	34 4 0	34 0 0
							per cent.	
Canes	„	...	1,370	1,370	...	1,370	1 0 0	14 0 0
Chicks, bamboo	„	23	...	23	...	23	1 0 0	23 0 0
							s.ft.	
„ „	Sft.	...	303	303	...	303	0 0 6	9 0 0
Chisels, stone	No.	1,278	...	1,278	...	1,278	0 8 0	639 0 0
„ „	„	...	209	209	...	209	0 13 11	182 0 0
„ carver	„	21	...	21	...	21	0 3 0	4 0 0
„ dressing	„	16	...	16	...	16	0 11 6	12 0 0
Clamp of sorts	„	...	23	23	...	23	0 8 0	12 0 0
Clips, iron, for chowkuts	„	86	...	86	...	86	0 8 0	43 0 0
„ brass	„	23	...	23	...	23	0 4 6	6 0 0
							per mile.	
Cocoanuts	„	5,200	...	5,200	...	5,200	20 0 0	104 0 0
Coffee	lb	...	1,056⅞	1,056⅞	...	1,056⅞	0 5 0	330 0 0
Coffins	No.	3	...	3	...	3	15 0 0	45 0 0
							per cwt.	
Cog wheel	lb	...	168	168	...	168	8 12 0	13 0 0
Coir	„	...	10,230½	10,230½	...	10,230½	0 1 0	639 0 0
Commode, wooden	No.	1	...	1	...	1	3 8 0	4 0 0
„	„	...	3	3	...	3	1 0 0	3 0 0
Covers for casks	„	110	...	110	...	110	0 1 0	7 0 0
Covers, iron	„	26	...	26	...	26	5 4 0	137 0 0
Cots, wooden, child's	„	1	...	1	...	1	14 0 0	14 0 0
„ fitted with coir	„	...	2	2	...	2	2 0 0	4 0 0
Cradles	„	...	2	2	...	2	2 8 0	5 0 0
							per set.	
Crane fixtures	Set	...	48	48	...	48	1 8 0	72 0 0
							per cwt.	
„ beam	lb	...	623	623	...	623	8 12 0	49 0 0
„ wheels	„	...	112	112	...	112	8 12 0	9 0 0
„ rails	„	...	1,008	1,008	...	1,008	8 12 0	79 0 0
Crowbars, iron	No.	...	6	6	...	6	2 8 0	15 0 0
Dak bags	„	...	4	4	...	4	1 8 0	6 0 0
Dallas, bamboo	„	82	55	137	...	137	0 2 0	17 0 0
Dish cover, bamboo	„	...	8	8	...	8	0 4 0	2 0 0
Dhoonies	„	...	3	3	...	3	1 8 0	5 0 0
							per cent.	
Dhunny leaves	„	230,755	18,625	249,380	...	249,380	0 15 6	2,424 0 0
Dhoties	„	19,204	...	19,204	...	19,204	0 6 0	7,202 0 0
Doors, panelled	„	4	...	4	...	4	4 2 0	17 0 0
„ venetian	„	2	...	2	...	2	21 8 0	43 0 0
„ for sluice	„	...	1	1	...	1	7 0 0	7 0 0

Description of Manufacture		Southern District.	Northern District.	Total.	Nicobars.	Total Port Blair and Nicobars.	Rate.	Value.
							R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Doors, cell, large	No.	1	...	1	...	1	14 6 0	14 0 0
„ „ small	„	1	...	1	...	1	3 0 0	3 0 0
„ mat	„	22	...	22	...	22	1 0 0	22 0 0
„ „ coir	lb	...	8½	8½	...	8½	0 2 0	1 0 0
„ larches	Set	...	10	10	...	10	1 0 0	10 0 0
„ furnall	„	...	2	2	...	2	12 0 0	24 0 0
Doormut, wooden	„	...	24	24	...	24	0 4 0	6 0 0
							per cwt.	
„ cast iron	lb	...	1,121	1,121	...	1,121	10 0 0	100 0 0
Dredges frames, wooden	No.	2	...	2	...	2	5 0 0	10 0 0
Easy chairs, large	„	...	3	3	...	3	7 0 0	21 0 0
„ „ repaired	„	...	3	3	...	3	1 8 0	5 0 0
„ „ recaned	„	...	3	3	...	3	1 8 0	5 0 0
Eyes for chains, iron	lb	304	...	304	...	304	0 0 9	14 0 0
Fancy chair	No.	...	3	3	...	3	5 0 0	15 0 0
„ work tables	„	...	1	1	...	1	4 0 0	4 0 0
Fetters	Pairs	...	100	100	...	100	0 12 0	75 0 0
Fibre	lb	..	118	118	...	118	0 2 0	15 0 0
Files, wooden	No.	520	...	520	...	520	0 0 9	24 0 0
							per cwt.	
Fire bars	lb	...	2,262	2,262	...	2,262	15 0 0	303 0 0
							per cord.	
Firewood	cords	2,410	3,670	6,080	87	6,167	5 0 0	30,835 0 0
Fish, large	lb	56,527	...	56,527	...	56,527	20 lb per rupee.	2,820 0 0
„ small	„	107,750	...	107,750	...	107,750	24 „	4,490 0 0
							per cwt.	
Flame spreader	„	...	300	300	...	300	8 12 0	24 0 0
Floor board, of sizes	c. ft.	...	52	52	...	52	0 8 0	26 0 0
Forge, portable	No.	1	...	1	...	1	7 0 0	7 0 0
Frames, picture, wooden	„	6	...	6	...	6	1 2 0	7 0 0
„ top car	„	...	1	1	...	1	15 0 0	15 0 0
Gabions	„	134	...	134	...	134	1 0 0	134 0 0
Gaiters, convict	Pairs	379	300	679	...	679	0 3 9	158 0 0
Gaiters, leather	No.	5	...	5	...	5	3 8 0	18 0 0
Girders	c. ft.	...	1,924	1,924	...	1,924	1 0 0	2,886 0 0
Grass or hay	Mds.	15,529	5,453	20,982	500	21,482	0 3 0	4,028 0 0
Hammers, sledge	No.	7	2	9	...	9	4 3 8	38 0 0
Handles, wooden	„	...	1,122	1,122	...	1,122	0 0 6	35 0 0
„ „ for pit saws	„	48	...	48	...	48	0 1 0	3 0 0
„ „ for sickles	„	361	...	361	...	361	0 0 9	17 0 0
„ „ for mamooties	„	226	...	226	...	226	0 1 6	21 0 0
„ brass, for drawers	„	4	...	4	...	4	0 10 6	3 0 0
Hasps and staple, iron	„	52	...	52	...	52	0 4 6	15 0 0
Hasps and staple, brass	„	2	...	2	...	2	1 6 6	3 0 0
Hencoops	„	...	14	14	...	14	0 8 0	7 0 0
Hinges, iron	„	26	...	26	...	26	0 6 0	10 0 0
„ for sluice gates	„	18	61	79	...	79	0 9 0	45 0 0
„ for door	„	...	10	10	...	10	0 3 0	2 0 0
„ for jhamps	„	...	109	109	...	109	0 4 0	27 0 0
„ for boxes	„	14	...	14	...	14	0 4 0	4 0 0
Hooks for sluice gate	„	...	6	6	...	6	1 0 0	6 0 0
„ and eyes	„	...	38	38	...	38	0 2 0	5 0 0
„ punka	„	93	24	117	...	117	0 4 0	29 0 0
„ for elephants	„	...	4	4	...	4	1 0 0	4 0 0
„ for jhamps	„	232	...	232	...	232	0 2 0	29 0 0
„ for windows	„	181	...	181	...	181	0 2 6	28 0 0
Horse for tile mould	„	6	...	6	...	6	1 0 0	6 0 0
Implements for cobblers	Set	...	7	7	...	7	per set. 5 0 0	35 0 0
Jhamps, wooden	No.	29	57	86	...	86	1 0 0	86 0 0
„ lift	„	18	...	18	...	18	1 3 0	21 0 0
Jhampan	„	2	...	2	...	2	13 4 0	27 0 0
Keel for boats	„	...	1	1	...	1	3 0 0	3 0 3
Keys axles	„	110	...	110	...	110	0 1 0	7 0 0
„ brass	„	19	...	19	...	19	0 6 0	7 0 0
Koortas	„	14,555	...	14,555	...	14,555	0 7 3	6,595 0 0
Knees for boats	„	...	22	22	...	22	2 8 0	55 0 0
Khoorpies	„	...	6	6	...	6	0 2 0	1 0 0
Ladders, fire	„	2	...	2	...	2	24 4 0	49 0 0
Lanterns, Barrack	„	24		24	...	24	4 4 0	102 0 0
„ street	„	16	...	16	...	16	3 8 0	56 0 0
Lease rod for warp	„	97	...	97	...	97	0 0 6	3 0 0
Legs, wooden artificial	„	1	2	3	...	3	4 12 0	14 0 0
Lime	Mds.	13,655	39,731	67,041	19,500	72,886	0 6 0	27,332 0 0
Linch pin, iron	No.	445	...	445	...	445	0 1 6	42 0 0
Looms, complete	„	35	...	35	...	35	5 8 0	198 0 0
„ shackle	„	...	8	8	...	8	0 2 0	1 0 0
Mallets, wooden	„	...	120	120	..	120	0 1 0	8 0 0
Mat, bamboos	„	33	17	50	...	50	0 14 7	46 0 0
Mattresses	„	2	...	2	...	2	6 8 0	13 0 0
Measures, rice	„	112	...	112	...	112	0 2 0	14 0 0
„ dhall, &c.	„	307	...	307	...	307	0 0 6	10 0 0
„ tin	„	...	73	73	...	73	0 1 0	5 0 0
Metal, road	c. ft.	153,920	...	153,920	...	153,920	...	3,078 0 0
Morahs of sizes	No.	101	84	185	...	185	0 5 10	67 0 0
							per cwt.	
Mould boxes	lb	...	2,736	2,736	...	2,736	8 12 0	214 0 0
„ plates	„	...	8,684	8,684	...	8,684	...	678 0 0
„ brick iron	No.	2	...	2	...	2	2 10 3	5 0 0

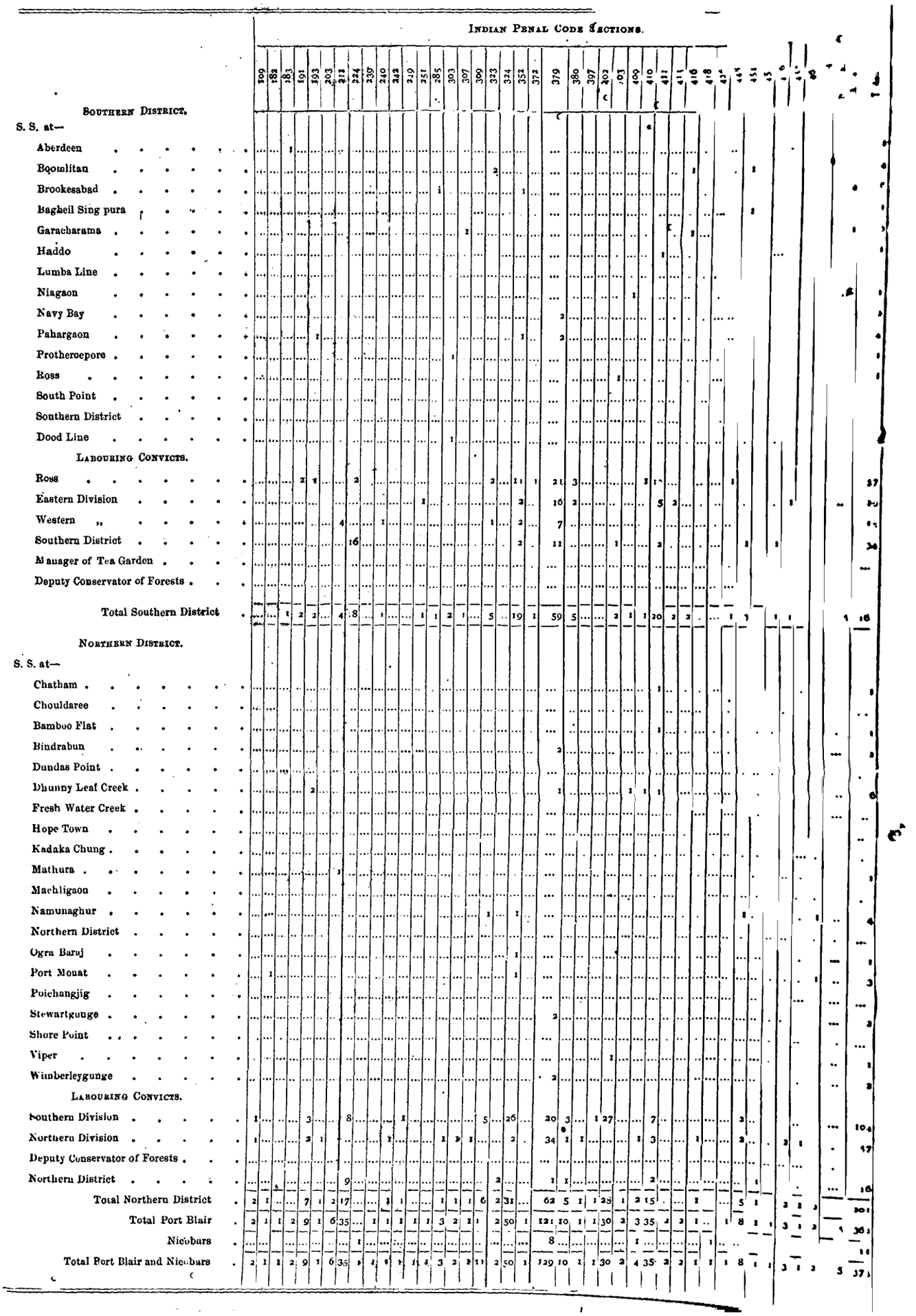
Description of Manufacture.		Southern District.	Northern District.	Total.	Nicobars.	Total Port Blair and Nicobars.	Rate.	Value.
							R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Mussucks	No.	48	...	48	...	48	4 4 0	204 0 0
Nails, for cart	„	...	120	120	...	120	0 1 0	8 0 0
„ of sizes	lb	128	2,701	2,829	...	2,829	0 2 1	362 0 0
„ for shoeing bullock	No.	28,923	1,060	29,983	...	29,983	0 1 0	1,874 0 0
„ mallet	„	156	...	156	...	156	0 6 0	59 0 0
							per cwt.	
Naves, iron	lb	...	1,142	1,142	...	1,142	8 12 0	89 0 0
Nets, hand	No.	10	3	13	...	13	9 0 0	117 0 0
„ large	„	47	50	97	...	97	13 0 0	1,261 0 0
„ for Billiard Tables	s. ft.	...	314	314	...	314	0 0 8	13 0 0
Nuts, iron, of sizes	No.	7,076	...	7,076	...	7,076	0 1 6	663 0 0
Oars	„	28	45	73	22	95	0 10 4	62 0 0
„ paddle blade	„	...	150	150	...	150	0 2 0	19 0 0
Oil, cocoanut	lb	...	11,821	11,821	10,175	21,996	0 2 6	3,437 0 0
Oil cake	„	...	...	...	8,684	8,684	0 0 3	136 0 0
Ovens	No.	...	1	1	...	1	1 0 0	1 0 0
Paddles, wooden	„	82	...	82	...	82	0 6 0	31 0 0
Paries	„	4,144	...	4,144	...	4,144	0 2 0	518 0 0
							per cwt.	
Palls	lb	...	156	156	...	156	8 12 0	12 0 0
Pases, zinc, bidet	No.	3	...	3	...	3	1 1 0	3 0 0
Pases, tin, circular	„	16	...	16	...	16	0 7 0	7 0 0
Pins, iron, for carts	„	997	...	997	...	997	0 0 9	47 0 0
							per cwt.	
Pinions	lb	...	369	369	...	369	8 12 0	29 0 0
Pieces, wooden, for almirah, carved	No.	20	...	20	...	20	0 8 6	11 0 0
Pillows	„	4	...	4	...	5	0 13 0	3 0 0
Planking	c. ft.	22,898	...	22,898	...	22,898	1 8 0	34,347 0 0
Plank of sizes	„	...	1,690	1,690	...	1,690	1 8 0	2,535 0 0
„ „	„	...	...	...	444½	444½	0 12 0	333 0 0
„ „	„	...	...	...	611½	611½	0 9 0	344 0 0
„ bridge	„	...	3,575	3,575	...	3,575	1 8 0	5,363 0 0
Plates, iron, of sizes	No.	233	...	233	...	233	1 13 0	422 0 0
Plaque frame, wooden	„	3	...	3	...	3	4 1 0	12 0 0
Plumb bobs, brass	„	...	24	24	...	24	0 12 0	18 0 0
Pipes, zinc	„	12	...	12	...	12	2 8 0	30 0 0
„ brass	„	2	...	2	...	2	10 0 0	20 0 0
„ copper	„	3	...	3	...	3	2 8 0	8 0 0
„ bathroom	„	...	2	2	...	2	2 0 0	4 0 0
							per cwt.	
„ for boat	lb	...	224	224	...	224	8 12 0	18 0 0
„ exhaust	„	...	25	25	...	25	16 0 0	4 0 0
Pivots, iron	No.	40	...	40	...	40	0 2 3	6 0 0
Pigeon-holes	„	1	...	1	...	1	22 8 0	23 0 0
							per cwt.	
Piston cap	lb	...	26	26	...	26	10 0 0	2 0 0
„ ring	„	...	26	26	...	26	10 0 0	2 0 0
Posts, jungle	No.	1,926	...	1,926	...	1,926	0 8 0	963 0 0
„ „	„	...	...	...	250	250	0 4 0	63 0 0
„	„	1,802	875	2,677	...	2,677	1 8 0	4,016 0 0
„ queen	c. ft	...	311	311	...	311	1 8 0	467 0 0
„ iron for Jetty	No.	1	...	1	...	1	3 0 0	3 0 0
Poles, ridge	c. ft.	...	137	137	...	137	1 8 0	206 0 0
Pots, earthen	No.	303	...	303	...	303	0 2 0	38 0 0
„ tin	„	145	...	145	...	145	0 2 0	18 0 0
Punkhas	„	9	...	9	...	9	16 0 0	144 0 0
							per cwt.	
Pulleys	lb	...	533	533	...	533	10 0 0	48 0 0
Purlins	c. ft.	...	284	284	...	284	1 8 0	426 0 0
Racks, wooden	No.	26	...	26	...	26	0 6 6	11 0 0
Racks, towel	„	2	...	2	...	2	1 9 0	3 0 0
Rafters, common	c. ft	492	4,038	4,530	...	4,530	1 8 0	6,795 0 0
Rails, snikles or spikes	lb	...	2,000	2,000	...	2,000	0 3 3	404 0 0
Rattan, thick	No.	12,418	...	12,418	...	12,418	0 1 0	776 0 0
„ thin	„	77,635	...	77,635	13,600	91,235	0 0 3	1,425 0 0
„ boxes	„	...	2	2	...	2	5 0 0	10 0 0
„ table	„	....	4	4	...	4	4 4 0	17 0 0
Rail	c. ft.	...	31	31	...	31	1 8 0	47 0 0
Rests, plate	No.	32	...	32	...	32	0 12 0	24 0 0
Ricksha, large	„	2	...	2	...	2	72 8 0	145 0 0
„ „	„	1	...	1	...	1	67 13 0	68 0 0
Rings, carved	„	1	...	1	...	1	3 0 0	3 0 0
„ for carts	„	365	...	365	...	365	0 1 6	34 0 0
„ „	„	...	128	128	...	128	2 8 0	320 0 0
„ brass	„	102	...	102	...	102	0 1 0	6 0 0
„ fetter	„	810	...	810	...	810	0 1 0	51 0 0
„ for leg iron	Pairs.	...	46	46	...	46	0 4 0	12 0 0
„ for mallet	No.	...	184	184	...	184	0 1 6	17 0 0
							per cwt.	
„ for crane	lb	...	79	79	...	79	16 0 0	11 0 0
„ for yoke	No.	...	8	8	...	8	0 1 6	1 0 0
							per cwt.	
„ for engine	lb	...	13	13	...	13	10 0 0	1 0 0
„ for weight	No.	...	8	8	...	8	0 4 0	2 0 0
Rivets	lb	...	20	20	...	20	0 5 0	6 0 0
Rope, aloe	„	71	...	71	...	71	0 3 0	13 0 0
„ coir	„	11,232	...	11,232	...	11,232	0 2 8	1,872 0 0
Rolls for looms (wooden)	No.	60	...	60	...	60	1 0 0	60 0 0
							per cwt.	
Roller for tea	lb	...	74	74	...	74	8 12 0	6 0 0

Description of Manufacture.		Southern District.	Northern District.	Total.	Nicobars.	Total Port Blair and Nicobars.	Rate.	Value.
							R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Roller for tea	lb	...	6,384	6,384	...	6,384	8 12 0	499 0 0
Rowlocks	No.	...	68	68	...	68	0 8 0	34 0 0
Rods, teakwood	,,	10	...	10	...	10	3 0 0	30 0 0
Rudder, fixture	,,	...	6	6	...	6	0 10 0	4 0 0
,, hooks	,,	...	2	2	...	2	0 6 0	1 0 0
Sandals	,,	92	...	92	...	92	0 8 0	46 0 0
Screws, jack, iron	,,	1	...	1	...	1	17 8 0	18 0 0
Salt pans	,,	...	2	2	...	2	225 0 0	450 0 0
							per cwt.	
,, ,, vice	lb	...	187	187	...	187	18 12 0	15 0 0
Saries for females	No.	813	...	813	...	813	0 13 0	661 0 0
Sawpit	,,	..	6	6	...	6	5 0 0	30 0 0
Scales, box	,,	...	1	1	...	1	1 8 0	2 0 0
Scantling	c. ft.	6,693	3 184	9,877	...	9,877	1 8 0	14,816 0 0
,,	,,	...	...	...	543	543	0 14 0	136 0 0
Salt, common	lb	...	269,247	2,69,247	...	269,247	0 0 4	5,609 0 0
,, fine	,,	...	6,300	6,300	...	6,300	0 0 9	295 0 0
Scraper	,,	...	500	500	...	500	0 4 0	125 0 0
Scoops, sand	,,	9	...	9	...	9	3 4 0	29 0 0
Seats, garden	,,	3	...	3	...	3	8 12 0	26 0 0
Sets saw	,,	4	...	4	...	4	0 12 0	3 0 0
Shelves, book, carved	,,	2	...	2	...	2	8 0 0	16 0 0
,, ,, folding	,,	1	...	1	...	1	4 8 0	5 0 0
Shears	,,	...	5	5	...	5	1 4 0	6 0 0
							per thousand	
Shingle, jungle	,,	...	251,050	2,51,050	...	251,050	10 0 0	2,511 0 0
Shoes, iron	,,	...	7	7	...	7	2 0 0	14 0 0
Shoes, native	Pairs	499	120	619	6	625	0 8 0	313 0 0
Shuttle tips	No.	46	...	46	...	46	0 2 0	6 0 0
,, ,,	,,	...	12	12	...	12	0 4 0	3 0 0
Sickles, iron	,,	383	29	412	24	436	0 3 2	86 0 0
Side, road, iron	,,	36	...	36	...	36	0 6 0	13 0 0
Sieves for attah	,,	44	15	59	...	59	0 4 0	15 0 0
Sieves for lime	,,	...	24	24	...	24	0 2 0	3 0 0
,, for rice	,,		16	16	...	16	0 2 0	2 0 0
Skin, sheep	,,	1,657	...	1,657	120	1,777	0 2 0	222 0 0
Staples, brass	,,	92	...	92	...	92	0 8 0	46 0 0
Sluice gate	,,	...	10	10	...	10	5 0 0	50 0 0
							per cwt.	
Sockets	lb	...	889	889	...	889	8 12 0	69 0 0
Sofas, cane	No.	...	1	1	...	1	6 0 0	6 0 0
Soops, bamboos	,,	73	43	116	...	116	0 2 0	15 0 0
Soldering, iron	,,	4	...	4	...	4	0 12 0	3 0 0
Spikes	,,	929	...	929	...	929	0 1 0	58 0 0
Squares, mason	,,	...	16	16	...	16	0 1 0	1 0 0
Staple	,,	...	86	86	...	86	0 4 0	22 0 0
Stays	,,	...	30	30	...	30	0 4 0	8 0 0
Stands, gong	,,	1	...	1	...	1	17 5 6	17 0 0
Stone	c. ft.	...	5,674	5,674	...	5,674	1 0 0	5,674 0 0
Straps	No.	...	230	230	...	230	0 2 3	32 0 0
,, for trusses	,,	47	...	47	...	47	1 4 0	59 0 0
Straight edges	,,	...	17	17	...	17	0 4 0	4 0 0
Strainers, wire netting	,,	8	...	8	...	8	3 2 0	25 0 0
Straining beams	c. ft.	...	997	997	...	997	1 8 0	1,496 0 0
Stretchers, bed	No.	4	...	4	...	4	6 4 0	25 0 0
Sticks, walking, carved	,,	61	...	61	...	61	0 4 0	15 0 0
,, ,, ,,	,,	23	...	23	...	23	0 3 0	4 0 0
Stringer for steps	,,	...	318	318	...	318	1 8 0	477 0 0
Struts	,,	...	27	27	...	27	1 8 0	41 0 0
Studs, brass	,,	34	...	34	...	34	0 8 0	17 0 0
							per cwt.	
Stuffing boxes	lb	...	78	78	...	78	16 0 0	11 0 0
Surkhi	c. ft.	21,230	32,178	53,408	...	53,408	1 2 0	6,676 0 0
Syringes	No.	...	2	2	...	2	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tables	,,	...	2	2	...	2	3 8 0	7 0 0
,, tea	,,	1	...	1	...	1	5 0 0	5 0 0
,, wooden	,,	7	...	7	...	7	11 7 0	81 0 0
Tapas	,,	...	40	40	...	40	0 8 0	20 0 0
Tats, mooni grass	,,	13	...	13	...	13	1 4 0	16 0 0
Tatties, bamboo	,,	3	...	3	...	3	1 0 0	3 0 0
,, ,,	,,	...	...	...	10	10	0 8 0	5 0 0
Teas, orange pekoe	lb	9,801	8½	9,809½	...	9,809½	1 0 0	9,810 0 0
,, pekoe souchong	,,	13,139	6	13,145	...	13,145	0 10 0	8,215 0 0
,, broken	,,	8,260	8½	8,268½	...	8,268½	0 6 0	3,101 0 0
Teapoys	No.	4	4	8	...	8	3 0 0	24 0 0
Tennis bat made	,,	..	2	2	...	2	2 5 6	5 0 0
Tie beams	c. ft.	...	2,224	2,224	...	2,224	1 8 0	3,336 0 0
							per thousand	
Tiles, mould	No.	187,700	110,000	297,700	...	297,700	3 5 2	1,019 0 0
Tobacco	lb	12,000	...	12,000	...	12,000	0 3 0	2,250 0 0
Tongs	No.	...	13	13	...	13	0 12 0	10 0 0
Trays, tea	,,	9	...	9	...	9	2 4 0	20 0 0
							per cwt.	
Tram wheels	lb	...	504	504	...	504	8 12 0	39 0 0
Troughs, wooden, large	No.	10	...	10	..	10	2 8 0	25 0 0
Trollies	,,	4	...	4	...	4	30 0 0	120 0 0
Trowels	,,	...	112	112	...	112	1 12 0	196 0 0
Tubs, latrine, wooden	,,	134	94	228	...	228	0 12 0	171 0 0
,, ,, iron	,,	11	...	11	...	11	2 0 0	22 0 0

Description of Manufacture.	Southern District.	Northern District.	Total.	Nicobars.	Total Port Blair and Nicobars.	Rate.	Value.
						R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Tubs, zinc . . . . No.	2	...	2	...	2	5 12 0	12 0 0
„ bathing . . . . „	3	...	3	...	3	5 10 0	17 0 0
„ „ . . . . „	...	1	1	...	1	1 0 0	1 0 0
Tube corking . . . . „	1	...	1	...	1	3 4 6	3 0 6
Umbrellas, Leaf . . . . „	91	57	148	...	148	0 3 7	33 0 0
						per lb	
Vegetables . . . . lb	45,615	460,961	506,576	66,988	573,564	0 0 2	6,375 0 0
Wall stanchion . . . . c. ft.	...	815	815	...	815	1 8 0	1,223 0 0
Washes, iron . . . . No.	70	...	70	...	70	0 3 0	13 0 0
Washers . . . . „	...	8,208	8,208	...	8,208	0 0 6	257 0 0
Watering cans . . . . „	52	...	52	...	52	2 0 0	104 0 0
Wedges iron . . . . „	116	...	116	...	116	1 4 0	145 0 0
„ wooden . . . . „	100	...	100	...	100	0 2 0	13 0 0
Wheel barrows . . . . „	47	92	139	...	139	3 12 1	523 0 0
						per set.	
„ „ fixture . . set.	...	680	680	...	680	2 8 0	1,700 0 0
						per cwt.	
„ ratchet . . . . lb	...	22	22	...	22	10 0 0	2 0 0
„ for carts . . . No.	37	...	37	...	37	16 8 0	611 0 0
„ for tiring and mounting . „	57	...	57	...	57	5 8 0	314 0 0
„ for carts . . . Pairs.	...	2	2	...	2	8 3 3	18 0 0
						per cwt.	
„ crane . . . . lb	...	448	448	...	448	8 12 0	35 0 0
Window and door frame . . No.	...	2	2	...	2	1 8 0	3 0 0
„ glass . . . . „	7	...	7	...	7	5 8 0	39 0 0
„ venetian . . . . „	7	...	7	...	7	6 4 0	44 0 0
						per cwt.	
Winck, side . . . . lb	...	672	672	...	672	8 12 0	53 0 0
Wool . . . . „	...	4,966	4,966	...	4,966	0 4 8½	1,461 0 0
Wrenches . . . . No.	...	2	2	...	2	1 0 0	2 0 0
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...	.....	3,03,383 0 0

APPENDIX

Showing the offences committed by, and the punishments inflicted on, the convicts



No. XIII.

in the Jails of Port Blair and the Nicobars during the year 1886-87.

Clauses of Paragraph 162 of the Manual.													Punishments inflicted.																										Ratio of punishment per cent. of average strength.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	Grand Total.	A.	B.	C.					D.						E.		F.		G.		H.								
														Executed.	Extra imprisonment.	Corporal punishment.			Corporal punishment alone.		Chain-gang.						Solitary confinement.		Reduction of diet.		Reduction of grade.		Other punishments.		Total.						
																With chain-gang.	With fine.	With reduction of grade.	Under 10 stripes.	10 under 20.	Total.	Three months.	Six months.	One year.	Two years.	Above two years.	Total.															
														M.	F. M. F.												M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	1	...	12	33	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	48	49																											
...	...	...	12	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	17	21																											
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	13	19																											
...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	7																											
...	...	...	8	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	26																											
...	1	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	9	10																											
...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9																											
...	...	...	3	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	10	11																											
...	...	...	2	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	15																											
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14																											
...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	6																											
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5																											
...	1	...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15																											
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1																											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1																											
				10	10	14	...	5	1	10	2	107	161																											
				10	5	160	3	40	6	...	...	296	325																											
				20	8	2	32	...	4	...		112	127																											
				2	92	...	19		2	...		151	185																											
...	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9																											
...	4	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	10	10																											
5	16	5	375	90	52	187	7	101	11	17	3	858	1,029																											
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2																											
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1																											
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3																											
...	...	...	4	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	11																											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1																											
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	20																											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3																											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4																											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3																											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	8																											
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1																											
...	...	...	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15																											
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1																											
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4																											
...	...	...	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14																											
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2																											
...	...	...	2	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	9	11																											
...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4																											
...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4																											
...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	10																											
19	4	5	214	27	19	65	8	18	41	56	...	476	580																											
2	1	8	143	14	8	34	...	43	10	22	..	285	342																											
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	6																											
...	...	...	8	2	1	6	..	...	3	...	...	20	36																											
21	6	13	396	66	55	118	8	68	55	79	...	885	1,085																											
26	22	18	671	156	107	405	15	169	66	96	2	1,753	2,115	5	... 22	...	116	1	43	42	66	268	121	163	25	2	5	316	30	... 22	...	610	124	572	146	1,845	270	17·38	24·02
...	3	2	5	13	37	50	...	4	8	1	8	131	142	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	6	9	8	1	...	...	18	...	1	...	50	1	66	...	140	2	47·45	28·57
26	25	20	676	169	144	455	15	173	74	97	10	1,884	2,257	5	... 22	...	121	1	43	42	67	274	130	171	26	2	5	334	30	1 22	...	660	125	638	146	1,985	272	18·20	24·04
																																				2,257			

APPENDIX No. XIV.

The strength of the punishment Chain-gang on the 31st March 1887.

Offences.	Port Blair.	Nicobars.	Total.
Assault	20	...	20
Attempt to commit suicide	2	...	2
Attempt to commit unnatural crime	1	2	3
Concealment of stolen property	1	...	1
Criminal breach of trust	1	...	1
Disobedience of orders	5	...	5
Dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property	14	...	14
Dishonest misappropriation of property	3	...	
Escape from lawful custody	56	...	
False charge or complaint	6	...	
Failing to observe bye-laws laid down by the Superintendent	5	2	7
False evidence	1	...	1
Gambling	14	3	17
House-breaking	3	...	3
Idleness at work	5	...	5
Insubordinate conduct	7	...	7
Interrupting order and discipline	30	...	
Lurking house trespass	4	...	
Neglect of duty	2	...	
Passing beyond the limits to which convicts are restricted	16	2	18
Possessing and introducing forbidden articles	9	2	11
Parting with food supplied by Government	9	...	9
Riotous and noisy behaviour	6	...	6
Strong presumption of murder	1	...	1
Theft	50	3	53
Unnatural offence	4	...	4
Voluntarily causing hurt	5	...	5
Total	280	14	294

APPENDIX No. XV.

Statement showing the escapes and re-captures of convicts at Port Blair and the Nicobars for the year 1886-87.

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8			6			10			
					Escaped during the year.				Re-captured during the year.			Remaining uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.			
					A.	B.	C.		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Number.	Jails.	Remaining on the 31st March 1886.	Deduct escapes at large over seven years.	Balance of previous year's escapes.	By land.	By sea.	Total.	Grand Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of present year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under 3 years.	Above 3 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
1	Port Blair	69	1	68	40	...	40	108	2	37	39	66	3	69	...	...	12	28
2	Nicobars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	69	1*	68	40	...	40	108	2	37	39	66	3	69	...	...	12	28†

* Plus 1,123 struck off up to last official year = 1,124.

† This includes 20 life convicts.

APPENDIX No. XVI.

Statement showing the occupation and calling of the conditionally-released and self-supporting convicts on the 31st March 1887.

Occupations.	Conditionally released.				Self-supporting convicts.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Port Blair.	Nicobars.	Port Blair.	Nicobars.	Port Blair.	Nicobars.	Port Blair.	Nicobars.
Ayah	...	...	1	...	...	...	77	...
Barbers	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...
Bhistees	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Buniahs	...	...	...	...	22	1	...	...
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
Boot and shoe makers	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...
Cultivators	6	...	...	...	1,514	3	1	...
Confectioners	1	...	...	...	14	...	3	...
Cooly and daily labourers	1	...	...	...	18	1	...	...
Compounders	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...
Dhobies	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...
Fishermen	1	...	...	...	70	...	...	...
Firewood sellers	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Garden Contractors	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Government Servants	3	...	...	...	141	2	15	...
Milk-sellers	1	...	1	...	129	5	1	...
Mehters	1	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Moonshies	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Pan-sellers	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Poulterers	...	...	...	...	13	...	2	...
Potters	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Printers	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Shop-keepers	6	...	...	...	30	...	5	...
Servants	...	...	...	...	206	10	...	...
Tailors	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Tinners	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
Writers	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	53	...	2	...
Wives of self-supporters	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	6
Wives of conditionally-released	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20	...	5	...	2,485	23	711	6

APPENDIX No. XVII.

Return of Civil Cases disposed of by the Civil Courts at Port Blair during the year 1886-87.

Description.	Number of suits pending from 1885-86.	Number of suits instituted in 1886-87.	Total.	Value of suits.	Judgment.		Compromised.	Dismissed.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Fees for process.	Remarks.
					For plaintiff.	For defendant.					
Original Suits.				R a. p.						R	
Court of—											
Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st Assistant ditto	...	22	22	4,506 8 4	19	...	...	2	1	74	
Divisional Courts—											
Ross Island Division	...	12	12	400 3 0	9	1	1	...	1	13	
Eastern ditto	...	25	25	791 8 0	11	3	1	8	2	44	
Western ditto	...	35	35	1,150 14 1	24	6	1	4	...	44	
Northern ditto	...	3	3	68 5 0	3	...	...	...	...	4	
Southern ditto	...	8	8	245 6 0	5	2	...	1	...	6	
Total	...	105	105	7,162 12 5	71	12	3	15	4	185	

APPENDIX

Abstract showing the description of land classification of house-sites,

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Valley land.									Hill land under cultivation.																
	Not rented.		Free of rent.		Under rent.		Total area.		Amount of rent due.	Not rented.		Free of rent.		Officers' gardens.		Police gardens.		Under rent.		Government cultivation.		Total area in bigahs.		Amount of rent due.		
	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Rs. As. P.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Rs. As. P.		
Southern District.																										
Ross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2	...		
Haddo	...	...	11	19	1	19	13	18	2 15 0	...	...	...	9	23	14	8	9	27	10	1,257	5	1,317	7	[illegible]		
Aberdeen	...	...	...	...	147	7	147	7	221 0 6	...	...	...	...	29	6	...	...	440	12	147	16	617	14	33[illegible]		
South Point	...	...	...	...	69	10	69	10	104 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	16	189	11	396	7	15[illegible]		
Navy Bay	...	...	...	...	128	13	128	13	192 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	18	176	15	19[illegible]				
Niagaon	6	17	17	19	598	14	623	10	898 1 0	2	...	359	1	...	...	...	...	934	12	38	11	[illegible]				
Lumba Line	...	...	5	...	191	1	196	1	286 9 0	...	...	9	10	...	...	...	...	345	14	509	14	[illegible]				
Pahargaon	13	6	...	...	399	15	413	1	599 10 0	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	417	2	...	...	[illegible]				
Brookesabad	12	8	10	...	137	10	159	18	206 4 0	...	...	449	11	...	...	...	...	789	18	...	...	[illegible]				
Protheroepore	8	13	7	15	463	17	480	5	695 12 6	...	...	357	5	...	...	...	...	247	11	200	...	8[illegible]				
Garacharma	...	...	1	19	465	9	467	8	698 3 0	...	...	56	13	...	...	...	...	1,066	8	...	...	1,23[illegible]		7[illegible]		
Boomlitan	671	10	11	6	708	12	1,391	8	1,062 14 6	...	...	357	16	...	...	...	...	650	2	...	...	1,007	18	487 9 [illegible]		
Bhagail Singpura	...	...	...	...	526	7	526	7	789 8 6	...	...	705	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	741	...	27 0 [illegible]		
Total Southern District	712	14	65	18	3,838	14	4,617	6	5,758 1 9	2	...	2,459	5	96	2	8	9	5,076	3	2,519	12	9,961	11	3,657 2 [illegible]		
Northern District.																										
Bindrabun	...	...	311	3	54	15	365	18	82 2 0	...	...	47	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	15	146	7	...		
Muthra	...	...	225	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Wimberleygunj and Kadakachang	25	11	205	2	676	...	906	13	1,014 0 0	...	...	42	2	...	...	...	...	67	8	860	17	970	9	50 10 0		
Bamboo Flat and Stewartgunj	16	13	31	14	692	...	740	7	1,038 0 0	4	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	39	8	1,276	9	1,322	5	29 [illegible] 3		
Hope Town, Machligaon, Mount Harriett, Perseverance Point and Chatham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	6	3,619	3	3,666	9	35 8 0		
Dundas Point	38	14	19	5	76	11	134	10	114 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	18	453	...	463	18	8 2 6		
Namunaghur	13	16	91	10	292	16	398	2	439 3 3	5	6	38	8	...	...	...	...	20	5	120	17	184	16	15 3 0		
Freshwater Creek	203	7	15	...	380	10	598	17	570 12 0	2	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	556	12	601	13	23 3 3		
Port Mouat and Oora Baraj	69	7	70	11	721	9	861	7	1,082 2 9	6	8	29	17	...	...	...	...	75	11	941	1	1,052	17	56 10 3		
Chouldari	22	18	20	...	151	3	194	1	226 11 9	3	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	31	7	191	...	264	7	23 8 [illegible]		
Dhunny Leaf Creek	127	13	165	1	709	17	1,002	11	1,064 12 6	15	2	61	10	...	...	...	...	162	10	134	7	273	9	121 14 [illegible]		
Viper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	172	...	...		
Hobday Valley	...	...	335	...	...	...	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total Northern District	517	19	1,489	6	3,755	1	5,762	6	5,632 9 0	35	19	272	15	...	...	...	...	485	15	8,424	1	9,218	10	364 3		
Total Port Blair	1,230	13	1,555	4	7,593	15	10,379	12	11,390 10 9	37	19	2,732	...	96	2	8	9	5,561	8	10,943	13	19,180	1	4,021 5		
Nicobars.																										
Nancowry	30	15	3	...	16	5	50	...	24 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	55	...	78	...	16 5		
Total Nicobars	30	15	3	...	16	5	50	...	24 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	55	...	78	...	16 5		
Total Port Blair and Nicobars	1,261	8	1,558	4	7,610	...	10,429	12	11,415 0 9	37	19	2,732	...	96	2	8	9	5,584	18	10,998	13	19,258	1	4,037 10		

No. XVIII.

total rent demand, &c., of villages in Port Blair and Nicobars.

Hill Land uncultivated and fallow Land.																						Grand Total.				Village house sites.								Grand Total of all rent of villages.
Grazing land.		Jungle.		Cantonment.		Officers' quarters.		Village.		Roads.		Tanks.		Swamps.		Government buildings.		Total area in Bigahs.		Amount of rent due.		Total area in Bigahs.		Total rent.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Cultivators' houses.	Total area in Bigahs.		Rent of house sites.	
Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Rs. As. P.		Bigahs.	Biswas.	Rs. As. P.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
19	...	...	...	10	3	6	1	5	17	25	19	1	16	...	...	101	7	170	3	...		213	5	...		9	2	4	4	...	2	5	273	0 0	273	0 0
177	14	...	...	...	...	15	13	8	9	70	17	26	15	...	...	53	4	352	12	...		1,683	17	23	9 0	...	...	4	42	4	1	10	104	0 0	127	9 0
914	7	...	...	73	19	49	14	99	6	98	6	41	19	...	...	114	11	1,392	2	...		2,157	3	551	7 9	10	10	33	153	33	6	18	1,074	0 0	3,625	7 9
319	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	32	17	14	16	...	...	105	5	489	1	...		954	18	259	5 6	...	...	2	69	13	2	10	148	0 0	407	5 6
695	9	...	...	1	4	2	...	31	17	54	3	23	18	2	7	39	9	850	7	...		1,169	13	203	6 9	...	1	2	70	17	2	14	160	0 0	363	6 9
2,299	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	17	106	7	67	14	...	...	2	2	2,515	6	...		4,273	...	1,449	0 3	...	...	3	96	87	5	11	207	8 0	1,656	8 3
439	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	17	33	5	67	16	...	...	13	14	593	15	...		1,553	14	470	13 6	...	...	1	72	46	3	11	149	0 0	619	13 6
542	15	25	13	...	...	...	...	11	...	35	14	44	14	...	...	31	4	692	...	...		1,685	3	912	7 0	...	...	1	44	70	3	9	93	0 0	1,005	7 0
540	10	96	2	...	...	...	...	28	16	32	14	45	19	...	...	...	...	744	1	...		2,143	8	798	11 0	...	...	...	34	111	4	7	68	0 0	866	11 0
1,971	...	15	16	...	...	...	...	23	18	60	17	74	18	...	...	7	17	2,154	6	...		3,439	7	881	7 0	...	...	...	40	60	3	...	80	0 0	961	7 0
696	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	13	24	11	31	14	...	...	6	...	792	5	...		2,382	14	1,498	0 0	...	...	1	56	146	5	2	117	0 0	1,615	0 0
215	12	28	...	...	...	...	...	30	12	30	10	55	8	...	...	41	9	401	11	...		2,800	17	1,550	7 9	...	...	...	41	185	6	10	82	0 0	1,632	7 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...		1,277	7	816	8 6	...	...	...	89	60	4	9	178	0 0	994	8 6
8,830	17	165	11	85	6	73	8	378	11	606	...	497	7	2	7	516	2	11,155	9	...		25,734	6	9,415	4 0	19	13	51	810	832	52	2	2,733	8 0	12,148	12 0
98	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	11	...		649	16	82	2 0	...	...	...	4	43	47	...	8	0 0	90	2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...		237	...	...		...	...	...	1	46	47	...	2	0 0	2	0 0
399	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	446	7	62	10	93	10	189	1	1	15	792	14	...		2,669	16	1,064	10 0	...	...	...	21	119	140	...	42	0 0	1,106	10 0
2,431	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	12	52	13	17	14	660	18	9	9	2,279	15	...		4,342	7	1,067	8 3	...	...	...	70	84	154	...	140	0 0	1,207	8 3
625	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	10	85	4	3	14	...	...	3	15	734	16	...		4,401	5	35	8 0	...	...	1	66	4	71	...	137	0 0	172	8 0
885	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	19	35	15	...	14	...	...	1	11	946	9	...		1,544	17	122	15 3	..	...	...	16	17	33	...	32	0 0	154	15 3
624	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	18	25	17	7	15	14	11	1	1	696	3	...		1,779	1	454	6 3	...	...	...	13	70	83	...	26	0 0	480	6 3
245	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	42	11	58	5	...	...	...	...	360	13	...		1,561	3	593	15 3	...	...	...	6	65	71	...	12	0 0	605	15 3
550	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	1	53	14	36	14	180	16	2	...	866	7	...		2,780	11	1,138	13 0	...	...	...	17	101	118	...	34	0 0	1,172	13 0
196	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	22	13	3	18	17	11	...	13	251	15	...		710	3	250	3 9	...	...	...	2	30	32	...	4	0 0	254	3 9
479	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	3	57	15	89	14	55	18	1	3	721	10	...		2,097	10	1,186	10 6	...	...	...	11	145	156	...	22	0 0	1,208	10 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	...		182	...	...		...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	0 0	2	0 0
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...		410	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
5,587	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	315	6	465	12	368	18	1,118	15	25	17	7,884	13	...		22,865	9	5,996	12 3	...	...	1	228	724	953	...	461	0 0	6,457	12 3
14,418	2	165	11	85	6	76	8	693	17	1,071	12	866	5	1,121	2	541	19	19,040	2	...		48,599	15	15,412	0 3	19	13	52	1,038	1,556	1,005	2	3,194	8 0	18,606	8 3
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	30	...	4	...	150	...	30	...	224	...	137	0 0	352	...	177	11 0	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...		177	11 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	30	...	4	...	150	...	30	...	224	...	137	0 0	352	...	177	11 0	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...		177	11 0
14,418	2	165	11	85	6	76	8	703	17	1,101	12	870	5	1,271	2	571	19	19,264	2	137	0 0	48,951	15	15,589	11 3	19	13	52	1,038	1,573	1,022	2	3,194	8 0	18,784	3 3

APPENDIX No. XIX.

Comparative Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the year 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1885-86.		1886-87.		Difference.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Port Blair.						
Receipts.						
I.—Land Revenue B—						
Ordinary Revenue—						
Fixed collections	14,608 6 0		15,130 7 0			
Sale of Government estates	491 9 8		337 13 3			
House tax collections	1,813 1 6		2,875 8 0			
Birds' nest contract	1,495 0 0		4,150 0 0			
Miscellaneous	9,132 9 6		10,967 7 9			
		27,540 10 8		33,461 4 0	5,920 9 4	
II—Opium—						
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department	1,843 8 0	1,843 8 0	2,182 4 0	2,182 4 0	338 12 0	
IV. Stamps B—						
One-anna stamps for receipts and cheques	343 0 0		364 0 0			
Other general stamps	346 0 0		376 8 0			
Sale of Court-Fee Stamps	5,034 10 0		4,160 8 0			
Miscellaneous other items	16 13 0		0 4 0			
		5,740 7 0		4,901 4 0	...	839 3 0
V.—Excise B—						
License-fees (for license to sell any liquors wholesale or retail)	1,227 0 0		1,751 0 10			
Farm of drugs and license fees for sale of opium or preparations therefrom	4,545 15 9		6,630 2 0			
Rent of toddy trees	3,904 1 2		4,786 0 0			
Gain on sale proceeds of excise opium	8,316 8 0		9,857 12 0			
Fines and confiscations	60 8 0		101 13 0			
		18,054 0 11		23,126 11 10	5,072 10 11	
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—						
Deduction by Government from salaries and pensions	7 2 7		5,583 1 6			
Deduction by Government from interest	...		48 11 7			
Ordinary collections	...		857 1 5			
		7 2 7		6,488 14 6	6,481 11 11	
XV.—Law and Justice D—						
Sale of Settlement produce	22,993 8 6		40,794 5 10			
Hire of convicts	5,710 7 1		4,290 1 7			
Sale of stores	1,69,996 8 7		1,61,898 5 10			
Unclaimed and intestate property	2,708 15 0		3,015 9 6			
Jail manufacture	2,368 3 2		5,025 1 8			
Government Tea Garden, Navy Bay	10,844 3 3		13,596 5 3			
Recoveries from Native States for their prisoners in Port Blair	1,24,985 8 10		62,687 6 11			
Miscellaneous.						
Fees on registration of documents	144 8 0		210 12 0			
Fines	2,144 5 0		2,605 9 7			
Confiscation	734 6 2		484 14 5			
Process-server's fees	...		2 4 0			
Ameen's fees	140 0 0		108 0 0			
Chowkidari fees	6,113 9 9		6,377 8 9			
Educational cess	2,034 15 10		2,101 10 4			
School fees	299 0 0		239 0 0			
Ferry dues	5,657 14 9		5,192 8 8			
Conservancy fees	801 12 0		1,083 5 7			
Hospital receipts	468 7 11		412 11 6			
Medical stores returned	...		279 15 0			
Miscellaneous	7,254 6 2		6,760 8 6			
		3,65,400 12 0		3,17,166 0 11	...	48,234 11 1

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1885-86.		1886-87.		Difference.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XXI.—Interest E—						
Interest on advances to cultivators	3 13 1	...	128 14 7			
		3 13 1		128 14 7	125 1 6	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—						
Sale proceeds of stationery cases	...	...	5 7 3	5 7 3	5 7 3	
XXIV.—Miscellaneous E—						
Other items	37 0 11	...	35 7 5			
Cash recoveries of service payments of previous year	1,496 2 5	...				
Commission on purchase and sale of Government securities	6 3 1					
		1,539 6 5		35 7 5	...	1,503 15 0
Debt Heads.						
Advances.						
Advances to cultivators	1,810 0 0	...	2,779 10 9			
		1,810 0 0		2,779 10 9	969 10 9	
Total Port Blair	...	4,21,939 12 8	...	3,90,275 15 3	18,913 15 8	50,577 13 1
Nicobars.						
Receipts.						
XV.—Law and Justice D—						
Sale of produce	950 15 5	...	1,045 9 10			
Hire of convicts	1,059 8 8	...	881 8 2			
Sale of stores	5,253 13 4	...	16,069 3 8			
Unclaimed intestate property	16 4 6	...	297 15 8			
Jail manufacture	30 7 0	...	26 10 6			
Miscellaneous	2,213 8 9	...	1,233 6 3			
		9,524 9 8		19,554 6 1	10,029 12 5	
Total Nicobars	...	9,524 9 8	...	19,554 6 1	10,029 12 5	
TotalPort Blair and Nicobars	...	4,31,464 6 4	...	4,09,830 5 4	28,943 12 1	50,577 13 1
Port Blair.						
Expenditure.						
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks—B—						
Land Revenue	19 6 0	...	10 0 0			
Spoiled stamp paper	262 0 0	...	4 0 0			
Miscellaneous stamp refunds	...	...	23 7 0			
Assessed taxes—Income tax	...		8 11 7			
		281 6 0		46 2 7	...	235 3 5
5.—Land Revenue—B—						
Charges for collecting Land Revenue in Port Blair	1,423 11 1	...	1,491 10 9			
		1,423 11 1		1,491 10 9	67 15 8	
8.—Stamps—B—						
Discount on sale of general stamps	31 13 7	...	52 3 6			
Discount on sale of Court-fee stamps	219 9 2	...	376 3 11			
		251 6 9		428 7 5	177 0 8	
19.—Law and Justice—D—						
Convict charges at Port Blair —Salaries, Establishment and Office contingencies :—						
Chief Commissioner and Superintendent	35,050 0 0	...	42,082 14 9			
Deputy, Assistants and Extra Assistant Superintendent	57,255 9 3	...	58,072 12 5			
Clerks	17,932 0 9	...	17,945 7 11			
Bandmaster	240 0 0	...	240 0 0			
Servants	1,318 0 0	...	1,319 0 0			
Office contingencies	474 6 11	...	467 8 6			
Service telegrams	18 5 0	...	38 15 7			
Official postage	167 13 0	...	140 10 0			
	1,12,456 2 11	...	1,20,307 5 2			

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1885-86.		1886-87.		Difference.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Tea-Garden Establishment.						
Tea-planter	3,250 0 0	...	3,100 0 0			
Commission to tea planter	...	...	48 6 0			
Horse allowance to tea planter	...	...	128 6 0			
Garden contingencies	1,439 15 2	...	2,010 12 1			
	4,689 15 2	...	5,287 8 1			
Educational Establishment.						
Masters and Teachers	3,271 2 6	...	3,148 0 4			
Monitors	515 2 8	...	735 10 5			
Clerks	120 0 0	...	65 13 5			
Allowance to convict masters	344 15 9	...	451 12 0			
Grants-in-aid	560 0 0	...	240 0 0			
Contingencies	517 5 7	...	649 7 9			
Official postage	1 0 0	...	2 0 0			
	5,329 10 6	...	5,292 11 11			
Medical Establishment.						
Senior Medical Officer	17,075 0 3	...	13,414 4 6			
Assistant Surgeons	13,105 3 10	...	11,133 1 0			
Apothecary	2,739 0 0	...	2,340 0 0			
Hospital Assistants	4,833 12 7	...	5,000 0 0			
Clerk	518 11 4	...	632 0 0			
Contingencies	4 4 0	...	151 12 1			
Official postage	8 0 0	...	16 0 0			
Gratuities to pupil compounders	564 5 8	...	177 4 0			
Travelling expenses	103 6 3	...	8 13 0			
	38,951 11 11		32,873 2 7			
Ecclesiastical Establishment.						
Chaplain	5,867 10 9	...	7,480 7 10			
Clerk	144 0 0	...	144 0 0			
Travelling allowance	148 0 0	...	...			
Official postage	5 0 0	...	...			
	6,164 10 9	...	7,624 7 10			
Commissariat Establishment.						
Commissariat Officer	6,749 14 3	...	6,806 13 1			
Clerks and Staff Sergeants	11,486 4 8	...	11,786 14 1			
Servants, coolies, cattle jemadar, &c.	3,227 6 5	...	3,449 0 1			
Service telegrams	1 11 0	...	2 14 0			
Official postage	40 0 0	...	42 14 0			
Free Baker's establishment	960 0 0	...	932 6 9			
Contingencies	161 15 9	...	8 2 0			
	22,627 4 1	...	23,029 0 0			
Registration.						
Allowance to registration clerk	240 0 0	...	240 0 0			
	240 0 0	...	240 0 0			
Treasury Branch.						
Accountant	3,600 0 0	...	3,660 0 0			
Treasurer	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0			
Clerks	600 0 0	...	600 0 0			
Poddars	300 0 0	...	287 1 6			
Contingencies	60 10 11	...	79 11 0			
Official postage	59 0 0	...	40 0 0			
	5,819 10 11	...	5,866 12 6			

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1885-86.		1886-87.		Difference.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Marine Establishment.						
Mechanical Engineer	3,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0			
Assistant Harbour Master	1,518 0 0	...	1,590 0 0			
Clerk	600 0 0	...	600 0 0			
Carpenters	1,489 0 5	...	1,035 8 3			
Temporary establishment of carpenters	1,125 15 0	...	950 0 6			
Official postage	15 0 0	...	20 14 0			
Contingencies	372 4 6	...	69 11 3			
Drivers, serangs and lascars	3,359 6 10	...	4,190 14 6			
Steam money to Mechanical Engineer	730 0 0	...	730 0 0			
	12,209 10 9	...	12,187 0 6			
Jail Establishment.						
Overseers	8,559 13 6	...	8,060 0 0			
Pay of released convicts employed in the Settlement	2,922 11 3	...	2,466 0 0			
	11,482 8 9	...	10,526 0 0			
Police Establishment.						
District Superintendent	8,986 10 2	...	8,344 2 11			
Inspectors	3,600 0 0	...	4,403 0 0			
Sub-Inspectors	2,520 0 0	...	2,607 4 6			
Chief Constables	5,911 0 0	...	5,986 5 6			
Sergeants (1st, 2nd and 3rd grades)	13,582 1 2	...	12,976 11 5			
Constables, 1st class	49,572 15 8	...	48,232 14 5			
Ditto, 2nd „	37,605 14 1	...	36,133 6 11			
Chief Commissioner's boat's crew	3,617 11 3	...	3,661 4 6			
Armourer	...	...	198 6 2			
Mohurrirs	...	...	267 8 0			
Contingencies	2,074 6 10	...	2,413 5 0			
Travelling expenses	1,178 4 0	...	1,122 11 11			
Official postage	30 1 0	...	11 8 0			
Service telegrams	9 10 0	...	7 1 0			
Pony allowance	1,020 0 0	...	1,200 0 0			
	1,29,888 10 2	...	1,27,565 10 3			
Forest Establishment.						
Deputy Conservator	10,800 0 0	...	10,756 10 8			
Clerks	1,084 8 6	...	1,200 4 1			
Servants	243 0 0	...	230 5 1			
Tools and implements	...	...	3,105 2 5			
Contingencies	1,840 9 10	...	4,353 15 10			
Purchase of elephants	21,000 0 0	...	...			
Maintenance of elephants	...	...	136 7 10			
Travelling expenses	1,220 0 0	...	1,310 0 0			
Official postage	5 0 0	...	20 8 0			
Service telegrams	...	...	2 0 0			
Purchase of padouk timber	842 2 8	...	4,475 9 5			
	37,035 5 0	...	25,590 15 4			
Supplies, Stores and Services.						
Subsistence money to European convicts	159 3 1	...	345 0 0			
Subsistence money to Eurasian and Native convicts	81,552 6 10	...	84,356 0 10			
Commissariat Supplies.						
Purchase of live-stock	3,555 3 2	...	9,472 15 1			
Do. of provisions	3,92,875 3 8	...	3,62,593 10 11			
Do. of malt liquor	3,801 11 0	...	5,550 14 0			
Do. of forage for horses, elephants, &c.	30,123 1 5	...	26,205 5 9			
Do. of oil for lighting	19,322 8 4	...	17,226 5 5			
Do. of hospital supplies	820 10 8	...	508 4 0			
Do. of barrack stores	1,395 8 8	...	3 12 0			
	5,33,605 8 10	...	5,06,262 4 0			

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1885-86.		1886-87.		Difference.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Medical Supplies.						
Purchase of medicines, &c.	3,065 10 2	...	3,642 4 1			
	3,065 10 2	...	3,642 4 1			
Marine Stores.						
Purchase of Marine stores	21,724 7 3	...	26,699 10 2			
Construction and repair of steamers	25,653 13 3	...	...			
	47,378 4 6	...	26,699 10 2			
Clothing						
For convicts	32,830 12 3	...	30,184 15 8			
„ Free Police	3,991 10 2	...	5,728 3 7			
	36,822 6 5	...	35,913 3 3			
Tools and Implements.						
Purchase of tools and implements	16,815 11 0	...	15,582 2 4			
	16,815 11 0	...	15,582 2 4			
Utensils.						
Purchase of utensils for convicts	1,950 15 0	...	3,433 5 3			
	1,950 15 0	...	3,433 5 3			
Commission.						
Commission on sale of stores	1,879 15 0	...	2,074 1 9			
Contingent Charges.						
Andaman Home	2,400 0 0	...	2,400 0 0			
Do. Orphanage	1,400 0 0	...	1,200 0 0			
Allowance to Christian prisoner's Library	288 0 0	...	288 0 0			
Miscellaneous	76,496 7 7	...	70,097 6 9			
Purchase of stationary	276 5 7	...	...			
Postage charges	1 4 0	...	52 13 6			
	80,862 1 2	...	74,038 4 3			
Passage Money, Freight and Carriage of Stores.						
Passage money	58,131 6 2	...	71,381 3 3			
Table money	494 11 7	...	48 13 9			
Freight on stores	1,43,924 13 4	...	1,15,838 9 9			
	2,02,550 15 1	13,11,826 12 1	1,87,268 10 9	12,31,304 8 0	...	80,522 4 1
26-Scientific and other Minor Departments.						
Agriculture.						
Tobacco experiment	314 1 0	...	2,954 9 0			
		314 1 0		2,954 9 0	2,640 8 0	

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1885-86. Total of detailed heads.	1885-86. Total of major heads.	1886-87. Total of detailed heads.	1886-87. Total of major heads.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
ADVANCES.						
Advances repayable.						
Advances to cultivators	2,112 0 0	...	4,735 0 0			
		2,112 0 0		4,735 0 0	2,623 0 0	
TOTAL PORT BLAIR	...	13,16,209 4 11	...	12,40,960 5 9	5,508 8 4	80,757 7 6
NICOBARS.						
Assistant Superintendent	9,932 2 5	...	11,091 4 0			
Clerk	937 3 1	...	1,044 1 8			
Special postage	10 0 5	...	40 0 0			
	10,879 5 6	...	12,175 5 8			
MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.						
Hospital Assistant	1,530 10 4	...	1,450 0 0			
	1,530 10 4	...	1,450 0 0			
COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENT.						
Storekeeper	600 0 0	...	600 0 0			
Servants	444 0 0	...	444 0 0			
	1,044 0 0	...	1,044 0 0			
POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.						
Chief Constable	823 10 8	...	814 0 0			
Sergeants	730 0 0	...	957 9 3			
Constables, 1st class	2,715 0 0	...	2,415 0 0			
Do., 2nd „	1,512 0 0	...	1,788 0 0			
	5,780 10 8	...	5,974 9 3			
COLONIZATION.						
Chinese clerk	464 0 6	...	...			
Do cultivators	...	...	...			
Contingencies	544 4 1	...	...			
	1,008 4 7	...	...			
SUPPLIES, STORES AND SERVICES.						
Subsistence money to Native convicts	2,248 4 0	...	2,326 12 0			
	2,248 4 0	...	2,326 12 0			
COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES.						
Provisions	2,189 0 0	...	1,654 8 0			
	2,189 0 0	...	1,654 8 0			

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1885-86.		1886-87.		Difference.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
PASSAGE MONEY, FREIGHT AND CARRIAGE OF STORES.						
Passage money	9,467 12 0	...	6,874 8 0			
Table „	12 5 10	...	...			
Freight „	3,399 10 2	...	4,249 7 9			
	12,879 12 0	...	11,123 15 9			
CLOTHING.						
Free Police	...	...	...			
Refunds	189 0 5	...	...			
	189 0 5	37,748 15 6	...	35,749 2 8	...	1,999 12 10
TOTAL NICOBARS	...	37,748 15 6	...	35,749 2 8	...	1,999 12 10
Total convict charges Port Blair and Nicobars	...	13,53,958 4 5	...	12,76,709 8 5	5,508 8 4	82,757 4 4
Port Blair Local Public Works.	...	42,414 14 5	...	38,198 14 10	...	4,215 15 7
GRAND TOTAL	...	13,96,373 2 10	...	13,14,908 7 3	5,508 8 4	86,973 3 11

APPENDIX No. XX.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance of the convicts in the Port Blair and Nicobar Settlements during the year 1886-87.

1	2	3		4		5		6			7		8		9		10		11		12		13	14
		Stores, Supplies and Services.		Fixed Establishments.		Guards.		Medical Supplies.			Convict clothing.		Marine Supplies.		Freight and Passage.		Public Works.		Contingencies.		Grand total Expenditure.			
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Average number.	Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Receipts.	Net cost to Government per convict.
		₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹. a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.
11,734	Port Blair .	5,11,770	43 9 9	2,53,235	21 9 4	1,43,820	12 4 1	3,642	0 5 0	5 5 8	30,185	2 9 2	26,700	2 4 5	1,87,269	15 15 4	25,182	2 2 4	97,356	8 4 9	12,79,159	109 0 2	3,90,276	75 12 5
302	Nicobars . .	3,981	13 2 11	14,669	48 2 9	5,975	19 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,124	36 13 4	...	...	...	...	35,749	118 6 0	19,554	75 3 2
12,036	Total .	5,15,751	42 13 7	2,67,904	22 4 2	1,49,795	12 7 2	3,642	0 4 10	5 2 7	30,185	2 8 1	26,700	2 3 6	1,98,393	16 7 9	25,182	2 1 6	97,356	8 1 5	13,14,908	109 4 0	4,09,830	74 5 10

APPENDIX

Statement showing the scales of diet in force in the Jails of Port Blair and the

1	2	3	4	A.	B.
No.	Jails.	Diet of labouring convicts.	Diet of non-labouring convicts.	Atta per lb.	Rice per lb.
12036	Port Blair and Nicobars.	lb oz. Rice . . . . . 1 8 or Atta . . . . . 1 4 Dhall . . . . . 0 4 Ghee . . . . . 0 1 Salt . . . . . 0 ¾ Condiment . . . . . 0 ½ Tamarind . . . . . 0 ½ Vegetable . . . . . 0 8 Fish four times a week . . . 0 5 Dhai twice a week . . . 0 6	lb oz. Rice . . . . . 1 4 or Atta . . . . . 1 0 Dhall . . . . . 0 3 Ghee . . . . . 0 1 Salt . . . . . 0 ¾ Condiment . . . . . 0 ½ Tamarind . . . . . 0 ½ Vegetable . . . . . 0 8 Fish four times a week . . . 0 5 Dhai twice a week . . . 0 6	20lb per rupee.	7 pies per lb selling rate.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the employment of the convicts in the Jails of Port Blair and

1	2	3		4	5	6				7			8			9		
						Jail Servants.				Commissariat.			Medical.			Marine.		
Daily average number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number who do not labour for Government, such as S. S. servants, &c.	Average number unable to labour from sickness or old age.	Average number of convalescent and weakly convicts employed on light labour.	A. Average number of convicts so employed.	B. Ratio per cent. of average strength.	C. Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	D. Total estimated earnings for the year.	A. Average number of convicts so employed.	B. Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	C. Total estimated earnings for the year.	A. Average number of convicts so employed.	B. Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	C. Total estimated earnings for the year.	A. Average number of convicts so employed.	B. Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	C. Average estimated earnings for the year.
								R a. p.	R		R a. p.	R		R a. p.	R		R a. p.	R
11,734	Port Blair	7,933	3,121	680	508	630	5·37	6 4 0	47,250	142	6 4 0	10,575	194	6 4 0	14,550	681	6 4 0	51,075
302	Nicobars	249	28	25	...	12	3·97	6 4 0	900	5	6 4 0	375	11	6 4 0	825	11	6 4 0	825
12,036	Total	8,182	3,149	705	508	642	5·33	6 4 0	48,150	146	6 4 0	10,950	205	6 4 0	15,375	692	6 4 0	51,900

No. XXI.

Nicobars, and the average cost of the chief articles comprising it.

5								6	
AVERAGE RATE AT WHICH PROCURED DURING THE YEAR WITH FREIGHT AND 5 PER CENT.								AVERAGE MONTHLY COST OF DIET OF EACH CONVICT.	
C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.		
Curry Stuff per lb.	Dhall per lb.	Salt per lb.	Ghee per lb.	Fish per lb.	Tamarind per lb.	Vegetable per lb.	Dhai per lb.	Labouring.	Non-labouring.
2 annas per lb.	7 pies per lb selling rate.	4 pies per lb.	6 annas per lb.	22lb per rupee.	9 pies per lb.	72lb per rupee.	10 pies per lb.	₹3 8 8	₹2 15 11

No. XXII.

Nicobars during the year 1886-87 and their estimated earnings.

10			11												12	
FOREST.			CULTIVATION.			MANUFACTURE.			GRINDING WHEAT, MAKING CLOTHING, &C., FOR PRISONERS.			OTHER SETTLEMENT WORKS.			TOTAL.	
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.
Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated earnings for the year.	Total estimated earnings.	Average number employed.	Average estimated yearly earnings per head.	Total estimated earning for the year.	Average number employed.	Estimated profit of year.	Average yearly profit of those employed.	Average number employed.	Total estimated earning for the year.	Average yearly profit per head of those employed.	Average number employed.	Average estimated monthly earnings.	Total estimated earning for the year.	Total estimated earning of the prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average estimated earning per head of prisoners sentenced to labour.
	R a. p.	R		R a. p.	R			R a. p.		R	R a. p.		R a. p.	R	R	R a. p.
419	76 1 0	31,870	247	138 8 1	34,211	862	2,19,509	254 10 5	650	37,368	57 7 10	4,109	6 4 0	3,08,175	7,54,583	89 6 4
...	...	...	11	335 8 9	3,691	15	8,604	579 9 7	14	...	...	170	6 4 0	12,750	27,970	112 5 3
419	76 1 0	31,870	258	146 10 7	37,902	877	2,28,113	260 1 8	664	37,368	56 4 5	4,279	6 4 0	3,20,925	7,82,553	90 0 10

APPENDIX No. XXIII.

Statement showing the amounts recovered from Native States for the maintenance of their convicts during the official year 1886-87.

Name of State.	Period for which recovery was made.	Amount.		
		₹	a.	p.
Akalkot	Ending 31st March 1885	2,038	12	0
Do.	,, ,, ,, 1886	949	1	0
Cooch Behar	,, ,, ,, ,,	2,850	10	4
Hyderabad	,, ,, ,, ,,	9,481	8	0
Harowtee and Touk	,, ,, ,, 1885	146	8	9
Ditto	,, ,, ,, 1886	12	14	0
Jeypore	,, ,, ,, 1885	1,260	0	0
Do.	,, ,, ,, 1886	126	0	0
Kathiawar	,, ,, ,, 1885	737	1	6
Do.	,, ,, ,, 1886	2,372	12	2
Kolaba	,, ,, ,, ,,	1,008	0	0
Kolhapur	,, ,, ,, ,,	5,827	13	5
Marwar	,, ,, ,, 1885	121	7	2
Do.	,, ,, ,, 1886	1,260	0	0
Mahi Kanta	,, ,, ,, 1885	3,249	9	3
Meywar	,, ,, ,, ,,	1,837	1	6
Do.	,, ,, ,, 1886	808	2	7
Mudhol	,, ,, ,, 1885	630	9	2
Mysore	,, ,, ,, 1886	15,447	10	6
Rewah	,, ,, ,, ,,	3,995	11	11
Rewa Kantha	,, ,, ,, ,,	1,265	12	2
Satara	,, ,, ,, 1885	1,827	5	5
Do.	,, ,, ,, 1886	378	0	0
Savantvadi	,, ,, ,, ,,	1,008	0	0
Serohee	,, ,, ,, ,,	1,222	8	4
Shapoora	,, ,, ,, 1885	139	6	4
Do.	,, ,, ,, 1886	126	0	0
Surat	,, ,, ,, ,,	180	8	6
Ulwar	,, ,, ,, ,,	542	9	10
Item for which no details were received		1,835	15	1
	Total	62,687	6	11

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred and recovery effected under each head of charge in the Commissariat Department at Port Blair during the year 1886-87.

Head of service.	Expenditure without freight.	Probable freight.	Recoveries.	Net expenditure without freight.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Settlement	13,593 2 1	2,680 0 0	...	13,593 2 1	
Marine Department	10,848 7 7	2,020 0 0	...	10,848 7 7	
European Troops	28,796 15 4	5,460 0 0	9,393 10 6	19,403 4 10	
Native Troops	19,820 5 1	2,940 0 0	2,396 6 6	17,423 14 7	
Commissariat Miscellaneous	10,308 10 3	2,100 0 0	17 5 6	10,291 4 9	
Civil charges	5,704 5 5	1,600 0 0	1,758 10 3	3,945 11 2	
Military Hospital	3,694 6 1	540 0 0	...	3,694 6 1	
Convict Hospital	36,724 12 2	9,020 0 0	...	36,724 12 2	
Livestock	43,105 0 10	9,870 0 0	...	43,105 0 10	
Convicts without payment	2,99,949 4 7	61,360 0 0	...	2,99,949 4 7	
Free Residents	26,499 8 4	5,950 0 0	28,352 7 3	...	R1,852-14-11 recovered in excess.
Convicts on payment	50,207 10 8	12,000 0 0	53,537 8 4	...	R3,329-13-8 recovered in excess.
Total	5,49,252 8 5	1,15,500 0 0	95,456 0 4	4,58,979 4 8	
Nicobars	32,018 0 6	8,500 0 0	7,263 1 2	24,754 15 4	

APPENDIX No. XXV.

Statement showing the cost of stores and dead stock articles sent from Calcutta during the year 1886-87.

Date of shipment.	Value of stores.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	
9th April 1886	28,256 12 11	
22nd April 1886	108 15 9	
7th May 1886	24,887 12 6	
20th May 1886	108 15 9	
4th June 1886	37,999 3 6	
10th June 1886	108 15 9	
2nd July 1886	34,060 2 6	
3rd July 1886	172 14 8	
30th July 1886	27,866 12 3	
27th August 1886	28,081 2 3	
24th September 1886	25,256 7 6	
22nd October 1886	28,796 2 3	
4th November 1886	181 8 8	
19th November 1886	29,779 13 8	
25th November 1886	181 8 8	
17th December 1886	30,665 12 3	
22nd December 1886	181 8 8	
14th January 1887	30,305 8 6	
20th January 1887	181 8 8	
11th February 1887	28,087 13 9	
24th February 1887	181 8 8	
11th March 1887	37,472 14 6	
Total	3,92,917 15 7	

APPENDIX No. XXVI.

Comparative Statement showing the quantity and value of produce made over to, or purchased by, the Commissariat Department during the official year 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Articles.	Received from Settlement.				Received from Self-supporters.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Estimated value.	Quantity.	Estimated value.	Quantity.	Estimated value.	Quantity.	Estimated value.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹. a. p.
Arrowroot . . . lb	2,100	328 2 0	1,231	192 5 6	...	...	...	...
Bags, empty . . . No.	24,688	3,086 0 0	26,095	3,261 14 0	...	...	...	...
Brooms . . . . ,,	2,000	93 12 0	2,500	117 3 0	...	...	...	...
Bullocks . . . . ,,	10	230 0 0	2	90 0 0	24	720 0 0	10	236 0 0
Bull calves from Nicobars . ,,	67	1,340 0 0	...	...	3	60 0 0	...	...
Blankets, country, old . ,,	...	...	12	12 0 0	...	...	...	...
Charcoal . . . lb	26,000	121 14 0	32,000	150 0 0	...	...	...	...
Coir . . . . ,,	1,500	93 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cloth, Dungree . . . Yds.	600	84 6 0	...	...	...	...	750	105 7 6
Coffee . . . . lb	1,108	346 4 0	1,056	346 8 0	...	...	...	...
Cast iron rings . . . No.	...	...	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	...
Cast iron Piston rings . ,,	...	...	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	...
,, Cords . . ,,	...	...	4	1 0 0	...	...	...	...
,, Caps . . ,,	...	...	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	...
,, Beaters . . ,,	...	...	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	...
Cases, empty . . . ,,	...	...	70	8 12 0	...	...	...	...
Dhaie . . . . lb	...	...	...	...	122,892	5,120 8 0	135,072	5,628 0 2
Dhall, Oorood, unhusked . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,687	892 2 9
Dhall, Oorood . . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	797	24 14 6
Drying Baskets . . No.	...	...	18	27 0 0	...	...	...	...
Exhauste Pipe . . ,,	...	...	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	...
Firewood . . . lb	10,228,523	12,652 7 6	10,342,438	12,793 5 9	...	...	...	...
Fish . . . . ,,	141,958	6,069 10 3	186,857	7,785 10 8	19,925	830 3 5	20,711	862 15 4
Ghoor . . . . ,,	...	...	...	...	4,784	299 0 6	5,437	339 13 0
Green grass . . . ,,	1,077,880	2,526 4 6	526,720	1,234 8 0	...	...	...	...
Goats . . . . No.	27	122 1 0	9	22 8 0	...	...	...	...
Guinea grass roots . . lb	4,480	10 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hay or straw . . . ,,	869,095	2,036 15 1	981,465	2,300 4 0	...	...	3,580	8 4 0
Hides, tanned . . No.	...	...	2	4 0 0	...	...	...	...
Hasps and staples . . ,,	...	...	100	25 0 0	...	...	...	...
Hinges, iron . . . ,,	...	...	200	25 0 0	...	...	...	...
Hogsheads, empty . . ,,	163	427 14 0	189	496 2 0	...	...	...	...
Indian corn . . . lb	...	...	...	...	1,322,385	20,662 4 3	1,090,475	17,038 10 9
,, ,, green . . ,,	...	...	...	...	73,393	917 6 7	...	...
Kegs, empty . . . No.	...	...	5	5 0 0	...	...	...	...
Lime . . . . . Bags.	100	37 8 0	60	15 0 0	...	...	...	...
Mats door . . . No.	...	...	12	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
Milk . . . . Bott.	...	...	...	...	145,974	9,123 6 6	152,667	9,541 11 6
Oil, cocoanut, from Nicobars lb	16,282	2,544 1 0	4,979	777 15 6	...	...	...	...
,, from Northern District. ,,	11,458	1,790 5 0	11,323	1,769 3 0	...	...	...	...
Paddy . . . . ,,	...	...	...	...	612,942	9,577 3 6	276,631	4,322 5 9
Rice . . . . ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,299	103 1 6
Salt, common . . . ,,	233,070	4,855 10 3	259,587	5,408 1 0	...	...	...	...
Salt, white . . . ,,	7,500	351 9 0	6,300	295 5 0	...	...	...	...
Slaughter cattle . . No.	...	...	120	2,400 0 0	207	4,140 0 0	203	3,941 0 0
Tea . . . . . lb	2,200	1,375 0 0	3,600	2,250 0 0	...	...	...	...
Toddy . . . . Gall.	...	...	...	...	5,822	1,273 9 0	5,539½	1,384 14 0
Turmeric . . . . lb	...	...	...	...	43,008	2,688 0 0	23,636	1,477 4 0
Timber from Forest Department. Tons.	343	208 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella leaf . . . lb	...	...	12	1 8 0	...	...	...	...
Vegetables . . . ,,	271,385	3,392 5 0	325,541	3,391 0 10	572,850	4,475 6 3	454,648	4,735 14 7
Wick, cotton . . . ,,	250	70 5 0	...	...	...	...	300	84 6 0
Value of other minor articles not included in the above. ,,	...	140 0 0	...	...	...	4,906 5 6	...	5,725 2 2
Total .	...	44,335 0 2	...	45,231 2 3	...	64,793 5 6	...	56,451 15 6

APPENDIX No. XXVII.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1886-87.

	Name of Works.	Amount expended. R a. p.
	Major Works.	
	Saw Mill, Chatham	3,879 0 6
	Ditto, Protheroepore	1,410 15 2
	Ditto, Bamboo Flat	1,409 13 4
	Total Major Works	6,699 13 0
	Minor Works.	
	Constructing a cook-house capable of accommodating 150 convicts at the Tea Garden, Navy Bay	212 8 3
	Constructing a latrine for the Tea Garden convicts, Navy Bay	68 0 0
	Ditto a tea factory for the Tea Garden, Navy Bay	759 13 0
	Ditto wooden protectors to quarters of Manager, Tea Garden, Navy Bay	153 8 0
	Alterations to the convict barracks, Tea Garden, Navy Bay	96 0 0
	Ditto to convict hospital, Ross	95 11 6
	Constructing a sluice with two openings at Boomlitan	11 0 0
	Ditto a jungle wood latrine on the west side of Ross Island	318 10 11
	Ditto a warpshed, blacksmith shop, dry-earth shed and oil store godown, Viper	576 12 0
	Ditto a cook-house, Perseverance Point	268 0 0
	Ditto a bullock shed for 12 bullocks at Mount Harriett	317 8 0
	Ditto a bullock shed for 12 bullocks and a cart at Namunaghur	197 4 0
	Ditto two solitary cells for Native Infantry troops, concreting the basement floors of four military bungalows and erecting four urinals near the European Infantry barrack	6 0 0
	Ditto a cell for the Native Infantry Detachment	33 15 6
	Ditto jhomps for European Infantry barracks	85 11 0
	Ditto quarters and cook-house for a Sub-Inspector, Aberdeen	500 1 0
	Extension of Deputy Superintendent's coach house	11 0 0
	Ceiling to Aberdeen Overseer's quarters	48 12 0
	Alteration to school and constructing quarters and cook-house for a Native school-master, Bamboo Flat	440 8 0
	Alteration to Mess store-room	22 2 0
	Supplying iron pump to cattle lines at Barrackpore	70 0 0
	Total Minor Works	4,292 13 2
	Repairs.	
	Convict Hospital.	
Southern District	Repairs to Haddo Hospital	69 10 0
Southern District	Ditto Ross ditto	15 0 0
Northern District	Ditto Chatham do.	16 10 0
	Commissariat Department.	
Southern District	Repairs to godown No. 5	5 0 0
Southern District	Ditto backery	40 4 0
Southern District	Ditto ovens, &c.	8 2 6
Southern District	Ditto tram rails	95 13 9
Southern District	Ditto steam mills	15 0 0
Southern District	Ditto roof of lathe room	15 0 0
Southern District	Ditto Sergeant's quarters	139 0 0
Southern District	Ditto cattle sheds	16 0 0
Southern District	Ditto ditto, Aberdeen	621 8 6
Southern District	Ditto windows, godown, Ross	16 8 0
Southern District	Ditto cattle lines at Barrackpore	652 7 4

	Name of Works.	Amount expended. R	a.	p.
	Churches and Cemeteries.			
Southern District	Repairs to Ross and Aberdeen cemeteries	48	0	0
	Ditto Church hut, &c.	15	4	3
	Ditto Native Church	5	0	0
	Ditto Church rails	10	14	0
	Varnishing Christ Church	99	0	0
	Jails.			
Southern District	Repairs to convict latrine, Navy Bay	10	0	0
	Ditto barracks	13	0	0
	Ditto cook-house	5	13	3
	Ditto barrack, Boomlitan	8	0	0
	Ditto latrine	11	0	0
	Ditto godown	12	0	0
	Ditto ditto, Haddo	11	12	0
	Ditto workshed	11	12	0
	Repairs to and reshingling convict barracks, Aberdeen	42	0	0
	Ditto bazar latrine, Ross	8	0	0
	Ditto palisade	7	8	0
	Ditto convict cooking shed	20	0	0
	Ditto female jail	64	14	6
	Ditto temporary barracks, Jungli Ghât	20	0	0
	Ditto barrack, Navy Bay	114	9	3
	Repairs to palisade, Ross	43	0	0
	Ditto saw pits shed	23	0	0
	Alterations to station godown, Aberdeen	91	4	9
Northern District	Reshingling No. 2 barrack and cook-house	70	0	0
	Repairs to latrine and four posts to barracks, Bajagda	18	14	0
	Military Department.			
Southern District	Repairs to certain buildings	179	13	0
	Ditto and plastering drain round European Infantry barracks	192	0	0
	Ditto Barrack Sergeant's quarters, Ross	47	10	0
	Ditto European Infantry cells	7	8	0
	Ditto No. 18 bungalow	60	5	0
	Ditto No. 6 bungalow bath-room	8	0	0
	Ditto cook-house and hospital, European Infantry barrack	14	13	3
	Ditto windows of Station Hospital	13	6	0
	Ditto Hospital cook-house and latrine, European Infantry barrack	6	8	0
	Ditto Sergeant Knight's quarters	21	4	0
	Ditto Armourer shops, S. A. V. R. Corps	21	13	3
Northern District	Repairs to Native Infantry barrack, Viper	253	14	6
	Ditto ditto ditto latrine, Viper	10	2	0
	Miscellaneous.			
Southern District	Repairs to sluice gates, South Point and Navy Bay	8	2	3
	Ditto wooden slabs, Navy Bay	25	10	0
	Ditto slab bridges	10	0	0
	Ditto steps, lime kilns, Navy Bay	5	0	0
	Ditto Gurracharama sluice door	8	0	0
	Ditto Mess house	29	0	0
	Ditto Ross jetty	60	8	0
	Ditto Treasury	10	1	0
	Ditto wells	5	13	3
	Ditto estimate, 1885-86	17	13	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87	3	13	6
	Ditto certain buildings	1,892	7	9
	Ditto band stand	80	0	0
	Ditto roads	535	8	0
	Earth oiling buildings	2,999	4	0
Northern District	Earth oiling buildings	2,932	0	0
	Providing stores used on works	400	0	0

	Name of Works.	Amount expended.		
		R	a.	p.
	Police Department.			
Southern District	Repairs to District Superintendent of Police's cook-house	8	0	0
	Ditto Sub-Inspector's quarters	52	12	0
	Ditto Police married quarters, Ross	59	12	0
	Ditto ditto ditto, Aberdeen	5	10	0
	Ditto ditto ditto, and jetty guard	29	0	0
	Ditto jetty guard house railing, Jungli Ghât	12	8	0
	Ditto No. 2 barrack	9	0	0
	Ditto „ Ross	20	0	0
	Ditto Police havalat	7	5	6
	Ditto Police thana and jetty guard-house	12	0	0
	Ditto latrine, Aberdeen	12	0	0
Northern District	Ditto Signal tower and cook-house, police guard, Hope Town	2	14	6
	Officers and Subordinates' quarters.			
Southern District	Repairs to Deputy Superintendent's quarters	93	0	0
	Ditto Parsonage	323	4	9
	Ditto Port Officer's quarters	13	0	0
	Ditto Government House cook-house	2	0	0
	Ditto Mr. Morim's quarters	28	0	0
	Ditto Messrs. Obed Elias' and Euloy's cottages	20	0	0
	Ditto bath-room, Overseer's quarters, Ross	195	1	9
	Ditto Mr. Hilton's quarters	42	5	0
	Ditto Baboo Kothundasawmy's cottage	14	0	0
	Ditto Mr. Atkinson's quarters	172	12	0
	Ditto kitchen, Native Clerks' line	16	0	0
	Ditto quarters, Senior Medical Officer's clerk	6	0	0
	Ditto Baboo Saravana's cottage	2	0	0
	Ditto Treasurer's cottage	9	0	0
	Ditto Mr. Faulkner's bath-room	22	0	0
	Ditto Supervisor's quarters	69	11	6
	Ditto Postmaster's bath-room	5	0	0
	Ditto Mr. Burgess' quarters	157	3	0
	Ditto Meer Aftal Ali's quarters	12	0	0
	Ditto European clerks' quarters	23	0	0
	Ditto Billiard room	6	8	0
	Ditto Baboo Venyaga's cottage	6	0	0
	Ditto Head Moonshi's cottage	5	0	0
	Ditto Native Clerks' quarters	29	13	0
	Wood oiling Tea Garden Manager's bungalow	45	0	0
	Painting small bungalow at Haddo	33	2	0
	Ditto European clerks' quarters	36	4	0
Northern District	Repairs to District Officer's bungalow at Chatham	147	15	0
	Ditto cook-house and servants' quarters	35	8	0
	School buildings.			
Southern District	Repairs to school buildings	17	4	9
	TOTAL REPAIRS	14,189	6	7

APPENDIX No. XXVIII.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Tea Garden at Navy Bay during the year 1886-87.

Expenditure.				Amount.		Receipts.	Amount.		
				R a. p.			R a. p.		
Cash—									
To Manager's pay for 12 months at R250 per mensem				3,000	0 0	By proceeds of 3,819½lb tea of season 1885-86	1,745	9 9	
To Percentage on net profits of R2,770-4-2				138	8 2				
To Contingent expenses for 12 months, R1,995-12-1				...		By proceeds of 17,864½lb tea of season 1886-87	11,728	14 6	
Deduct (debitable to Capital)				...					
	R a. p.	R a. p.				By value of 3,600lb tea of season 1886-87 taken by local Commissariat Department	2,250	0 0	
Value of rolling machine	875 7 0			...					
„ 1 maund of tea seed	127 14 3			...					
„ 3 Wooden rolling tables	40 8 3	1,043-13-6		951	14 7	By proceeds of grass sold	64	8 0	
To Gratuities for 12 months				171	8 0	By proceeds of fruit, &c.	41	8 0	
Total Cash Expenditure				4,261	14 9				
Book Debits—									
To value of labour on 44,149 convicts and petty officers employed during 12 months				8,544	15 5				
To planking petty stores and sundry repairs executed by Southern District				232	11 4				
Of withering mats and plucking baskets supplied by Southern District				35	11 9				
To value of boxes, planking, bamboos supplied by Southern District				123	7 0				
Total Book Expenditure				8,936	13 6				
Total Expenditure				13,198	12 3				
Net profit after deduction of Manager's percentage				2,631	12 0				
Grand Total				15,830	8 3	Grand Total	15,830	8 3	

APPENDIX No. XXIX.

Statement showing the census of cattle in Port Blair and Nicobars on the 31st March 1887.

	Bulls.				Under 2 years.		Buffaloes.			
	Breeding.	Slaughter cattle.	Draught and agricultural purposes.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bull calves.	Full grown.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.
Port Blair.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Commissariat Department { Northern District	2	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	...
Commissariat Department { Southern District	18	94	7	...	...	...	2	...	1,352	...
Total	20	157	7	...	...	...	2	...	1,651	...
Settlement { Northern District	9	...	84	...	...	...	32	36	...	...
Settlement { Southern District	4	...	207	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	13	...	291	...	...	...	34	36	...	...
Self-supporters { Northern District	35	...	713	1,127	809	653	17	19	...	339
Self-supporters { Southern District	57	...	1,143	2,123	1,021	1,326	92	39	1	490
Total	92	...	1,856	3,250	1,830	1,979	109	58	1	829
Total Port Blair	125	157	2,154	3,250	1,830	1,979	145	94	1,652	829
Nicobars.										
Commissariat Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...
Settlement	12	60	24	357	264	223	23	44	...	...
Self-supporters	...	...	15	63	64	44	...	...	...	...
Total Nicobars	12	60	39	420	328	267	23	44	143	...
Grand Total	137	217	2,193	3,670	2,158	2,246	168	138	1,795	829

APPENDIX No. XXX.

Statememt showing the number of children and their average attendance at the various schools in the Settlement of Port Blair during 1886-87.

Schools.	On rolls on the 1st April 1886.		Total.	Average number on rolls during the year.		Total.	Average attendance during the year.		Percentage of attendance.		Number on rolls on 31st March 1887.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Aberdeen	142	48	190	152·47	57·51	209·98	140·77	51·74	92·23	90·47	167	63	230
Pahargaon	54	39	91	56·46	41·87	98·33	53·48	38·87	94·10	90·10	41	33	74
Bamboo Plat	25	15	40	26·87	15·93	42·30	24·92	14·39	92·58	90·23	27	18	45
Port Mouat	15	7	22	12·47	5·64	18·11	11·73	5·30	94·29	93·65	10	4	14
Dhunny Leaf Creek	12	4	16	11·30	4·53	15·83	10·92	4·35	96·25	96·52	10	5	15
Total of this year	248	111	359	259·57	125·48	385·05	241·82	114·65	93·89	92·194	255	123	378
Total of last year	243	104	347	256·98	106·86	363·84	230·06	92·54	93·308	91·836	251	112	363

APPENDIX No. XXXI.

Showing the sickness and mortality among the convicts in the Jail of Port Blair during the year 1886 and 1887.

Serial No.	1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9												Serial No.
																					Ratio percentage of average strength.												
																					A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			
																					Of admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.			
		Jail.	Capacity of Jail barracks at 36 feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population in any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.															
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
		Port Blair . .	10,181	550	10,731	10,610	1,124	11,734	10,660	1,147	11,807	19,211	840	20,051	662·04	17·92	679·96	216	18	234	181·62	74·66	171·34	6·25	1·59	5·81	...	...	...	2·04	1·60	1·99	2·04	1·60	1·99	

Showing the sickness and mortality among the convicts in the Jail, Nancowry, Nicobars, during the year 1886 and 1887.

Number.	1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9												
																					Ratio percentage of average strength.												
																					A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
																					Of admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
		Jail.	Capacity of jail at 36 superficial feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population in one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.															
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
		Nancowry . .	220	...	220	288·92	6·88	295·80	324	6	330	1,056	...	1,056	24·67	...	24·67	8	1	9	365·49	...	363·75	8·57	...	8·34	...	...	...	2·76	14·53	3·04	2·76	14·53	3·04

APPENDIX No. XXXII.

Showing the admissions and deaths from chief diseases among the Convicts.

1	2	3																				4								5
Serial No.	Jail.	A. Small-pox.		B. Intermittent Fever.		C. Remittent and continued Fever.		D. Cholera.		E. Scrofula and Phthisis Pulmonalis.		F. Anæmia and General Debility.		G. Respiratory Diseases.		H. Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		I. Jaundice.		J. Ulcers and Boils.		Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent. of average strength from								
																						Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and continued Fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
	Port Blair . . .	...	...	10,190	3	207	29	...	...	79	37	87	6	1,132	27	917	37	60	13	1,225	...	87·07	·02	1·76	·27	...	...	7·83	·31	

Showing the admissions and deaths from chief diseases among the convicts into the Nancowry-Nicobar Hospital for 1886-87.

1	2	3																				4								
Number.	Jail.	A. Small-pox.		B. Intermittent Fever.		C. Remittent Fever.		D. Cholera.		E. Scrofula and Phthisis.		F. Anæmia and General Debility.		G. Respiratory Diseases.		H. Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		I. Jaundice.		J. Ulcer and Boil.		Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent. of average strength from								
																						Intermittent Fever.		Remittent Fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
	Nancowry . . .	...	...	704	...	6	1	...	...	2	...	11	...	58	3	32	2	2	...	62	...	232·66	...	2·02	·33	...	...	10·82	·67	

APPENDIX No. XXXIII.

Showing the admissions into Hospital, Daily Average Sick and the Deaths per cent. of average strength of the Prisoners of all classes in the Port Blair Jail during the several months of the year 1886-87.

	1886.																								1887.								
	April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			January.			February.			March.		
	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
Actuals .	1,570	608·44	8	1,771	625·13	21	2,979	715·01	20	2,442	820·15	21	1,723	788·41	13	1,424	619·98	18	1,266	624·21	15	1,328	617·46	23	1,356	626·98	22	1,581	162·56	10	1,584	695·02	8	1,927	685·21	18
Per cent. of daily average strength.	13·49	5·22	·06	15·09	5·32	·17	17·61	6·05	·16	20·71	6·95	·17	14·68	6·72	·11	12·26	5·95	·15	10·96	5·40	·12	11·41	5·13	·19	11·57	5·35	·18	13·38	5·60	0·08	13·48	5·91	0·06	16·53	5·87	·15

Showing the admissions into Hospital, Daily Average Sick and the Deaths per cent. of average strength of the Prisoners of all classes in the Nancowry Jail during the several months of the year 1886-87.

	1886.																								1887.								
	April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			January.			February.			March.		
	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
Actuals .	60	19·16	1	80	26·64	...	93	22·83	2	78	26·00	...	81	26·80	...	89	25·30	...	86	26·93	1	84	22·36	...	100	24·38	3	102	24·25	...	97	23·89	...	106	27·48	...
Per cent. of daily average strength.	20·21	6·47	·33	27·04	9·00	...	31·44	7·71	·67	26·37	8·79	...	27·38	9·06	...	30·08	8·55	...	29·07	9·10	·33	28·39	7·55	...	33·80	8·24	1·01	38·48	8·19	...	32·79	8·07	...	35·83	9·27	...

APPENDIX No. XXXIV.

Showing the Mortality among the convicts in the Port Blair Jail during the year 1886-87 according to age.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c
	Under 16 years.			16 to 40 years.			40 to 60 years.			Over 60 years.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Average number	.....	.....	.....	7,857	867	8,724	2,198	157	2,355	455	54	509	10,510	1,078	11,588
Number of deaths	.....	.....	.....	119	9	128	93	8	101	4	1	5	216	18	234
Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	.....	.....	.....	1·51	1·03	1·46	4·23	5·09	4·28	·87	1·85	·98	2·05	1·66	2·01

Showing the Mortality among the convicts in the Nancowry Jail during the year 1886-87 according to age

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c
	Under 16 years.			16 to 40 years.			40 to 60 years.			Over 60 years.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Average number	...	...	...	249·20	6·59	255·79	38	...	38	2	...	2	289·20	6·60	295·80
Number of deaths	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	...	...	...	2·80	...	2·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·80	...	2·80

A—The "average number" may be obtained by means of monthly census.

1 Male died out of Hospital from rupture of spleen caused by a fall of cocoanut on him.

1 Male died out of Hospital of Eclampsia.

APPENDIX No. XXXV.

Statement showing the mortality among convicts in the Port Blair Jail during the year 1886-87 according to the length of imprisonment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Under 6 months.	Under 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 7 years.	Above 7 years.
Average number	933	398	925	610	2,472	6,250
Number of deaths	19	11	12	8	41	143
Ratio per cent. of average number . . .	2·03	2·76	1·29	1·31	1·65	2·28

Showing the mortality among convicts in the Nancowry Jail during the year 1886-87 according to the length of imprisonment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Under 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 7 years.	Above 7 years.
Average number	...	...	...	...	76	219·80
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	2	5
Ratio per cent. of average number . . .	...	...	...	...	·91	2·27

APPENDIX No. XXXVI.

ANNUAL RETURN OF SICK PRISONERS.

Port Blair Jail for the year 1886-87.

CLASS.	ABSTRACT.																																	
	POPULATION.						SICK.																		PERCENTAGE OF STRENGTH.						DEATHS FROM					
	Remaining.		Admitted.		Total.		Aggregate of the daily totals of strength.		Daily average strength.		Remained in hospital.		Admitted.		Total.		Discharged.		Died.		Remaining.		Daily average strength.		Admissions.		Deaths.		Daily average sick.		Fevers.		Bowel complaints.		Cholera.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicts	10,448	1,160	1,688	154	12,136	1,314	3,872,650	410,260	10,610	1,124	628	12	19,211	840	19,839	852	18,975	820	183	14	681	18	662·04	17·92	181·62	74·66	1·73	1·24	6·25	1·59	23	2	35	4	...	...
Under trial and committed to Sessions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL Each sex	10,448	1,160	1,688	154	12,136	1,314	3,872,650	410,260	10,610	1,124	628	12	19,211	840	19,839	852	18,975	820	183	14	681	18	662·04	17·92	181·62	74·66	1·73	1·24	6·25	1·59	23	2	35	4	...	...
TOTAL Both sexes	11,608		1,842		13,450		4,282,910		11,734		640		20,051		20,691		19,795		197		699		679·96		171·34		1·68		5·81		25		39		...	

ANNUAL RETURN OF SICK PRISONERS.

Nancowry Jail for the year 1886-87.

CLASS.	ABSTRACT.																																	
	POPULATION.						SICK.																		PERCENTAGE OF STRENGTH.						DEATHS FROM					
	Remaining.		Admitted.		Total.		Aggregate of the daily totals of strength.		Daily average strength.		Remained in Hospital.		Admitted.		Total.		Discharged.		Died.		Remaining.		Daily average sick.		Admissions.		Deaths.		Daily average sick.		Fevers.		Bowel complaints.		Cholera.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicts	252	8	139	...	391	8	105,456	2,505	288·92	6·88	20	...	1,056	...	1,076	...	1,041	...	7	...	28	...	2,467	...	365·49	...	2·42	...	8·57	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Under trial and committed to Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL Each sex	252	8	139	...	391	8	105,456	2,505	288·92	6·88	20	...	1,056	...	1,076	...	1,041	...	7	...	28	...	2,467	...	365·49	...	2·42	...	8·57	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
TOTAL Both sexes	260		139		399		107,964		295·80		20		1,056		1,076		1,041		7		28		2,467		363·75		2·03		8·34		1		2		...	

APPENDIX No. XXXVII.

PORT BLAIR.

N. B.—The following return embraces all classes of prisoners confined in the same jail.

		Diseases.	Remained in Hospital from previous year.			Number of admissions during the year.			Total.	Results.					
												Died.			
			Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Remaining sick.
		I.—General Diseases.													
Sub-Division A.	3	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	7	...	1	...	...	6
	11	Simple continued fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	15A	Ague	155	...	...	10,190	...	...	10,345	10,112	...	3	...	...	230
	16	Remittent fever	7	...	...	207	...	...	214	178	...	20	...	...	16
	32	Puerperal fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	30	Erysipelas	1	...	...	14	...	...	15	14	...	1	...	...	...
	21	Mumps	...	...	...	96	...	...	96	95	...	...	...	...	1
	4	Measles	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	3
		Total	163	...	...	10,527	...	...	10,690	10,408	...	26	...	...	256
Sub-Division B.	34	Acute rheumatism	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	37	Muscular ,,	7	...	...	134	...	...	141	140	...	...	...	...	1
	38	Chronic ,,	14	...	...	257	...	...	271	259	...	...	...	...	12
	43A	Primary syphilis	2	...	...	44	...	...	46	44	...	...	...	...	2
	43B	Secondary ,,	16	...	...	143	...	...	159	144	...	...	...	...	15
	44	Cancer	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	1
	49	Scrofula	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	4	...	2	...	...	...
	49-1	Phthisis pulmonalis	5	...	...	73	...	...	78	28	...	35	...	...	15
	54	Scurvy	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
	55	Anæmia	12	...	...	48	...	...	60	48	...	3	...	...	9
	57	General dropsy	5	...	...	23	...	...	28	24	...	2	...	...	2
	45A	Tumour	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
	48	True leprosy	...	...	...	27	...	...	27	22	...	3	...	...	2
	43B	Tertiary syphilis	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1
	42	Chronic Osteo-arthritis	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
	43B	Syphilitic rheumatism	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
	35	Gonorrhœal ,,	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	45-1	Cyst	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	62	...	...	786	...	...	848	739	...	48	...	...	61
		II.—Local Diseases.													
1 Nervous System.	59	Encephalitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	60	Meningitis	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
	65	Apoplexy	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
	84	Paralysis	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	7	...	1	...	...	...
	90	Tetanus	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
	93	Epilepsy	2	...	...	22	...	...	24	20	...	...	...	...	4
	101	Neuralgia	3	...	...	15	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...
	105	Mania	1	...	...	51	...	...	52	50	...	...	...	...	2
	107	Dementia	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	106	Melancholia	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
	87-4	Locomotoratasey	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	41B	Hemicrania	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
	101C	Sciatica	1	...	...	4	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
	105A	Insanity (observation)	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	101B	Brow ague	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	101D	Pleurodynia	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	89A	Facial paralysis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	64	Abscess of the brain	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	86-3	Paraplegia	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total	9	...	...	137	...	...	146	124	...	16	...	...	6
2 Eye	111	Conjunctivitis	17	...	...	277	...	...	294	282	...	...	...	...	12
	136	Iritis	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	152	Cataract	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	163	Nyctalopia	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	121	Pterygium	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
	128	Ulcer of cornea	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	1
	125	Keratitis	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	173	Entropium	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	18	...	...	306	...	...	324	311	...	...	...	...	13
3 Ear	196	Inflam. Membr. Tympani	2	...	...	48	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...
	190	Inflam. Ext. Meatus	2	...	...	28	...	...	30	28	...	...	...	...	2
		Total	4	...	...	76	...	...	80	78	...	...	...	...	2
4 Nose	209	Ozæna	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	213	Epistaxis	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Carried over	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. XXXVII—*continued.*

		Diseases.	Remained in Hospital from previous year.			Number of admissions during the year.			Total.	Results.					
												Died.			
			Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Remaining sick.
		Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Local Diseases.													
5 Circulatory System.	219	Pericarditis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	225	Valve disease of heart	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	1
	266	Varicose veins	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	225-2	Valve disease (metral)	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	225-1	,, (Aortic)	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	238	Morbos cordis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	244	Palpitation of heart	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	5	...	4	...	...	1
6 Absorbent	271	Inflamation of glands	1	...	...	16	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...
	273A	Chronic enlarged glands	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	269	Inflammation of Lymphatics	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	...	18	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...
8 Respiratory System.	293	Laryngitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	306	Bronchitis	20	...	...	533	...	...	553	525	...	7	...	...	21
	314	Asthma	32	...	...	477	...	...	509	480	...	3	...	...	26
	315	Pneumonia	3	...	...	56	...	...	59	44	...	14	...	...	1
	331	Pleurisy	1	...	...	14	...	...	15	14	...	...	...	...	1
	318A	Hæmoptysis	1	...	...	8	...	...	9	7	...	2	...	...	...
	305	Bronchial catarrh	2	...	...	41	...	...	43	42	...	...	...	...	1
	326	Chronic pneumonic phthisis		...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	331	Pleuritis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	59	...	...	1,132	...	...	1,191	1,114	...	27	...	...	50
9 Digestive.	419	Sore-throat	...	...	...	28	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...
	423	Tonsilitis	2	...	...	10	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
	460	Dyspepsia	6	...	...	204	...	...	210	198	...	...	...	...	12
	466	Dysentery	15	...	...	455	...	...	470	420	...	25	...	...	25
	483-13	Tænia solium	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	484	Diarrhœa	8	...	...	462	...	...	470	449	...	12	...	...	9
	486	Colic	...	...	...	131	...	...	131	128	...	...	...	...	3
	487	Constipation	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	490	Fistula in ano	1	...	...	8	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	1
	491	Hæmorrhoids	5	...	...	37	...	...	42	37	...	...	...	...	5
	501	Hepatitis	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	513	Jaundice	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	44	...	13	...	...	3
	524	Splenitis	11	...	...	22	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...
	531	Peretonitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	532	Ascites	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
	506	Cirrhosis of the liver	1	...	...	4	...	...	5	1	...	3	...	...	1
	377	Gum boil	2	...	...	38	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...
	504	Congestion of the liver	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1
	348	Stomatitis	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1
	480	Hernia	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	496	Condyloma of the anus	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	2
	494	Prolapsus of the rectum	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	446	Stricture and sophagus	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	528	Hypertrophy of spleen	...	...	...	84	...	...	84	83	...	...	...	...	1
	526	Enlargement of spleen	...	...	...	38	...	...	38	31	...	...	...	...	7
	464	Enteritis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	380	Inflamation of gum	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	465	Syphlitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	488	Ulcer of rectum	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	491A	Piles, internal	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	494	Prolapsus uterus	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	451	Hæmatemesis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	353	Cancrum oris	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	438	Salivation	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	317	Gangrene of the lung	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total	53	...	...	1,619	...	...	1,672	1,541	...	59	...	...	72
10 Urinary System.	585	Gonorrhœa	1	...	...	12	...	...	13	12	...	...	...	...	1
	589	Bubo	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1
	596	Stricture of urethra	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
	538	Albuminuria	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	577	Retention of urine	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	594	Gleet	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	588	Paraphimosis	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	1078	Rupture of urethra	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	576	Incontinence of urine	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	538	Bright's disease	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	5	...	6	...	...	1
	578A	Inflam. prostrate of glands	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	601	Extravasation of urine	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	593	Condiloma	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	595	Urethritis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	...	52	...	...	53	43	...	7	...	...	3
		Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. XXXVII—*continued.*

		Diseases.	Remained in Hospital from previous year.			Number of admissions during the year.			Total.	Results.					
			Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.	Died. Convicts.	Died. Under trial.	Died. Civil.	Remaining sick.
		Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Local Diseases.													
11 Generative.	617	Hydrocele	2	...	...	8	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
	620	Orchitis	1	...	...	34	...	...	35	31	...	...	...	...	4
	708S	Footting presentation in a contracted pelvis.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	670	Leucorrhœa	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	694	Menorrhagia	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	704	Premature labour	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
	567	Hernia	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
	618	Hœmofocele	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	714A	Retention of the placenta	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	705½	Natural labour	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	3
	708S	Protracted labour	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3	...	...	64	...	...	67	60	...	...	...	...	7
12 Locomotive.	755-1	Nodes	3	...	...	4	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
	760	Necrosis	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	4	...	1	...	...	...
	768	Acute synovitis	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	11	...	...	...	...	1
	769	Old. ,,	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	1
	797	Progressive mustratrophy	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Total	3	...	...	28	...	...	31	27	...	1	...	...	3
13 Cellular Tissue.	818	Inflammation	1	...	...	9	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
	819	Abscess	8	...	...	167	...	...	175	162	...	1	...	...	12
	825-5	Guinea-worm	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	9	...	...	179	...	...	188	175	...	1	...	...	12
14 Cutaneous	841	Herpes	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	16	...	...	...	...	1
	843	Eczema	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
	859	Ulcer	77	...	...	972	...	...	1,049	1,014	...	...	...	...	35
	861	Boil	9	...	...	253	...	...	262	251	...	...	...	...	11
	862	Carbuncle	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
	865	Whitlow	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	894	Itch	12	...	...	163	...	...	175	172	...	...	...	...	3
	888	Ring-worm	6	...	...	185	...	...	191	186	...	...	...	...	5
	838	Psoriasis	2	...	...	4	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
	901	Irritation	2	...	...	123	...	...	125	125	...	...	...	...	...
	830	Urticaria	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	868	Corn	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	863	Onychia	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	834	Prurigo	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	673	Cicatrix	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...
	866	Gangrene	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
	731	Sinus	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	842	Pemplugus	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	108	...	...	1,757	...	...	1,865	1,808	...	...	...	...	57
		III.—Conditions, &c.													
	905	General debility	8	...	...	39	...	...	47	35	...	3	...	...	9
	904	Old age	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	3	...	2	...	...	...
		Total	8	...	...	44	...	...	52	38	...	5	...	...	9
		IV.—Poisons.													
	945-1	Snake-bite	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...
	985	Centepede	...	...	...	47	...	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...
	985-3	Stinging insects	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	943	Datura poison	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	938	Alcohal poison	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	900B	Dog-bite	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	937	Poisoning (Canabis Indica)	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	91	Hydrophobia	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	71	...	...	71	70	...	1	...	...	...
		Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. XXXVII—*continued.*

	Diseases.	Remained in Hospital from previous year.			Number of admissions during the year.			Total.	Results.					
											Died.			
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Remaining sick.
	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V.—Injuries.													
992	Burns and scalds	9	...	...	116	...	...	125	117	...	...	...	...	8
	Asphyxia drowning	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Contusions	33	...	...	794	...	...	827	814	...	...	...	...	13
	Fracture	2	...	...	27	...	...	29	26	...	...	...	...	3
1094	Wounds	91	...	...	2,250	...	...	2,341	2,222	...	...	...	...	119
	Gun shot wound	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Sprain	1	...	...	28	...	...	29	28	...	...	...	...	1
	Dislocation	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury of cord	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1
	Scalp wound, bone exposed	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Rupture of viscern	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Foreign body of cornea	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Re-amputation of right leg	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	138	...	...	3,226	...	...	3,364	3,217	...	2	...	...	145
	Judicial wound	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Observation	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	2
	GRAND TOTAL	640	...	...	20,051	...	...	20,691	19,795	...	197	...	...	699

	Operations.	Remained in Hospital from the previous year.	Number of admission during the year.	Total.	Discharged		Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
					Cured.	Otherwise.			
	Operation of Eye.								
173	Of Entropium	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
121	„ Pterygium	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Reduction of Dislocation.								
	Of hip joint	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Amputation, Primary.								
1121	Of finger	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	
1127	„ leg	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	
	Amputation, Secondary.								
1127	Of leg	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Removal of Tumours.								
	Cystic	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Removal of Foreign body.								
	From the Ear	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Of the Cornia	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	
	From Foot	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Incision.								
819	Abscess	...	77	77	77	...	...	...	
490	Fistula in ano	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	
589	Bubo	...	3	3	2	...	...	1	
865	Whitlow	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	
861	Boil	...	41	41	41	...	...	...	
379	Gum boil	...	8	8	8	...	...	...	
	Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX No. XXXVII—*continued.*

	Operations.	Remained in Hospital from the previous year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Discharged		Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
					Cured.	Otherwise.			
	Brought forward .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Reparative Operation.								
597	Phimosis	...	9	9	9	...	...	...	
	Para Phimosis	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	
	Operation not classified.								
617	Hydrocele	...	9	9	9	...	...	...	
491	Hœmorrhoids	...	10	10	10	...	...	...	
	Diseased tooth	...	82	82	82	...	...	...	
	Delivery by forceps	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	
	Artificial respiration	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Other minor operation	...	15	15	15	...	...	...	
506	Cinhosis of liver	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Contusion of the nail	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	
	Incised wound	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	
593	Condyloma of the ano	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Lacarated wound of the right index finger .	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
708-5	Footting presentation in a contracted piles	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Total .	1	291	292	291	...	...	1	

NANCOWRY.

		Diseases.	Remained in Hospital from previous year.			Number of Admissions during the year.			Total.	Results.					
			Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.*	Died.			Remaining sick.
												Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	
		I.—General Diseases.													
I	1	Small-pox . . . v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Chicken-pox . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	Enteric fever . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Division A.	10	Relapsing ,, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Simple continued fever .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15A	Ague v	11	...	...	704	...	...	715	696	...	...	...	...	16
	16	Remittent fever . .	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	5	...	1	...	...	...
	18	Malignant cholera . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30	Erysipelas . . . v	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Total .	11	...	...	711	...	...	722	701	...	1	...	...	20
Sub-Division B.	34	Acute rheumatism . .	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
	37	Muscular ,, . .	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	38	Chronic ,, . .	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
	43A	Primary syphilis . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43B	Secondary ,, . . v	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	44	Cancer v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	49	Scrofula	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	49-I	Phthisis pulmonalis .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	54	Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	55	Anæmia	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	1
	57	General dropsy . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .	...	...	...	28	...	...	28	27	...	...	...	...	1
		II.—Local Diseases.													
I	59	Encephalitis . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60	Meningitis . . . v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	65	Apoplexy . . . v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	66	Sunstroke . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous System.	84	Paralysis . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	90	Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	93	Epilepsy v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	104C	Sciatica . . . v	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	105	Mania v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	107	Dementia . . . v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Carried over .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—v denotes the existence of varieties which ought to be specified.

* Specify bone.

APPENDIX No. XXXVII—*continued.*

		Diseases.	Remained in Hospital from previous year.			Number of admissions during the year.			Total.	Results.					
			Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.*	Died. Convicts.	Died. Under trial.	Died. Civil.	Discharged.
		Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Eye.	111	Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	112	Catarrhal ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	114	Purrulent ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	136	Iritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	152	Cataract v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	177	Tarsal ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	128	Ulcer of cornia	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
3 Ear.	205	Deafness v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	197	Ulcer of m. tymp	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
4 Nose.	209	Ozœna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	213	Epistaxis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	215	Polypus nasi v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 Circulatory System.	219	Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	225	Valve disease of heart v	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	229	Hypertrophy v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	260	Phlebitis v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	266	Varicose veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
6 Absorbent.	271	Inflammation of glands	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
7 Ductless Glands.	280	Goitre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Respiratory System.	305	Bronl catarrh v	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
	293	Laryngitis v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	306	Bronchitis v	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	4	...	1	...	...	...
	314	Ashthma	1	...	...	14	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...
	315	Pneumonia	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...
	331	Pleurisy	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	306B	Bronchitis	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...
	318A	Hæmoptysis	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	...	50	...	...	51	48	...	3	...	...	...
9 Digestive.	377	Gum boil	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	419	Sore-throat	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	423	Tonsillitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	460	Dyspepsia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	466	Dysentery	...	...	...	21	...	...	21	19	...	2	...	...	...
	483-I	Ascaris lumbricoides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	383-13	Tænia solium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	484	Diarrhœa	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...
	486	Colic	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
	487	Constipation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	490	Fistula in ano	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	491	Hæmorrhoids v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	501	Hepatitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	513	Jaundice	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	528	Hyper. of spleen	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	531	Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	532	Ascites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	538-I	Albumenuria	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	...	47	...	...	48	46	...	2	...	...	...
10 Urinary System.	570	Calculus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	585	Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	587	Phymosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	589	Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	591	Epididymitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	596	Stricture of urethra v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Generative.	613	Varicocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	617	Hydrocele v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	620	Orchitis v	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—*v* denotes the existence of varieties which ought to be specified.

* Specify bone.

APPENDIX No. XXXVII—*concluded.*

		Diseases.	Remained in Hospital from previous year.			Number of admissions during the year.			Total.	Results.					
			Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.*	Died. Convicts.	Died. Under trial.	Died. Civil.	Remaining sick.
		Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Locomotive.	759	Caries *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	760	Necrosis *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	768	Acute synovitis †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Cellular Tissue.	818	Inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	819	Abscess	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...
	825-5	Guinea-worm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...
14 Cutaneous.	827	Erythema v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	830	Urticaria v	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	843	Eczema v	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	859	Ulcer	1	...	...	50	...	...	51	46	...	...	...	...	5
	861	Boil	1	...	...	12	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...
	862	Carbuncle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	865	Whitlow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	888	Tinea tonsurans	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	894	Itch	...	...	..	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3	...	...	68	...	...	71	66	...	...	...	...	5
		III.—Conditions, &c.													
	901	Irritation caused by plants	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...
	905	General debility	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1
		Total	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	19	...	...	...	...	1
		IV.—Poisons.													
	938A	Delirium tremens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	945-1	Snake-bite	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Centepede-bite	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		V.—Injuries.													
		Blister feet	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	992	Burns and scalds †	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	994	Multiple injury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	995	Lime burns	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Contusions	1	...	...	26	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...
	1127	Fracture of right leg	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1094	Wounds	2	...	...	23	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...
	1116	Sprain, L. ext.	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	1093	Sprain, up. ext. §	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1
	1110	Dislocation of shoulder R.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1117	Wounds	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...
		Irritant poison	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total	4	...	...	96	...	...	100	98	...	1	...	...	1
3 Homicidal.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Self-inflicted.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Judicial.	...	Judicial wound	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Not yet diagnosed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		No appreciable disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	20	...	...	1,056	...	...	1,076	1,041	...	7	...	...	28

Number of Disease for which performed:	VI.—SURGICAL OPERATIONS.
Abscess	12 operated.

N.B.—*v* denotes the existence of varieties which ought to be specified. * Specify bone. † Specify joint. ‡ Specify affected part. § Joint to be specified.

APPENDIX No. XXXVIII.

Annual Return of sick Police treated in the Settlement hospitals, Port Blair, under the Senior Medical Officer for the year 1886-87.

Class.		Orders.		Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
I.	General diseases.	Sub-Division A.	1	Intermittent Fever	4	288	292	286	...	6	Average effective strength = 552·08. Average daily sick = 9·96.
				Remittent Fever	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Parotides	...	3	3	3	...	...	
		Sub-Division B.	2	Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	4	4	3	1	...	
				Primary Syphilis	1	9	10	9	1	...	
				Muscular Rheumatism	...	3	3	3	...	...	
				Secondary Syphilis	...	3	3	3	...	...	
				Gonorrhœal Rheumatism	...	2	2	2	...	...	
				Fatty Tumour	...	1	1	1	...	...	
II.	Local diseases.	Disease of Nervous system.	1	Epilepsy	1	...	1	1	...	...	
				Acute Mania	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Sciatica	...	1	1	1	...	...	
		Disease of the Eye	2	Keratitis	1	1	2	2	...	...	
				Tumor of eyelids	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Inflam. Larchrymal Glands	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Conjunctivitis	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Granular lids	...	2	2	2	...	...	
				Cataract	...	2	2	1		1	
				Injury of eye	...	1	1	1	...	...	
		Disease of the Ear	3	Inflam. Ext. Meatus	...	4	4	4	...	...	
				Inflam. Membr. Tympani	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				„ of ear	...	2	2	2	...	...	
		Absorbent	6	Inflam. of Glands	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				„ of Jaw	...	1	1	1	...	...	
		Respiratory system	8	Asthma	1	6	7	7	...	...	
				Catarrh	...	2	2	2	...	...	
				Bronchitis, chronic	...	15	15	15	...	...	
				Coryza	...	2	2	2	...	...	
				Pneumonia	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Pleurisy	...	1	1	...	1	...	
		Disease of the Digestive system.	9	Colic	1	6	7	7	...	...	
				Enlargement of spleen	...	2	2	2	...	...	
				Stomatitis	...	2	2	2	...	...	
				Dysentery	...	10	10	10	...	...	
				Diarrhœa	...	2	2	2	...	...	
				Salivation	...	1	1	...	...	1	
				Hœmorrhoids	...	2	2	2	...	...	
				Dyspepsia	...	5	5	4	...	1	
				Enteritis	...	1	1	...	1	...	
				Sore throat	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Jaundice	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Fistula in ano	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Halmatemisis	...	1	1	...	1	...	
				Inflam. of Gum	...	1	1	1	...	...	
		Urinary system	10	Gonorrhœa	...	4	4	4	...	...	
		Cellular Tissue	13	Abcess	1	2	3	3	...	...	
		Cutaneous system.	14	Itch	...	3	3	2	...	1	
				Whitlow	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Ulcer	...	32	32	30	...	2	
				Sinus	...	2	2	2	...	...	
				Urtecaria	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Boil	...	2	2	2	...	...	
				Herpes	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Ptsoreasis	...	1	1	...	...	1	
III.	Conditions	Debility	1	General Debility	...	1	1	1	...	...	
IV.	Poisons	Poison	1	Monkey-bite	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Centepede-bite	...	2	2	2	...	...	
				Snake-bite	...	2	2	2	...	...	
V.	Injuries	Accidental	1	Contusions	...	6	6	6	...	...	
				Wounds	...	9	9	9	...	...	
				Scald	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Burns	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Observation	1	...	1	1	...	...	
				TOTAL	11	469	480	462	5	13	

APPENDIX No. XXXIX.

Annual Return of Free Police treated in the Nancowry Hospital for the year 1886-87.

	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
15 A	Ague	1	198	199	198	...	1	
43 B	G. Secondry	...	1	1	1	...	...	
101 C	Sciatica	...	1	1	1	...	...	
111	Conjunctivitis	...	1	1	1	...	...	
466	Dysentery	...	1	1	1	...	...	
557	Cystitis	...	1	1	1	...	...	
985	Snake-bite	...	1	1	...	...	1	
1115	Contusion	...	1	1	1	...	...	
	Total	1	205	206	204	...	2	

Average daily number of sick for the year. 3·51

Average strength 29·75

Total treated 13·03

APPENDIX No. XL.

Meteorological Observations recorded in the Observatory of Port Blair during the year 1886-87.

Months.	Reading of Barometer.				Temperature of Air.							Dry and wet Bulb.				Rain.		Ozone.		Wind.		Cloud.	
	Mean for month.	Highest in month.	Lowest in month.	Range.	Highest in month.	Lowest in month.	Range in month.	Mean of all highest.	Mean of all lowest.	Mean daily range.	Approximate mean for month.	Mean of dry bulb.	Mean of wet bulb.	Mean deduced dew point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Number of days which it fell.	Amount collected.	Mean at 10 A.M.	Mean at 4 P.M.	General direction.	Estimated strength.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.
April 1886	29·977	30·092	29·856	·236	96·5	71·9	24·6	94·5	78·7	15·8	87·1	88·9	82·0	...	...	3	2·28	...	...	E. N. E.	...	K.	C. K.
May ,,	29·896	30·050	29·746	·304	95·6	70·9	24·7	90·6	78·8	11·8	85·1	85·3	81·5	...	...	21	14·89	...	...	S. E.	...	P. K.	P. K.
June ,,	29·843	29·980	29·554	·426	90·0	73·0	17·0	87·3	77·6	9·7	83·1	83·1	79·8	...	...	26	13·94	...	...	S. W.	...	P. K.	P. K.
July ,,	29·845	30·020	29·004	1·016	91·0	71·0	20·0	87·0	76·4	10·6	82·1	82·7	79·7	...	...	25	16·03	...	...	W. S. W.	...	P. K.	P. K.
August ,,	29·866	30·050	29·760	·290	90·5	73·0	17·5	86·7	77·1	9·6	82·7	82·9	79·6	...	...	25	14·39	...	...	S. W.	...	P. K.	P. K.
September ,,	29·883	30·023	29·008	1·015	91·6	72·6	19·0	87·1	77·1	10·0	82·8	83·0	79·4	...	...	22	12·94	...	...	W. S. W.	...	P. K.	P. K.
October ,,	29·923	30·070	29·804	·266	91·0	73·0	18·0	87·1	76·3	10·8	82·4	82·7	79·5	...	...	20	13·00	...	...	W. S. W.	...	P. K.	P. K.
November ,,	29·931	31·030	29·662	1·368	91·5	69·0	22·5	85·9	76·6	9·3	81·7	82·0	78·3	...	...	15	20·04	...	...	N. N. E.	...	P. K.	P. K.
December ,,	30·257	31·080	29·810	1·270	88·4	63·5	24·9	86·2	75·3	10·9	81·9	82·1	75·7	...	...	5	2·83	...	...	N. N. E.	...	C. K.	C. K.
January 1887	30·032	31·076	29·048	2·028	89·8	60·0	29·8	87·5	74·5	13·0	82·0	83·4	75·2	...	...	2	0·09	...	...	N. N. E.	...	C. S.	C. K.
February ,,	30·211	31·090	29·854	1·236	90·5	64·0	26·5	87·9	72·6	15·3	82·2	83·7	75·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	N. N. E.	...	C. K.	C. K.
March ,,	29·916	31·048	29·878	1·170	93·5	67·0	26·5	90·1	75·4	14·7	84·7	85·8	75·0	...	...	6	2·17	...	...	N. N. E.	...	C. K.	C. K.
Total	359·580	365·609	354·984	10·625	1099·9	828·9	271·0	1057·9	916·4	141·5	997·8	1005·6	941·4	...	...	170	112·60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	29·965	30·467	29·582	·885	91·6	69·0	22·5	88·1	76·3	11·7	83·1	83·8	78·4	...	...	14·0	9·38	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. XLI.

Meteorological Observations recorded in the Jail, Nancowry, during the year 1886-87.

Years and months.	Reading of Barometer.				Temperature of Air.							Dry and wet Bulb.		Rain.		Wind.		Cloud.	
	Mean for the months.	Highest in month.	Lowest in month.	Range.	Highest in the month.	Lowest in the month.	Mean of all highest.	Mean of all lowest.	Range in month.	Mean daily range.	Approximate mean for month.	Mean of dry bulb.	Mean of wet bulb.	Number of rainy days.	Amount collected.	General direction.	Estimated strength.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.
April 1886	29·934	30·090	29·892	·248	94·6	75·6	91·9	76·6	19·0	15·3	84·2	88·3	79·9	9	1·26	E. S. E.	280·9	K.	K.
May ,,	29·915	30·020	29·830	·190	93·6	72·	89·7	75·9	21·6	13·8	82·8	85·3	80·3	19	17·5	S. S. W.	251·	P. K.	P.
June ,,	29·896	30·010	29·732	·278	92·4	71·	88·8	74·8	21·4	14·0	81·8	84·5	77·9	22	14·07	S. S. W.	246·9	P. K.	P. K.
July ,,	29·878	29·994	29·738	·256	90·6	70·5	88·4	74·5	20·1	13·9	81·4	84·2	76·8	21	14·68	S. S. W.	251·4	P. K.	P.
August ,,	29·900	30·010	29·812	·196	98·2	71·2	88·4	73·9	27·0	14·5	81·1	84·	76·9	17	16·95	S. S. W.	248·8	P. K.	P. K.
September ,,	29·935	30·064	29·804	·260	90·0	71·4	86·1	73·3	18·6	12·8	79·6	83·	76·4	18	13·88	S. W.	227·6	C. K.	P. K.
October ,,	29·946	30·100	29·840	·260	88·0	71·6	85·4	73·7	17·6	11·7	79·5	82·8	78·1	17	12·34	S. W.	260·9	P. K.	C. K.
November ,,	29·956	30·140	29·770	·370	89·2	71·2	85·6	73·3	18·0	12·3	79·4	81·5	77·2	23	25·23	S. E.	251·6	P. K.	P. K.
December ,,	29·960	30·100	29·720	·280	85·6	64·	83·9	71·8	21·6	12·1	77·8	81·3	74·5	10	7·61	E.	287·2	C. S.	C. K.
January 1887	29·935	10·046	29·804	·242	86·6	70·4	86·3	73·7	16·2	11·6	79·5	82·9	76·2	2	0·20	N. E.	247·2	C. K.	C. K.
February ,,	29·968	30·040	29·792	·354	84·6	68·4	83·2	72·2	16·2	11·0	77·7	81·6	75·7	11	11·36	N. E.	219·6	C. K.	P. K.
March ,,	29·941	30·096	29·816	·280	88·8	66·4	84·5	72·3	22·4	12·2	78·4	83·1	76·5	11	8·76	E. S. E.	268·5	C. K.	C. K.
Total	359·165	360·710	357·500	3·216	1,082·2	843·7	1041·2	886·0	239·7	155·2	963·2	1002·5	928·4	180	143·91	...	3041·2	...	...
Mean for the month	29·930	30·059	29·791	·268	90·2	70·3	86·7	73·8	19·9	12·9	80·2	83·5	77·3	15	11·99	S. W.	253·4	P. K.	P. K.

APPENDIX No. XLII.

Cash account of the Andamanese for the year 1886-87.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.			Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.				
		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A. P.
For the year 1886-87.	Balance in hand from the previous year .	746	5	11	746	5 11	For the year 1886-87.	For the Andamanese food	4,625	10	6	4,625	10 6
,, .	Government allowance . . .	2,400	0	0	2,400	0 0	,, .	Articles purchased from the Commissariat Department.	149	3	9	149	3 9
,, .	Earned by the Andamanese . .	2,289	14	7	2,289	14 7	,, .	Northern Divisional	41	13	0	41	13 0
,, .	Rewards for the capture of runaways .	55	0	0	55	0 0	,, .	Officers Bill	480	0	0	480	0 0
,, .	Granted by the Chief Commissioner on account of the edible birds' nests.	284	0	0	284	0 0	,, .	Pay of Ali Ju	63	6	6	63	6 6
								Scott Thompson	225	0	0	225	0 0
,, .	Paid from the edible birds' nest account for the salary of Ali Ju.	480	0	0	480	0 0	,, .	Magic Lantern and shoes . . .	30	0	0	30	0 0
								Printed copies	1	0	0	1	0 0
												5,616	1 9
								Balance in hand—					
								In the Saving Banks . . .	605	15	1		
								Cash in hand	33	3	8	639	2 9
	Total .	6,255	4	6	6,255	4 6		Total .				6,255	4 6

APPENDIX No. XLIII.

Statement showing the number of Native vessels which visited Nancowry for cocoanuts during 1886-87.

Remaining at beginning of year.		Arrived during the year.		Total.		Left during the year.					Driven away to sea before obtaining her port clearance.		Wrecked at Car-Nicobar.		Balance remaining.		Remarks.
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Cocoanuts.	Kopra in bags.	Betel-nuts in bags.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	
3	162	48	7,010	51	7,172	44	6,520½	3,863,000	1,950	45	1	47	3	372½	3	232	

APPENDIX No. XLIV.

Statement showing the entire population of the Settlement as it stood on the 31st March 1887.

		FREE POPULATION.												CONVICT POPULATION.				GRAND TOTAL.			
		ESTABLISHMENT.				FREE RESIDENTS.		CHILDREN OF ALL CLASSES.													
		Civil.	Military.	Marine.	Police.			Of free Residents.		OF CONVICT PARENTS.											
										Males.								ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
		Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Convicts.	Conditionally released convicts.	Convicts.	Conditionally released convicts.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Christians	Port Blair	44	172	3	2	14	37	37	35	...	...	...	...	28	3	...	...	263	40	37	35
	Nicobars	6	2	22	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
Mahomedans	Port Blair	11	150	16	172	107	107	92	65	151	24	135	18	2,773	289	8	1	3,237	397	267	218
	Nicobars	42	15	94	3	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	63	1	...	...	227	2	1	1
Hindoos	Port Blair	26	210	2	354	217	225	253	159	310	18	264	30	6,757	768	8	2	7,574	995	581	453
	Nicobars	49	37	...	26	6	2	1	3	9	...	3	...	193	5	...	...	311	7	10	6
Budhists	Port Blair	...	...	...	...	4	4	6	4	2	...	1	...	814	9	...	...	818	13	8	5
	Nicobars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	Port Blair	...	...	...	...	21	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	138	9	...	...	159	12	3	1
	Nicobars	...	5	...	...	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	57	1	1	1
TOTAL	Port Blair	81	532	21	528	363	376	391	264	463	42	400	48	10,510	1,078	16	3	12,051	1,457	896	712
	Nicobars	97	59	116	29	25	4	3	5	9	...	3	...	302	6	...	...	628	10	12	8

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 345 H. D.—10-12-87.—125.

Exd.—W. B. G.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

AND

THE PENAL SETTLEMENTS

OF

PORT BLAIR AND THE NICOBARS,

FOR

1890-91.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1891.

CALCUTTA :
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Para.	Page		Para.	Page
Personnel	1	1	Finance	13	3
Military Police force	2	*ib.*	Commissariat	14	4
Criminal Justice	3	*ib.*	Public Works	15	*ib.*
Jail statistics	4	2	Agriculture	16	*ib.*
Jail manufactures	5	*ib.*	Forest Department	17	5
Convict-offences	6	*ib.*	Education	18	6
Escapes	7	3	Military	19	*ib.*
Self-supporters	8	*ib.*	Marine	20	*ib.*
Marriages	9	*ib.*	Post Office	21	*ib.*
Civil Justice	10	*ib.*	Medical and Sanitary	22	*ib.*
Registration	11	*ib.*	Aborigines	23	*ib.*
Land Revenue	12	*ib.*	Nicobars	24	*ib.*

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

	Para.	Page		Para.	Page
CHAPTER I.			Laboring convicts	22	25
POLICE.			Wooden tickets	23	*ib.*
			History tickets	24	*ib.*
Strength of the force	1	7	Washing clothing	25	*ib.*
Caste	2	*ib.*	Medical history sheets	26	26
Recruiting	3	*ib.*	Viper Jail dark cell	27	*ib.*
Casualties	4	*ib.*	Wheat-grinding shed	28	*ib.*
Discipline	5	8	Sleeping platforms	29	*ib.*
Drill and Musketry	6	*ib.*	Offences and punishments	30—35	*ib.*
Signalling	7	9	Corporal punishments	36	27
School	8	*ib.*	Chain gang	37	28
Ponies	9	10	Escapes and recaptures	38—42	*ib.*
Cost of force	10	*ib.*			
Clothing	11	11	SELF-SUPPORTERS.		
Pounds	12	*ib.*			
Ferries	13	*ib.*	Strength and casualties	43—45	28
General	14	*ib.*	Occupation of conditionally released	46	29
Crime	15	*ib.*	Agricultural produce	47	*ib.*
Property stolen and recovered	16	12	Marriages	48	*ib.*
Murder cases	17	*ib.*			
Résumé of cases	18—35	*ib.*	**CHAPTER IV.**		
			CIVIL JUSTICE.		
CHAPTER II.					
CRIMINAL JUSTICE.			Powers	1	30
			Number and value of suits	2—4	*ib.*
Powers	1	15	Distribution of work	5	31
Criminal returns	2	*ib.*	Disposal of suits	6	*ib.*
Trials—free persons	3—5	*ib.*	Value of suits	7	*ib.*
Do. convicts	6—7	16	Execution of decrees	8	32
Do. free and convict	8	*ib.*	Appeals	9	*ib.*
Sessions cases	9—11	17	Process-fees	10	*ib.*
Appeals and revisions	12	*ib.*	Stamps	11	*ib.*
Inquests	13	*ib.*	Staff	12	*ib.*
Witnesses	14	*ib.*			
Duration of trial	15	*ib.*	**CHAPTER V.**		
			REGISTRATION.		
CHAPTER III.					
JAILS.			Receipts	1	32
			Transactions	2—3	*ib.*
Strength and classification	1—2	18	Average value of transactions	4	33
Causes of increase and decrease	3	19	Optional registration	5	*ib.*
Particulars of releases	4—5	*ib.*	Nature of instruments	6	*ib.*
Original crimes	6	22	Copies and searches	7	*ib.*
Religion, age, and previous occupation	7	*ib.*	Arrears	8	*ib.*
Classification by terms of sentence	8	*ib*	Registration fee	9	*ib.*
Particulars of guards	9	*ib.*	Inspections	10	*ib.*
Education	10	*ib.*			
Jail manufacture	11	23	**CHAPTER VI.**		
Convict clothing	12—15	*ib.*	LAND REVENUE.		
Laundry	16	24			
Blanket factory	17	*ib.*	Area of cleared land	1	33
Rattan work	18	*ib.*	Rent demand	2	34
Salt	19	*ib.*	Realizations	3	*ib.*
Bricks	20	25	Cause of difference	4—7	*ib.*
Fisheries	21	*ib.*	Cultivated land	8	35

	Para.	Page
Cultivators and their holdings	9—12	35
Educational cess	13	*ib.*
CHAPTER VII.		
FINANCE.		
Receipts	1—13	35
Expenditure	14—28	37
CHAPTER VIII.		
COMMISSARIAT.		
Officers	1	41
Strength of Garrison	2	*ib.*
Ration on payment	3	*ib.*
Do. for European troops	4	*ib.*
Do. „ Native troops	5	42
Do. „ Police	6	*ib.*
Do. „ convicts	7	*ib.*
Free and convict buniahs	8	*ib.*
Sources of supply	9—10	43
Local supplies	11	*ib.*
Reserve stock	12	44
Sale of stores	13	*ib.*
Bakery	14	*ib.*
Mills	15	45
Engines	16	*ib.*
Ice machine	17	*ib.*
Farms	18	*ib.*
Cattle	19	46
Sheep	*ib.*	*ib.*
Goats	*ib.*	47
Piggery	20	*ib.*
Breeding	21	*ib.*
CHAPTER IX.		
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Military Works	1	47
Civil Works	2	*ib.*
Details of expenditure	3—4	*ib.*
Convict labour and material	*ib.*	48
Comparison of expenditure with budget grant	5	*ib.*
Chatham saw mill	6	*ib.*
Dhanikhari saw mill	7	49
Bamboo Flat saw mill	8	*ib.*
Minor works	9—10	50
Repairs	11—12	*ib.*
Establishment	13	*ib.*
Other works	14	*ib.*
Temporary buildings	15	52
Saw-pits	16	*ib.*
Artificer corps	17	*ib.*
CHAPTER X.		
AGRICULTURE.		
Reclamations	1—3	52
Clearings	4	53
Secondary jungle	5	*ib.*
Tea Garden, Navy Bay	6—18	*ib.*
Tea Garden, Goplakabung	19—28	56
Coffee	29	57
Cacao	30	*ib.*
Nutmegs	31	*ib.*
Ceara rubber	32	*ib.*
Musa textilis	33—34	58
Arrowroot	35	*ib.*
Sugarcane	36	*ib.*
Paddy	37	*ib.*
Indian-corn	38	*ib.*
Cocoanuts	39	*ib.*
Cocoanut oil factory	40	59
Cocoanut butter	41	*ib.*
Indigo	42	*ib.*
Kulthi	43	60
Ragi	44	*ib.*
Cholum	45	*ib.*
Fruit trees	46	*ib.*
Gungo seedlings	47	*ib.*
Bamboos	48	*ib.*
Aloe	49	*ib.*
Moonj grass	50	*ib.*
Guinea grass	51	60
Castor oil seedlings	52	61
Vegetables	53—57	*ib.*
Grass	58	62
Hay	59	*ib.*
Night-soil	60	*ib.*
Horned cattle	61	*ib.*
Government cattle farm	62	*ib.*
Goats	63	*ib.*
CHAPTER XI.		
FORESTS.		
Chief features of interest	1	62
Area and boundaries	2	63
Surveys and working plans	3	*ib.*
Protection and improvement	4	*ib.*
Breaches of Forest rules	5	64
Forest fires	6	*ib.*
Grazing and fencing	7	*ib.*
Natural reproduction	8	*ib.*
Artificial reproduction	9	*ib.*
Communications and buildings	10—12	*ib.*
Departmental operations	13—20	65
Chatham depôt	21	67
Portable saw mill	22	68
Calcutta depôt	23	*ib.*
Madras depôt	24	69
London depôt	25	70
Tramway	26	*ib.*
Removal of produce	27—28	*ib.*
Free grants of produce	29	71
Financial results	30—41	*ib.*
General remarks	42	75
CHAPTER XII.		
EDUCATION.		
Number of schools	1	76
Income and expenditure	2—5	*ib.*
Staff	6	77
Pupils and attendance	7	*ib.*
Eucational course	8	*ib.*
Industrial school	9	*ib.*
Boarding school	10	*ib.*
Appointments	11	*ib.*
Book depôt	12	*ib.*
European school	13	78
CHAPTER XIII.		
MILITARY.		
Regulars	1—2	79
Volunteers	3	*ib.*
Strength of garrison	4	*ib.*
CHAPTER XIV.		
MARINE.		
Men-of-war	1—3	79
Indian marine vessels	4—7	*ib.*
Station steamers	8	80
Private vessels	9—11	*ib.*
Native craft	12	*ib.*
Mail steamer	13	*ib.*
Imports and exports	14—15	*ib.*
Wrecks	16	*ib.*
Buoys and moorings	17	*ib.*
Steam launches	18	*ib.*
Lighters and boats	19—21	*ib.*
Shipping and landing charges	22	*ib.*
Tidal observatory	24	81
CHAPTER XV.		
POST OFFICE.		
Mails	1	81
Collection and expenditure	2	*ib.*
Enumeration	3	*ib.*
Telegrams	4	*ib.*
Staff	5	*ib.*

	Para.	Page
CHAPTER XVI.		
Medical and Sanitary.		
Topography	1	81
Meteorology	2	*ib.*
Convict population	3	82
Barracks and jails	4	*ib.*
Hospital buildings	5	83
Conservancy	6	*ib.*
Employment of prisoners	7	*ib.*
Diet	8	*ib.*
Water-supply	9	*ib.*
General health	10	*ib.*
Sick and death rates	11	84
Diseases	12	*ib.*
Causes of sickness	13	*ib.*
Causes of mortality	14	86
Invalid gang	15	*ib.*
Convalescent gang	16	*ib.*
Lunatic ward	17	87
Convalescent lunatic	18	*ib.*
Leper ward	19	*ib.*
Female jail	20	*ib.*
Free residents	21	*ib.*
Epidemics	22	*ib.*
Vaccination	23	*ib.*
Recommendations	24	*ib.*
Medical staff	25	*ib.*

	Para.	Page
CHAPTER XVII.		
Aborigines.		
South Andaman	1	88
Runaways	2	*ib.*
Trepang	3	*ib.*
Edible bird's nests	4	*ib.*
Visits	5—8	*ib.*
Epidemic	9	89
Photographs	10	*ib.*
Crime	11—12	*ib.*
Jarawa tribes	13—17	90
Little Andaman	18	91
North Sentinel	19	*ib.*
Health	20	*ib.*
Wrecks	21	*ib.*
Finance	22—23	*ib.*
Orphanage	24	92
CHAPTER XVIII.		
Nicobars.		
Visits	1—7	93
Government agent	8	*ib.*
Trade	9	94

TABLES OF STATISTICS.

	Appendix	Page
Police	I—II	95
Criminal Justice	III—V	98
Jails	VI—XVI	100
Civil Justice	XVII	111
Land Revenue	XVIII	112
Finance	XIX—XXIII	114
Commissariat	XXIV—XXVI	123
Public Works	XXVII	125
Agriculture	XXVIII—XXXI	130
Education	XXXII	134
Medical	XXXIII—XLIV	135
Aborigines	XLV	149
Population	XLVI	*ib.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
PORT BLAIR;
Dated the 3rd November 1891.

No. 1204.

FROM

COLONEL T. CADELL, V.C.,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PORT BLAIR,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Administration for the year 1890-91, and to request the favour of thirty printed copies being sent to me for local distribution and record.

The final documents connected with the accounts for the month of March 1891 were received *viâ* Rangoon on the 20th ultimo, and this Report is submitted by the next steamer to Calcutta.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. CADELL, *Col.*,
Superintendent, Port Blair.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENTS OF PORT BLAIR AND THE NICOBERS

FOR

1890-91.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Personnel.—Colonel T. Cadell, V.C., held the appointment of Chief Commissioner and Superintendent throughout the year under report, and the only changes which took place in the administrative staff was the appointment of Surgeon-Major D. P. MacDonald as Senior Medical Officer, in succession to Surgeon-Major Mackenzie (deceased), that of Mr. H. Graham Tayler, of the Bengal Jail Department, to be 3rd Assistant Superintendent, and the return of Mr. R. Wimberley, Extra Assistant Superintendent, from one year's leave of absence on sick certificate.

2. *Military Police Force.*—The force was commanded throughout the year by Captain Lindsell, District Superintendent of Police, and its state of efficiency has been fully maintained.

At the close of the year the strength of the force was 641, that is, five below the prescribed strength. No difficulty is found in filling up vacancies with Seikhs and Punjabi Mahomedans, but it has been found impracticable to maintain the prescribed proportion of Dogras and Hindustani Mahomedans. Thirty-three members of the force were punished during the year, being two more than during the preceding year, but none of the offences were of a serious nature, and the conduct of the force continues to be excellent. The shooting and drill have both improved during the year.

The crime with which the Police had to contend is noticed under the head of "Criminal Justice."

3. *Criminal Justice.*—The number of cases brought to trial in which free persons were concerned was almost the same as during the previous year—43 against 41. The number of persons implicated in them was 64 against 51. Deducting the 11 Nicobarese and Andamanese who were connected with those cases, the number in the two years is almost identical.

The number of convict cases tried judicially was 31 against 26 of the previous year, and the number of convicts implicated 41 against 33.

The disposal of the cases during the two years was as follows:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Free.	Convicts.	Free.	Convicts.
Convicted	38	18	37	27
Committed to Sessions	1	15	11	12
Acquitted	11	...	16	1
Compromised	1	...	...	...
Pending	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	51	33	64	41
	84		105	

Thirteen of the acquittals were in bailable and "special" cases.

Eight cases of murder and 4 cases of attempt at murder by convicts were brought to trial against 5 of each during the previous year—an increase of 2 cases. Two cases of murder by Nicobarese—supposed witchcraft being the motive for the crimes—were also tried.

Nine men were sentenced to death, the same number as during the previous year.

There were no appeals during the year. Three cases were disposed of by the Court of the Chief Commissioner in the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction, in two of which the sentences of the Lower Court were modified and in the third its action was confirmed.

4. *Jail Statistics.*—The daily average number of convicts throughout the year was 11,804 against 12,061 during the previous year, and the number at the close of the year under report was 11,738 against 12,197 at its commencement. Nine hundred and one were received from India and Burma against 945 during the previous year, and the casualties during the two years were as shown in the margin.

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Released	723	74	685	73
Transferred to India and Burma	73	1	143	1
Died	383	33	435	17
Executed	7	...	12	...
Runaways at large at end of year	14	...	18	...
	1,200	108	1,293	91
TOTAL	1,308		1,384	

At the close of the year there were 8,894, or 75·77 per cent., life-convicts, and 2,844, or 24·23 per cent., term-convicts—an increase of 2·06 per cent. of life-convicts.

	Number.	Percentage.
Christians	40	·34
Mahomedans	3,083	26·27
Hindus	7,126	60·71
Buddhists	1,410	12·01
Other religions	79	·67
TOTAL	11,738	100

The religions of the convicts are shown in the margin.

5. *Jail Manufactures.*—The estimated value of jail manufactures was ₹3,75,901 against ₹3,74,373 of the previous year. As explained in former reports, the items aggregating these sums do not pass through the Comptroller's books and are not taken into account in calculating the cost of the Settlement.

6. *Convict Offences.*—The number of such offences committed during the year was 2,459 against 2,045 during the previous year, and their ratio to strength 20·85 against 16·95 per cent. The ratio, although it still compares favourably with that of Indian jails, which was, according to the latest reports received in this office, 75·05 per cent., is 3·90 in excess of last year and is reported to be

mainly due to stricter discipline in Viper Jail and among labouring convicts, whereby a larger number of petty offences have been detected and punished.

The number of corporal punishments inflicted was 371 against 300 during the previous year, and their ratio to strength 3·39 against 2·69 per cent.

7. *Escapes.*—There were 86 escapes against 76 during the previous year; 68 recaptures were effected, and 5 runaways who escaped on a raft were ascertained to have perished at sea, leaving 13 unaccounted for at the end of the year.

Burman convicts, who composed 12·01 per cent. of the population, effected 24·4 per cent. of the escapes.

8. *Self-supporters.*—There were 3,049 self-supporters at the end of the year —2,484 males and 565 females: a decrease of 112 men and 48 women having taken place during the year.

9. *Marriages.*—Only 37 convict marriges were sanctioned during the year against 61 during the previous year. The Superintendent has frequently represented the inconvenience likely to arise from the decreasing number of female convicts who are deported to the Andamans, and it is hoped that the orders which have recently emanated from the Government of India permitting the deportation of female term-convicts will have the desired effect.

10. *Civil Justice.*—The number of civil suits instituted during the year under report was 54 against 41 of the previous year, and their value ₹4,357 against ₹3,210.

Of the four appeals which were made during the year, three were dismissed and the fourth was pending at the close of the year.

11. *Registration.*—The number of documents registered during the year was 97, one more than during the previous year, and their value was ₹10,174 against ₹6,221 of the previous year.

The sum of ₹136 was realized from fees, a falling off of ₹22, and the expenditure was, as before, ₹240. The small deficit incurred in this department is well expended, as much litigation and swindling are prevented by it.

12. *Land Revenue.*—The receipts from Land Revenue proper have risen from ₹20,335 to ₹22,831 and the total collections from the several heads classified under "Land Revenue" from ₹33,601 to ₹34,849.

The area of cleared land in the Settlement was 19,334 acres at the beginning of the year and 21,115 at its close—an increase of 1,781 acres.

In 1881-82 the land rent demand was ₹10,884 and the area of cleared land was 10,425 acres, and in the year under report the former was ₹22,831 and the latter, as just stated, 21,115 acres. Both have thus doubled in ten years.

The number of cultivators increased during the year from 2,321 to 2,382.

13. *Finance.*—The total receipts and expenditure of the year, as compared with those of the preceding year were, according to the Comptroller's figures, as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	₹	₹
Receipts	5,71,478	4,74,214
Expenditure	13,39,757	12,96,781
Net cost .	7,68,279	8,22,566

A net increase of ₹54,287 is thus shown in the cost of the Settlement.

The several causes which have led to this result are explained in detail in Chapter VII, and, as stated in previous reports, many of the items of income and expenditure are of a fortuitous nature. During the previous year arrears amounting to a large sum were paid by Native States on account of the maintenance of their convicts, and the receipts under this head consequently exceed-

ed those of the year under report by R88,442. This alone more than accounts for the apparent increase in the cost of the Settlement. Again, owing to the circumstances explained shortly in paragraph 17 *infra* and in full detail in Chapter XI, the net profit yielded by the Forest Department was nearly R39,000 less than during the previous year.

It may be noted that there is nothing abnormal in the receipts and expenditure of the year under report, and that, omitting the previous year, the net cost of the Settlement has been gradually reduced from R11,09,145 in 1884-85 to R8,22,566, and the net cost per convict from R95-1-8 to R69-10-11, which is very near the average cost of prisoners in Indian jails.

14. *Commissariat.*—The net expenditure on supplies at Port Blair was R4,95,510 against R5,17,452 during the previous year—a decrease of R21,942.

15. *Public Works.*—The stipulated grant of R43,200 has again been cut down to R36,200, to which R210 was added on account of a Barrack Sergeant, making a total of R36,410. The actual expenditure amounted to R38,866, but refunds amounting to R12,316 having been given, the net expenditure amounted to only R26,550.

Details of the works executed during the year will be found in Chapter IX, from which it will be seen that the works included in the above accounts form but a small proportion which were carried out without cash expenditure.

16. *Agriculture.*—On the Northern District 412⅓ acres of reclaimed mangrove swamps, 454⅔ acres of virgin forest (14 acres by labouring convicts and 440⅔ by self-supporters) and 245⅔ acres of secondary jungle, were cleared during the year, and on the Southern District 19 acres of virgin forest and 59 acres of secondary jungles.

At the end of the year 1881-82 the total area of cleared land was 10,425 acres, and after an interval of ten years at the close of the year under report 21,115 acres.

The management by Mr. A. J. King, of the Government Tea Gardens at Navy Bay and Goplakabung, continues to be quite satisfactory, the outturn of the former garden, which covers an area of 301½ acres, was 63,400lb against 60,800lb during the previous year. The increase would have been much larger had not the season been very unfavorable. The cash receipts amounted to R31,047, an increase of only R784 on the previous year, and the cash expenditure to R11,800, leaving a cash profit of R19,247, but in the cash expenditure is included the price of two rolling machines and of twenty-five maunds of tea seed; altogether R3,869, which is properly debitable to Capital. The real cash profit was therefore R23,116. The estimated value of convict labour and local material used in the garden amounted to R17,425. Deducting this sum there remains a surplus of R1,822, or excluding the capital expenditure, R5,691.

An addition of 89⅓ acres was made to the garden, and the seedlings were planted out in it after the close of the year under report.

The tea garden at Goplakabung, 195 acres in extent, suffered much from "thread" blight during the year and yielded 24,100lb, an increase of 1,443lb on the previous year. The cash receipts amounted to R9,066 and the cash expenditure to R4,851, leaving a profit of R4,215. The estimated value of convict labour, &c., was R8,541, so there remains a net deficit of R4,326. As only 10 acres are in full bearing, this result is not to be wondered at. Mr. Barrow, the Assistant Manager in charge of the garden, worked diligently and managed the garden, under adverse circumstances, with skill and intelligence.

The Liberian Coffee and Cacao Plantations are, it is feared, not likely to be successful, the principal cause of this being probably that there is no expert to manage them.

Upwards of two lakhs of cocoanuts were gathered during the year, and 40,025lb of cocoanut oil were manufactured.

The experiment in the cultivation and manufacture of indigo was not successful, but it is being continued.

The cultivation of *Musa tixtilis* is being extended, and Mr. A. Brown was deputed to Manilla to study its cultivation and manufacture.

The self-supporters sold to the Commissariat Department 685,761lb of paddy and 477,505lb of Indian-corn against 453,945lb of the former and 1,071,584lb of the latter last year.

The number of horned cattle in the Settlement increased during the year from 11,245 to 12,134.

The cash expenditure on the Government Cattle Farm was R461 and the receipts R4,148.

17. *Forests.*—Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has continued to manage this Department during the year under report with the same energy and ability as noticed in former reports and to the entire satisfaction of the Superintendent.

The cash receipts amounted to R1,13,221 against R96,375 during the previous year, and the cash expenditure to R92,415 against R42,222, leaving a cash surplus of R20,806 against R54,153. The book credits for timber for local use amounted to R45,104 against R65,320 of the previous year, and the estimated value of convict labour and local material to R37,637 against R52,753, leaving a surplus of R7,467 against R13,067.

The total credits thus amounted to R1,58,325 against R1,62,195, the total debits to R1,30,052 to R94,975, and the surplus to R28,273 against R67,220, an apparent falling off of R38,947; but, as remarked in previous reports, the accounts of one year do not present a fair index of the working of the Department during that year, as the value of the timber exported during one year is generally not realized until the next. Thus the proceeds of a cargo of 660 tons padouk shipped by the *Harrington* in 1889-90 were realized during the year under report, and two cargoes aggregating 1,515 tons were shipped during 1890-91 and were not realized before the close of the year. As a matter of fact, the results of the year will turn out more satisfactory than during the year preceding the one under report.

In addition to the 1,515 tons of padouk exported to London, 417 tons were exported to Calcutta and 243 to Madras. In London the gross receipts amounted to R92 (£7-1-5) per ton, and the net profit to R28. In Calcutta the former amounted to R60 and the latter to R38, and in Madras to R50 and R28, respectively.

The local sales of logs, being principally to the Local Government Departments at Port Blair, fell from 2,385 tons to 1,483 tons, and this of course made the returns of the Forest Department much less than they would otherwise have been.

The padouk and teak plantations at Goplakabung were extended by 45 acres at an outlay of R886 in convict labour. The plantations were very favourably reported on by the Officiating Inspector General of Forests after his visit to Port Blair.

A mile and a half of tramway was laid down at a cost of R15,683, and four elephants were purchased for R10,000, two items which are more properly debitable to capital than to current expenditure. The tramway carries 18 tons of padouk a day, the work of as many elephants, and is worked by a gang of twenty-five convicts.

There were 17 elephants in the Settlement at the close of last year; 4 new elephants arrived in April 1891, and 2 (females) died during the year, so that there are 19 attached to the Department now besides the calf "Maxie" and the elephant attached to the Portable Saw Mill.

18. *Education.*—The number of boys on the rolls of the six schools in the Settlement was 207 against 233 last year, and that of girls 81 against 87. The average daily attendance of boys was 193 against 214, and of girls 74 against 80.

The Industrial School, which was established last year, has worked fairly well, and there is every prospect of its becoming a useful institution.

The schools are supported by an annual grant from Government of R3,000, and an almost equal sum is realized from a cess on land and house site holders and from school fees.

19. *Military.*—The detachment of the Oxfordshire Regiment was relieved by a similar detachment of the Norfolk Regiment, and the companies of the 33rd Madras Infantry were relieved by three companies of the 31st Madras Infantry.

The South Andaman Volunteer Rifle Corps gained the high figure of merit of 193·21.

20. *Marine.*—Nothing deserving remark occurred in connection with this Department during the year. It continued to be managed by Mr. O. H. Brookes in addition to his other duties.

21. *Post Office.*—The mail service has been very satisfactorily performed, as far as the Settlement is concerned, by the route described in last year's report, but it is believed that the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company has not gained as much profit as was anticipated from the opening up of a line between Madras and Rangoon *viâ* Port Blair, owing to the British India Steam Navigation Company having placed a direct line of steamers between these two ports.

The work of the Post Office continues to show a steady increase; its receipts amounted to R7,701 and its expenditure to R2,751, leaving a profit of R4,950.

Money orders aggregating R1,25,056 were issued during the year.

22. *Medical and Sanitary.*—The sick-rate among the convicts was 58·5 per mille against 56·8 during the preceding year, a slight increase; and the death rate was 35·6 against 36·2, a slight decrease.

The total number of deaths was 422 against 442 in the previous year, inclusive of the violent deaths shown in the margin.

	1889.	1890.
Executions	9	12
Murders	6	8
Suicides	3	4
Killed by Andamanese	...	5
Drowning	4	2
Other causes	2	2
TOTAL	24	33

The number of convicts in the invalid gangs was 325 at the close of the year against 368 of the previous year; in the convalescent gangs 167 against 123; in the lunatic and convalescent, lunatics 111 against 97, and in the leper ward 43 against 41.

23. *Aborigines.*—The only matter of interest to report regarding the natives of Great Andaman is the fact that they continue to rapidly decrease in numbers and that the present is probably the last generation of the race.

The "Jarawas," as the untamed tribe of aborigines is called, have given much trouble during the year. At different times they killed six convicts. On each occasion parties were sent in pursuit, but they only succeeded in coming upon them once, when two Jarawas were killed.

Friendly relations are still maintained with the natives of Little Andaman.

The Andamanese Orphanage is being successfully managed by Mr. Solomon, Catechist, under the supervision of the Revd. D. G. Lathom Browne, the Chaplain.

24. *Nicobars.*—Six visits were paid to the Nicobars during the year, and it has been proved that these periodical visits, averaging one every two months

are sufficient to maintain our authority and friendly relations with the natives.

There has been no falling off in the cocoanut trade since the abandonment of Camorta as a settlement.

Two cases of "devilman" murder came to light during the year, one at Chowra and one at Car Nicobar.

The Superintendent is under obligations to Mr. Man for the continued interest which he shows in the supervision of the Nicobars from Port Blair.

CHAPTER I.

POLICE.

1. *Strength of the Force.*—On the 31st March 1891, the strength of the force was 641 as shewn in Appendix I, being five men short of the prescribed establishment.

2. *Caste.*—The composition of the force according to caste is shown below :—

	Sanctioned scale.	Present on 31st March 1891.
	No.	No.
Seikhs	260	310
Punjabi Mussulmans	85	117
„ Hindoos	85	63
Hindustani Mussulmans	70	29
„ Hindoos	65	64
Dogras	81	57
Europeans	...	1
TOTAL	646	641

3. *Recruiting.*—Thirty-nine recruits of different castes were enlisted during the year. The Dogra and Hindustani Mahomedan element continues to decrease, and there is some difficulty in obtaining Punjabi Hindoos of good physique. Seikhs and Punjabi Mahomedans, on the other hand, enlist freely, the applications far exceeding the vacancies, and the falling off in the demand for Punjabi recruits for Burma has been sensibly felt. Neither is there any difficulty in obtaining the small number of Hindustani Hindoos required. The physique of the recruits, excluding one lad, son of Sergeant Mote Ram, who has been enlisted conditionally on his reaching the prescribed standard, was height 5′ 8″ and chest measurement 35·4″.

4. *Casualties.*—A comparative statement of the casualties in the force in the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 is given below—

	1889-90.							1890-91.						
	Sub-Inspectors.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants.	Naiks.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Sub-Inspectors.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants.	Naiks.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Resigned	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Invalided	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	2	1	...	...	12	15
Died	...	...	...	...	1	11	12	...	1	1	...	1	10	13
Dismissed	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	5
Discharged	1	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	38	40	...	3	2	1	1	35	42

The figures of the past year are almost identical with those of 1889-90, and call for no remark.

5. *Discipline.*—A comparative statement of crime in the force for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 is appended:—

Particulars of Crime.	1889-90.						1890-91.						Remarks.
	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants.	Naiks.	Constables.	Total.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants.	Naiks.	Constables.	Total.	
Irregularity on guard	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Neglect of duty	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Insubordination	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drunkenness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	
Absence without leave	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	1	...	5	6	
Creating a disturbance	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Disobedience of orders	...	...	1	1	3	5	...	..	...	1	...	1	
Striking a superior officer	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Gambling	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Concealing an offence	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Minor offences	1	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	7	7	
Associating with convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
Disrespect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6	
Giving false evidence	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fabricating false evidence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Causing grievous hurt to another constable	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Bringing a false charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Possession of stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Total	1	...	2	2	26	31	...	...	3	1	29	33	

The total number of punishments is 33 this year against 31 last year. As usual, however, few of the offences are of a serious nature, and the general behaviour of the men has been excellent. One non-commissioned officer and five constables have been punished for want of respect to their superior officers, which is rather satisfactory than otherwise, inasmuch as it shews that these officers are beginning to assert themselves and assume their proper position, and to realise that promotion to the highest grades carries with it new duties and responsibilities, and is not merely a reward for long service and good conduct.

6. *Drill and Musketry.*—The whole force was exercised during the dry season, as usual, in squad and company drill, skirmishing, &c., half a company at a time being struck off duty for this purpose. The heavy duties devolving on the force render it impossible to strike off more than half a company at a time. There are thus twelve separate units to be dealt with, so that, owing to the shortness of the drill season, the period of training in both drill and musketry cannot exceed twelve working days. This entails double work on company officers and instructors, and the course of training is less thorough than it might be were it possible to deal with an entire company at a time. Still the drill of the force is perceptibly improving.

During the year two native officers and twelve non-commissioned officers and men were put through a four-month's course of training as drill instructors with the 8th Bengal Infantry at Barrackpore, so that there are now in each company two qualified instructors.

The officers and men were reported to have shown great zeal and application under instruction, and their conduct was excellent. Their services have already proved of much value to the force, and the enforcement of the system of making every Company Commander responsible for the efficiency of his own men, which the District Superintendent of Police has for the past three years been endeavouring to introduce, will now be greatly facilitated.

The musketry figures of merit for the two years are as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Individual firing	58·25	60·01
Volley firing	46·72	42·66

The average of individual firing has thus risen from 52·63 in 1888-89 to 60·01 in 1890-91, or over an average of outers for the 30 rounds per man fired. This under any circumstances would be very fair shooting, and is particularly good for men who get so little practice as the members of this force.

It is difficult to account for the slight falling off in percentage of hits to rounds fired in volley firing. Probably practice with blank ammunition is required, and this will be carried out in the current year.

The best shot in the force is No. 193, Constable Jaimal Singh, with ninety-seven points; and the best shots in companies, excluding Jaimal Singh, are—

Company.	Rank and Name.	Points.
A	No. 262, Lance Naik Sewa Singh	94
B	„ 523, Naik Ganda Singh	86
C	„ 341, Sergeant Sadar Shah	92
D	„ 822, Constable Jangi	96
E	„ 529 „ Shamshir	85
F	„ 422 „ Karm Shah	92

The average of each company has been—

Company.	Individual.	Volley.
A	60·01	42·58
B	59·80	39·79
C	65·78	49·70
D	59·83	39·17
E	59·39	46·80
F	55·29	37·93

C Company is thus for the fourth year running the best shooting company and wins the Commandant's prize of R50. This company, which contains all the Pathans and most of the Punjabi Mussalmans in the force, is very much the best; F Company is very much the worst, the remaining four companies being remarkably equal in their results.

F Company is one of the new companies formed in 1889, and no doubt the officers commanding the old companies did take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the drafting of men into E and F Companies to get rid of their worst shots. Subadar Fateh Singh has, however, undertaken to bring the company up to the average in the next annual course, or, at any rate, to do his best to do so.

The average of the recruits' practice has been—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Individual	93·0	91·72
Volley	34·16	35·90

Recruits fire ten more rounds (at 100 yards) than trained soldiers.

7. *Signalling.*—There are now two Sergeants, four Naiks, two Lance Naiks and thirty-four Constables trained signallers in the force, of whom thirty are regularly employed and receive the prescribed allowance.

The total number of messages during the year was 9,860 against 9,479 last year, and the amount received in payment for private messages was R134-7-0 against R134-6-10 last year.

8. *School.*—The average daily attendance at the school was as follows:—

Urdu	14·8
Nagri and Gurmuki	10·51
Law	34·71

being a slight decrease in Urdu, a slight increase in Nagri, and Gurmukhi, and a considerable increase in Law.

The state of education in the force is as follows:—

	Native Officers.	Sergeants.	Naiks.	Constables.	Total.
Can read and write Urdu	7	2	10	60	79
Can read and write in any character other than Urdu.	5	20	19	181	225
Can read only in any character	...	3	3	77	83
Can neither read nor write	1	7	4	241	253
Total	13	32	36	559	640

In order to induce more men to qualify in Urdu, an order was passed during the year that every fourth promotion to 1st grade Constable would be given to the senior 2nd grade Constable who had passed the examination for company and thana mohurirs, independent of his place on the list. The difficulty in finding enough men to carry on the duties of station and jetty munshis has caused some inconvenience, and besides it is desirable to push on well educated men so as to have a good material for future promotion to the higher grades.

9. *Ponies.*—The expense of the pony establishment during the year has been R1,343, including a sum of R600 balance of cost (including freight, &c.) of the two ponies referred to in last year's report. It will be observed that these cost R300 each, a very heavy sum. Burma ponies are now difficult to procure at any price.

One pony died and one was sold during the year. The number at the close of the year was eleven. The balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year was R768-3-5.

10. *Cost of the Force.*—The cost of the force during the year was as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
District Superintendent of Police	9,524	15	10
Inspectors	4,550	0	0
Subadars	6,428	4	1
Jemadars	3,752	1	8
Sergeants	11,853	10	3
Naiks	7,352	7	10
Constables, 1st grade	47,974	14	3
„ 2nd „	39,480	7	5
Allowance to boats' crews	1,560	0	0
„ to Mohurirs	348	0	0
Subsistence, &c., to recruits	1,386	15	9
Total Establishment	1,34,211	13	1
Pony allowance	1,200	0	0
Travelling expenses	824	7	6
Official postage	41	6	0
Purchase and repair of furniture	47	7	0
Office contingencies	356	9	0
Clothing	6,067	10	5
Ordnance stores	1,494	15	11
Service telegrams	6	15	0
Grand Total	1,44,251	3	11

against R1,41,337 of the previous year.

11. *Clothing.*—The amount expended during the year was as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Khaki drill	3,583	6	8
Loongis	1,610	5	0
Chevrons,	106	2	0
Cotton, buttons, hooks and eyes, &c.	294	14	0
New sewing machines	204	0	0
Wages	268	14	9
TOTAL	6,067	10	5

The amount of the budget on this account was R6,400.

12. *Pounds.*—A new cattle pound was opened at Cadellgunj during the year. The total receipts under this head have been R928 and allowance to pound-keepers R538 against R795 and R506, respectively, in 1889-90.

A comparative statement of cattle impounded during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 is given below:—

	1889-90. No.	1890-91. No.
Buffaloes	160	295
Bulls and cows	2,109	2,283
Calves and pigs	611	769
Sheep, goats, kids, and lambs	1,766	1,815
TOTAL	4,646	5,162

13. *Ferries.*—The management of the ferries is entrusted to the police, and is therefore reported under this head.

The ferries are as follows:—

(1) Ross . . . . . Aberdeen,
(2) Viper . . . . . Junglighat and Haddo,
(3) Haddo . . . . . Chatham-Shore Point,
(4) Viper . . . . . Elephant sheds.;

and are annually leased to contractors. The receipts from this source paid into the Local Treasury was R3,887 against R4,115 last year.

14. *General.*—For some time past Captain Lindsell has been anxious to improve and cheapen the food consumed by the men. Attah and grain they obtained from the Commissariat, and for other articles, such as ghee and sugar, they were dependent on supplies imported by bunias which were, as a rule, of inferior quality and exorbitant price. To remedy this he established a shop in the lines for the sole use of the men, indenting on the Commissariat Department for such supplies as are furnished by that Department, and procuring others from a contractor in Calcutta.

This arrangement is said to be very satisfactory. The men get better supplies than they ever did before, and at less cost.

Of course the establishment of an institution of this sort involves a certain amount of extra trouble and responsibility. But this should not be objected to where the welfare of the men is concerned, and nothing is more highly appreciated by the native soldier than interest taken by officers in his creature comforts, particularly when money is also saved thereby.

During the year two important concessions have been made to the force by the Government of India, *viz.*, the granting of full instead of three-fourths pensions to subadars and jemadars and the concession of free passes by Railway as well as by sea to men proceeding on furlough. Both have been very highly appreciated.

15. *Crime.*—Appendix II is a statement of crimes ascertained to have been committed in the Settlement by the free and convict population.

Of the 236 persons arrested in connection with those offences, 64 free and 40 convicts were tried judicially; the remaining cases being convict cases were disposed of by Settlement officers in their executive capacity.

There is a decrease of twelve cases in non-bailable and of one case in bailable offences, and an increase of two cases under local and special laws. Excluding escape, which hardly comes under the same category as ordinary crime, the number of bailable offences for the two years are only twenty-five and twenty-four respectively.

The great feature of the year has been the reduction in the number of cases of house-breaking, the figures of the past two years being as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Southern District	40	18
Northern District	13	11
TOTAL . .	53	29

16. *Property stolen and recovered.*—The comparative statement of property stolen and recovered shews a decrease in the total amount stolen and also a decrease in the proportion recovered. The figures are given for what they are worth. As explained in previous reports little value can be attached to them.

17. *Murder Cases.*—There were 11 cases of murder and 4 of attempt to murder during the year, against 8 cases of murder and 6 of attempt to murder last year.

The murderer was detected and a conviction obtained in every case except one.

18. A brief *résumé* of each case tried at the Sessions Court is attached.

19. *Car Nicobarese:* (1) *Hat Pali,* (2) *Ashiali, and* (3) *Hinoila.*—These three natives of Teressa, one of the Nicobar Islands, were committed to Sessions charged with (1) and (2), the murder, and (3) the abetment of the murder of female Him-Young-Way for witchcraft. They were convicted of the charges and sentenced each to transportation for life by the Sessions Court. These sentences were, however, commuted by the Local Government to five years' rigorous imprisonment in the case of Hat Pali, and to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment in the case of the other two accused.

20. *Life-convict Boolah, No. 16386.*—On the evening of the 11th March 1889 the Chaukidar of Numunaghur village was found murdered in his house. On the breast of the corpse was placed an axe with blood on it, subsequently identified as the deceased's, and on the floor, two feet to the left of the body, a knife with blood stains on it, also identified as the deceased's.

Suspicion having fallen on the accused in consequence of a quarrel which he had had with the deceased about money matters, and blood stains being found on his clothes when he was arrested at Viper Hospital at 5 P.M. the next day, he was committed to Sessions charged with the murder. After a very careful inquiry into all the circumstances of the evidence adduced for the prosecution, the Court acquitted him of the crime, and he was discharged.

21. *Life-convict Zohrodin, No. 1797B.*—The deceased Bunsi, Munshi at Mount Harriett, left that station at 5 A.M. on the 17th March to go to Chatham by the early boat for rations. He never reached Chatham, and as he did not return to Mount Harriett in the evening, a report of his absence was made and a search ensued. His body was found five days afterwards in an advanced stage of decomposition in a narrow watercourse at the foot of a slope from the zig-zag road, a little less than half way up Mount Harriett. It had a deep cut in front of the throat, the right foot was severed at the middle, and the genital organs cut off. As the accused was known to have had a bitter quarrel with the deceased regarding a woman of loose character with whom both were intimate, he was arrested and charged with the crime. The evidence brought forward clearly establishing his guilt, he was sentenced to be hanged, which

sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 28th July 1890.

22. *Life-convict Sheik Noboo, No. 16165.*—On the 11th June self-supporter Jewan, of Protheroepore, reported that his wife, Gulbi, had gone to sell fruit and had not returned. A search was at once set on foot, and her body was discovered in a field between Pahargaon and Protheroepore on the following day with fourteen wounds on it, the head being nearly severed from the body, and the right hand cut off. The accused who was known to be her lover and who had a quarrel with the deceased a few days previous to the murder, was arrested on suspicion. He denied the charge before the Magistrate and endeavoured to establish an *alibi.* Before the Sessions Court he also denied the charge, but the evidence brought forward, although only circumstantial, was so conclusive, that he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 28th August 1890.

23. *Nicobarese Ala Sheam.*—This man, a native of Chowra, one of the Nicobar Islands, admitted having killed one Shu Meong of the same Island five years ago for witchcraft. He was sentenced to transportation for life, which sentence was commuted to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Local Government.

24. *Life-convict Budla, No. 24845.*—About a year before the attempt at murder with which this convict was charged, he was a self-supporter at Bhagelsingpura, and was transferred to another village on account of an intrigue with female Dulvi, the wife of one Asia. On the 11th August he returned to Bhagelsingpura, and after an altercation with the woman he seized a dâh and attacked her with it causing several wounds and rendering her insensible. Convict Bharat Sing, hearing the woman's screams, ran to the place, saw the accused striking her, and at once seized him. The accused admitted before the Sessions Court that he alone had struck the woman with the dâh, but that he did not intend to kill her. He was convicted of the charge of attempt at murder and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 2nd October 1890.

25. *Term-convict Chotkon, No. 2104 B.*—The accused, a boatman in Assistant Surgeon Gupta's service, confessed to having, on the 23rd August, murdered female Rutni, No. 1917 B, an ayah, also in that officer's service, because she had abused him on his reproaching her for having had intercourse with another boatman of lower caste, and also drinking water from his hands. He was convicted of the charge and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, carried out on the 2nd October 1890.

26. *Life-convict Arobdy, No. 1135 B.*—On the 26th August self-supporter convict Hyder Mahamood, No. 17437, left his village, Namunaghur, with his step-daughter, Moharrain, a girl a little over nine years of age, on a visit to Dhani Leaf Creek village. On the evening of the same day he was found in a dying state in a ditch on the road between Mitha Khari and Namunaghur, and stated that the accused had wounded him and taken away his daughter into the jungle. Hyder died just after making this declaration. That same night Arobdy, who was parawalla in charge of the Ceara Rubber Plantation at Namunagar, was arrested and admitted having wounded the father and murdered the daughter, and on the following day he led a party to where the girl's dead body was in the jungle. The medical witness stated that his examination disclosed that the girl had been ravished. The accused was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 9th October 1890.

27. *Life-convict Koopa Abbireddy, No. 22426.*—This man confessed to having, on the 2nd September 1890, murdered female Mandava Panpakka of Garacharma, because she had abused him when he was passing her house on

his way to the jungle for firewood. He was sentenced to death, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 5th December 1890.

28. *Life-convict Gopal Ghose, No. 7693 B.*—The accused made a murderous attack with a dâh on a Burman convict while working with him in making a gabion at Dundas Point on the 5th September, inflicting three wounds on the neck and body, one of them of a very serious nature, from the effects of which the Burman was in Hospital for over twenty days. The accused at first admitted that he struck the Burman but not with the intention of killing him. This admission he afterwards denied. No ac ual motive for the crime was brought forward in the evidence, and the accused was probably impelled by a sudden homicidal impulse. There was no symptom of insanity about the accused although he was a man of a morose disposition. He was sentenced to be hanged, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 24th October 1890.

29. *Andamanese Tura Ne.*—On or about the 15th June, while crossing Homfray Straits in a canoe, this Andamanese youth in a sudden passion shot dead an old Andamanese woman with his bow and arrow because she had accidentally burnt his bow which was lying on the bottom of the canoe. He was committed to Sessions, charged under Section 304, India Penal Code. The man admitted his offence, and the Court, taking into consideration that he was an uncultured savage, passed the light sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment on him.

30. *Life-convict Zahoor, No. 3721 B.*—At Ross Island, on the 6th December, this convict attempted to take the life of Mr. G. T. Carroll, Apothecary in charge of Ross Hospital and Assistant to the Senior Medical Officer, while the latter was at breakfast with his family, by striking him two severe blows on the top of his head with a solid iron pestle weighing nearly 5lb. The force of the blows was broken by the low roof of the room. Zahoor was seized by a Pathan servant while in the act of dealing a third blow, and on being searched a formidable kitchen knife was found on his person. The accused admitted his intention to murder Mr. Carroll because he had accused him that morning of stealing, and because he listened to tales about him from other servants. His original crime was of precisely a similar nature. He was convicted and sentenced to death, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 16th January 1891.

31. *Life-convict Gobardhan, No. 6958 B.*—The accused murdered his petty officer, Faiz Talab, with a pathu on the 10th January, near the Indigo Factory at Anikhet. Three witnesses saw him inflict the blows, one of whom courageously seized him. Gobardhan admitted his crime before the Committing Magistrate and at the Sessions Court, saying in extenuation that he had been abused by the deceased. It was proved by his own statement that the abuse, if given at all, was given some time previous to the murder, and therefore did not fall under Exception I of Section 300, Indian Penal Code. He was sentenced to death, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 27th February 1891.

32. *Car Nicobarese : (1) Chuck-chon, (2) Irokte, (3) Maichich, (4) Tinbelly, and (5) Song-o-Soe.*—These five men, natives of Car Nicobar, were committed for trial by Mr. Man, Deputy Superintendent, for the murder of one Kara, also a Car Nicobarese, in or about October 1890, in the village of Kakana, Car Nicobar Island. All the accused confessed their guilt, alleging that the deceased was a bad man and had committed three murders, and was plotting to kill the first accused, at whose solicitation the other accused persons killed him. The Court taking into consideration the savage character of the Nicobarese, the fact that there are no Courts or Police stations on the Island, that they had to

deal with a truculent character like Kara, and that the accused were obliged to take the law into their own hands, altered the charge against them to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced each of the prisoners to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

33. *Life-convict Mulua, No. 1000 B.*—On the 29th November the accused with others was sent to the jungle between Ograbaraij and Hobdaypore to cut canes. The party separated into two batches, one batch going north and the other, to which the accused and deceased belonged, going in a south-westerly direction. Shortly after they had entered the jungle one of the latter batch came running out of the jungle to where the petty officer was, shouting murder! His story before the Sessions Court was to the effect that he left accused and deceased (Chotu) together, while he went on some seventy paces further off; that at 11 A.M. he heard cries of murder, and thinking that Jarawas, who were supposed to be in the neighbourhood, had attacked their party, he ran away. On gaining the pathway he saw the accused coming from the jungle in the direction of the spot where the body of the deceased was found by the Police search party the next day. The evidence put forward by the prosecution, although containing strong grounds for suspicion against the accused, as he undoubtedly was within hearing distance of the place where deceased was murdered, and the cries of deceased were heard by two witnesses who were both further off than the accused, and yet the accused asserts he did not hear them, no actual proof of his guilt could be established. He was therefore acquitted of the charge, but the Superintendent confined him in Viper Jail until further orders as a disciplinary precaution.

34. *Car Nicobarese Tateo.*—The accused was the sixth man connected with the murder of Kara at Kakana. He absconded immediately he heard of the arrest of the others. He was convicted on his own confession, and like them was punished with one month's rigorous imprisonment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

35. *Term-convict Dukkhi, No. 3986 B.*—On the 13th March the accused attempted to murder one Rasu, a convict in the "Habitual Recipients' Gang," by cutting off his nose and then stabbing him on the left breast. The motive for the crime was jealousy. The accused confessed at the time of the commission of the act that he intended to kill Rasu, but this statement he subsequently withdrew. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

CHAPTER II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

1. *Powers.*—There has been no alteration during the year in the powers exercised by the several criminal courts in this Administration.

2. *Criminal Returns.*—A return of criminal cases disposed of by the several Magisterial Courts, and a comparative statement showing the number of persons brought to trial during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91, will be found in Appendices III and IV.

3. *Trials—Free Persons.*—During the year under review the number of cases in which free persons were concerned was 43 against 41 in 1889-90, the number of persons concerned being 64 against 51 as shown in the following table:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Bailable	19	24	15	26
Non-bailable	8	8	12	20
Special laws	14	19	16	18
TOTAL	41	51	43	64

4. The results of the trials were—

	1889-90. Persons.	1890-91. Persons.
Convicted	38	37
Acquitted	11	16
Committed	1	11
Compromised	1	...
TOTAL	51	64

Thirteen of the acquittals were in bailable and "special" cases.

5. The fines imposed and realized were—

	1889-90. ₹	1890-91. ₹
Imposed	456	872
Realized	281	772

6. *Convict Cases.*—The cases in which convicts were concerned, but which were dealt with judicially in the several Magistrates' Courts, were—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Cases	26	31
Persons	33	41

as shown in the following table:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Bailable	10	16	10	16
Non-bailable	16	17	21	25
Special	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	26	33	31	41

7. The results of the trials were—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Convicted	18	27
Acquitted	...	1
Committed	15	12
Pending	...	1*
TOTAL	33	41

8. Taking together the cases of both free persons and convicts, the following results are obtained:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Cases	67	74
Persons	84	105

* Postponed under Section 464, Civil Procedure Code.

Of these twenty-five cases were tried by the Deputy Superintendent and fourty-nine by other Magistrates.

9. *Sessions Cases.*—Fourteen cases of murder and attempt at murder were tried by the Sessions Court against 11 cases of murder and attempt at murder last year, but it is to be particularly noticed that two of the murder cases were connected with so-called "devilmen" murders by Nicobarese.

There were also tried three cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in which six Nicobarese and one Andamanese were concerned. The description of offences for the two years are as follows:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.
(1) MURDER	Cases	5	10
	Persons	6	12
(2) ATTEMPT AT MURDER	Cases	6	4
	Persons	6	4
(3) CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.	Cases	...	3
	Persons	...	7

10. Appendix V shows the nature of the cases disposed of by the Sessions Court during 1890-91 and the sentences inflicted.

11. The result of the Sessions trials, as compared with those of the preceding year, were as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Sentenced to death	9	9
Transportation for life	2	1
Term imprisonments	4	11
Acquittals	2	2
TOTAL	17	23

12. *Appeals and Revisions.*—There were no appeals to the Deputy Superintendent during the year.

Three cases were disposed of by the Court of the Chief Commissioner in its revisional jurisdiction, *viz.*:—

(1) A sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and R25 fine on ex-convict Mussamat Jewai under Section 32, clause (*c*), Regulation III of 1876, by the 3rd Assistant Superintendent, was commuted to one month's rigorous imprisonment without fine;

(2) A sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment passed on Moung Shwé, *alias* Song-o-Soe, by the Deputy Superintendent under Section 32 (*c*), Regulation III of 1876, was enhanced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and R100 fine; and

(3) Petition by Ramzan Sain against an acquittal in a case of cheating was rejected.

13. *Inquests.*—There were 30 inquest proceedings during the year against 13 last year.

14. *Witnesses.*—The number of witnesses examined before the Sessions Court was 113, an average of 6 in each case.

15. *Duration of Trial.*—The average period during which the cases were on the Sessions file was eighteen days, and the Court sat on those days on which there were any cases for hearing.

CHAPTER III.

JAILS.

1. The number of convicts in the Settlement at the end of the year under report was as follows :—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Charge and control of convicts in Barracks and for petty detailed police duties.	Jemadars, labouring	19	1	20
	„ self-supporters	7	...	7
	Tindals, labouring	66	3	69
	„ self-supporters	14	...	14
	Peons, labouring	167	4	171
	„ self-supporters	7	...	7
	Orderlies, labouring	375	11	386
	„ self-supporters	3	1	4
	Total			678
Labouring convicts (*Males*).	1st class on ₹2 and rations			60
	„ on ₹1-12 „			125
	„ on ₹1-8 „			218
	„ on ₹1-4 „			615
	2nd class, grade A on ₹1 and rations			1,194
	„ „ B on ₹0-12 „			1,572
	3rd class on rations only			3,223
	Punishment chain gang			309
	Invalid gang			364
	Total			7,680
Labouring convicts (*Females*)	1st class, grade A on ₹0-8 and rations			76
	„ „ B „ „			57
	2nd class on rations only			147
	Total			280
In departmental employ.	Office orderlies			3
	Mohurrirs			1
	Compounders and Ward coolies			29
	Self-supporting Government servants			43
	Total			76
	Servants, domestic			50
	Self-supporters			2,974
	Total			3,024
	GRAND TOTAL			11,738

making a total of 11,738 compared with 12,197 of the preceding year.

2. The average strength throughout the year fell from 12,061 to 11,804, the details of which are shown in the following table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Labouring convicts	8,435	289	8,724
Self-supporters	2,496	584	3,080
Total	10,931	873	11,804

3. Statistics showing the causes of increase and decrease during the year are given in Appendix VI.

The convicts received during the year were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From Calcutta	599	44	643
„ Madras	47	7	54
„ Burma	204	...	204
Total	850	51	901
Locally convicted, during the year	19	1	20
Total Increase	869	52	921

Four convicts who escaped in previous years were recaptured during the year, and the gross increase therefore became 925.

4. The following were the casualties during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Released—				
On appeal	1	...	...	...
On expiry of sentence	461	...	400	1
On payment of fine	4	...	11	...
(*a*) Under $\frac{1}{6}$th remission rule	16	...	16	...
(*b*) „ 20 years rule absolutely	206	5	194	5
(*c*) For conspicuous gallantry and devotion in the service of Government	2	...	9	...
(*d*) Old and infirm convicts in the Invalid gang absolutely	23	2	31	1
(*e*) Released under the 25 years' rule absolutely	1	...	3	...
(*e*) Released conditionally on Police surveillance	9	...	21	...
(*f*) For other reasons	...	67	...	66
Total	723	74	685	73
2. Transferred to India and Burma	73	1	143	1
3. Died	383	33	435	17
4. Executed	7	...	12	...
5. Runaways at large at end of year	14	...	18	...
Total	1,200	108	1,293	91
GRAND TOTAL	1,308		1,384	

There has thus been a net decrease of 459 in the number of convicts.

5. The statistics in connection with the return called for by the Secretary of State in despatch No. 32 (Judicial), dated 13th December 1883, are as follows:—

(*a*) Term-convicts released under the one-sixth remission rule.

Remissions granted.

Above one and not exceeding three months.	Above three and not exceeding six months.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one and not exceeding two years.	Above two and not exceeding five years.	Total number released in the year.
5	6	3	2	...	16

These releases are principally of petty officers, in accordance with paragraph 408 of the Andaman and Nicobar Manual.

(*b*) One hundred and ninety-nine convicts were released absolutely under the twenty years' rule, and the periods passed by them in transportation and imprisonment are shewn in the following table :—

Number released.	Time spent in transportation.	Number released.	Time spent in imprisonment.
	Years.		Years.
1	17	121	20
6	18	27	21
63	19	16	22
71	20	9	23
17	21	7	24
12	22	12	25
10	23	3	26
9	24	2	27
6	25	1	28
2	26	1	29
1	27	...	...
1	28	...	...
TOTAL 199	...	199	...

(*c*) The following is a brief statement of the particulars of the cases in which nine convicts were released during the year for conspicuous gallantry and devotion in the service of Government :—

(1) *Life-convict Rama Gounden, No. 17310*—Helped to arrest a burglar. He held on to the burglar although he received some severe blows from the club of one of the gang. He was released after 19 years and 1 month in imprisonment and 18 years and 7 months in transportation.

(2) *Life-convict Shah Wulli, No. 23780*—Was granted remissions aggregating 7 years for the following acts of gallantry, and released after 13 years in imprisonment and 11 years and 7 months in transportation :—

(*i*) On the 22nd March 1886, Shah Wulli, a petty officer of the Haddo Hospital, hearing a commotion at the Leper Ward, situated at the foot of a steep hill and about 200 yards distant, ran down the hill. He came upon the body of one petty officer who had just been murdered, and saw the murderer, a tall, powerful man, armed with a large rice-pounder, trying to break open the door of a room in which another petty officer had taken refuge. He at once grappled with and seized the infuriated murderer who had already killed two men. For this act of gallantry he was granted 5 years' remission of sentence by the Government of India.

(*ii*) On the 14th August 1887, at 4 A.M., Shah Wulli seized a convict who had already murdered one petty officer and, armed with a dhao, had attacked and was pursuing the senior petty officer of the station with intent to murder him. For this act Shah Wulli was granted 2 years' remission.

(3) *No. 1864 B., Nanhe*—A ten-years' term convict, behaved gallantly on the occasion of the wreck of the steamer *Reclaimer* on the 14th January 1885, by remaining at his post as a stoker to the last whilst the other stokers jumped into the boats. He was released after 9 years' and 1 month's imprisonment and 8 years in transportation.

(4) *Life-convict Palea, No. 1991*—Was released after 18 years' and 3 months' imprisonment and 16 years and 3 months in transportation for gallantry in the pursuit and capture of a convict who had murdered another and was escaping, knife in hand, by swimming from Viper Island to the mainland. Palea swam after the murderer and captured him in the water.

(5) *Life-convict Ooda Nath, No. 1699*—Was released after 19 years and 6½ months in imprisonment and 19 years in transportation for assisting two other convicts to arrest a murderer.

(6) *Life-convict Guneish, No. 17476*—Was released after 19 years and 1 month in imprisonment and 18 years and 8½ months in transportation, for gallant conduct in swimming after a lunatic convict, who had plunged into the sea at Chatham Island, and rescuing him from drowning.

(7) *Life-convict Chujjeet, No. 18533*—Station Jemadar, was released after 18 years and 1 month in imprisonment and 17 years in transportation, for the zeal and promptitude with which he turned out a party of convicts and endeavoured to capture a party of Burman runaways at Bajajagda.

(8) *Life-convict Ramsookh No. 17199*—Was released after 19 years and 1½ months in imprisonment and 18 years and 2 months in transportation, for having arrested a convict who had committed an attempt at murder and who was armed with an axe, with which he endeavoured to commit further crime.

(9) *Life convict Fateh Khan No. 19185*—Was released after 18 years and 4½ months in imprisonment and 15 years and 8 months in transportation, for gallantly resisting an attack made by Burman runaways on the convict barrack at North Corbyn's Cove, and on which occasion he and another petty officer were wounded and a third was killed.

(*d*) Seventeen invalid and fifteen other convicts, whose health had broken down in transportation, were released after the period passed by them in imprisonment and transportation noted in the following table:—

Number released.	Time spent in transportation.	Number released.	Time spent in imprisonment.
	Years.		Years.
1	15	1	15
7	16	2	16
5	17	4	17
11	18	8	18
5	19	12	19
1	20	1	20
1	22	1	21
1	24	1	23
...	...	2	25
TOTAL . 32	...	32	...

(*e*) Life-convicts released under the 25-years' rule for dacoits.

Number released.	Time spent in transportation.
	Years.
11	25
6	26
2	27
1	28
1	30
2	31
1	33
TOTAL . 24	

(*f*) *Released for other reasons.*—Sixty-five women shewn under this head were released along with their husbands, and one on account of good service rendered to Government as head petty officer of the female jail, after the periods passed by them in transportation and imprisonment shewn in the following table:—

Number released.	Time spent in transportation,	Number released.	Time spent in imprisonment.
	Years.		Years.
1	3	38	15
1	8	7	16
1	9	2	17
1	10	7	18
1	13	2	19
17	14	6	20
23	15	3	24
5	16	1	25
2	17	...	...
4	18	...	...
7	19	...	...
1	23	...	..
2	24	...	...
TOTAL . 66	...	66	...

6. The crimes for which the prisoners at Port Blair (31st March 1891) were originally transported are given in Appendix VII.

7. Appendix VIII exhibits the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts.

This return shews that there were in the Settlement at the end of the year—

		Per cent of total.
40	Christians, or	·34
3,083	Mahomedans, or	26·27
7,126	Hindoos, or	60·71
1,410	Buddhists, or	12·01
79	Other religion, or	·67

The Christians enumerated above consist of one Eurasian and thirty-nine natives.

8. Appendix IX shews the classes of convicts according to the terms of their sentence.

Out of 11,738 convicts present at the end of the official year 8,894, or 75·77 per cent., were life-convicts, and 2,844, or 24·23 per cent., term-convicts.

9. Appendix X shews the number of convicts who were employed as guards, warders, and work overseers in the Settlement during the year.

The average percentage of convict warders, &c., to average number of prisoners is 5·83 against 5·63 last year; the sanctioned percentage is 8.

Of the 688 convicts so employed 288, or 41·86 per cent., are shewn from the returns to have been punished during the year—an increase of 11·52 per cent. on last year's figures.

10. Appendix XI shews the state of education of the convicts received during the year.

Of the 850 male convicts transported, 696 (81·88 per cent.) were unable to read and write, 64 (7·53 per cent.), of whom 23 were Burmans, 20 from North West Provinces and Oudh, and 21 from Punjab, Bengal, Bombay and other Provinces, were able to read and write a little, and 90 (10·59 per cent.), of

whom 50 were Burmans, and 40 from Bengal, Bombay, Madras, North-West Provinces and Oudh, and Central Provinces, were able to read and write well.

11. *Jail Manufacture.*—The estimated value of jail manufacture during the year under report is calculated at R3,75,901 against R3,74,373 of previous year.

This nominal expenditure has chiefly taken place on local works. All material and labor supplied to the Public Works Department are charged to each work, so that there is now a record of what each public work would have cost, if cash expenditure had been incurred on account of labour and local material.

It must be borne in mind that no inference as to the working of the convicts being successful or otherwise is to be drawn from the figures under this heading, and that the items fluctuate greatly every year.

12. *Convict Clothing.*—This continues to be manufactured at the Female Jail.

The strength of the jail on the 31st March 1891, was only 296, and of this number 19 were petty officers.

Of the 51 women received during the season 44 were from Calcutta and 7 from Madras. Only 11 women of the new arrivals shewed any aptitude for weaving.

A new automatic loom has been introduced which will, it is hoped, lead to a saving of labour.

Two new warp-brushing and beaming machines were constructed and have also worked satisfactorily, saving the labour of 24 men and 8 women.

The 64 men who were employed at South Point in the Weaving Department at the commencement of the year have all been removed and the weaving is now exclusively carried on by women.

Three new Singer's sewing machines were purchased and two old ones repaired and the sewing of the clothing for all labouring convicts was undertaken by the women. Ten women are employed on the work and turn out 100 kurthas daily, the labour of 17 male tailors being thus saved.

There were 96 looms at work on the last day of the year, *viz.*, 44 looms in No. I Factory and 52 looms in No. II Factory, and the task exacted from the women is as follows:—

Kurthas or Dhoties of	30″	wide—8	yards	per woman	per day.
Angochas of	25″	„ 9	„	„	„
Sarhis of	40″	„ 6	„	„	„
Cotton-spinning		6	lb	„	„
Spool-winding		6	„	„	„

As 8*s* mule twist was found more suited to the manufacture of clothing for convicts, being much stronger, stouter and easier to work than 10*s* twist, the Superintendent's permission was obtained to use this yarn in future, and all clothing has consequently been made from it since January 1891.

13. The outturn of the Factories was:—

	No.
Kurthas	25,673
Dhoties	21,844
Angochas	20,628
Sarhis	488
	68,633

The account shews that these articles were manufactured at a cash expenditure of R28,253. Had they been imported from India they would have cost

R41,044. A cash saving of R12,791 has thus been effected, and if the nominal value of the convict labour expended in the manufacture were included, there would still be a saving of R3,993. Moreover, as explained in previous reports weaving affords suitable intramural employment for the women.

But for the accident of the payment of the bills for 20,000 lb cotton having been omitted from last year's account, as they were not all paid for in that year, this year's cash and net profit would have been R7,827 more, a corresponding reduction occurring in the cash and net profit of the previous year.

Experiments in connection with the use of the Bhilawa or dhobies' nut for marking the convict clothing could only be tried on a small scale on the Northern Division in consequence of the Divisional Officer being able to procure only a small quantity of the nut. It was found, however, to be a success so far as the trial went, the marking of clothing being clearer and more permanent. The Southern Divisional Officer reported having gathered 88 lb of the nut, and that he obtained 15 lb of oil from the dry seed. The local nut is described as smaller and inferior to the Indian variety. Further experiments have been directed to be made after procuring a sufficient supply of the nut.

14. The weaving of fancy cloth, towels, &c., was continued throughout the year, and it is reported by the District Officer to have realised a profit of R1,391-3 against R1,021 of the previous year.

15. The female jail continues to supply a file of women, when necessary, to the Commissariat Department for suji-sifting and cleaning wheat; 4,642 women are shewn to have been so employed during the year. At the rate of 6 annas a day formerly paid to self-supporting women for this work, this outlet of labour resulted in a saving of R1,741 for the year.

16. *Laundry.*—This industry was closed in June last. The amount realized during the three months of the year was R348-15, from which a sum of R106-10-6 was paid for the maintenance of the establishment and the balance credited to Government.

17. *Blanket Factory.*—Three thousand four hundred and twenty-nine blankets and 2,367 blanket coats were manufactured at Viper jail at a total cost of R7,458. This is at the rate of R1-9-10$\frac{1}{2}$ for each blanket, and R0-12-11$\frac{1}{4}$ for every blanket coat against R1-10-1 each blanket and R0-13-0$\frac{1}{2}$ for each blanket coat of the previous year, and if the nominal value of the convict labour and locally procured wool and other items were included, the cost would be R2-13-11$\frac{1}{2}$ per blanket and R1-6-11$\frac{3}{4}$ per blanket coat. The prices for the year under report are thus shewn to compare favourably with those of the preceding year. The cash cost is less than the cash price formerly paid for these articles from India, and the freight is saved by their local manufacture. Moreover, as previously explained in former reports, much of the labour employed consists of old and decrepit invalids, and it was to find employment for these men that the industry was started.

18. *Rattan Factory.*—An average number of 15 able-bodied and 19 invalid gang convicts were employed at Viper throughout the year in making chairs, fancy baskets, &c., the sale of which realized R906 against R636 in the preceding year. The rattan industry at Haddo by the convalescent and invalid gang convicts realized R513, almost the same amount as last year.

In addition to articles manufactured for sale, a large number of baskets, leaves, sieves, &c., were made for Settlement purposes as shewn in the Jail manufacture return.

19. *Salt.*—Two hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and seventy-nine pounds of salt were manufactured during the year against 291,894 lb in 1889-90. Of this quantity, 233,000 lb were issued to the Commissariat Department. The decrease in the manufacture of this article is due to the factory being closed for several days for repairs to the furnaces.

20. *Bricks.*—The supply of suitable clay for brick-making near Dundas Point village, where the work on the Northern District had been carried on for many years, being exhausted, it was found necessary to establish a new site in the old garden at that station, where an abundant supply of good clay is available. The season having proved unusually favourable for this work, the quantity of bricks burnt on this District amounted to 1,753,900 against 865,155 during the preceding year. In addition to this 129,800 sun-dried bricks were supplied for the sleeping platforms in the Viper Jail and for lining the sides of a new kiln. The Southern District Officer reports that 1,244,400 bricks and 327,300 tiles were manufactured on his District during the year.

21. *Fisheries.*—The Executive Commissariat Officer reports that he has obtained this year 33,466 lb from self-supporters and 97,936 lb from the Government gangs against 36,329 lb from the former and 130,714 lb from the latter last year.

22. *Labouring Convicts.*—The statement below shews the daily average number (omitting fractions) of labouring convicts employed in the several departments throughout the year as compared with the previous year:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Commissariat Department	180	186
Marine Department	722	744
Forest Department	278	438
Medical Department	196	203
TOTAL	1,376	1,571
Settlement and miscellaneous	6,749	6,392
GRAND TOTAL	8,125	7,963

23. *Wooden Tickets.*—In accordance with the suggestions of the Indian Jail Commission, all the labouring convicts in the Settlement, except petty officers and office employés and others who are exempted from wearing convict clothing, were, by the end of the year under report, provided with wooden tickets which are worn suspended round the neck with an iron ring.

On the tickets are branded the register number of the convict, the section of the Indian Penal Code under which his offence was committed, the date of his sentence and its period.

Self-supporters and others who are exempted from wearing the tickets are required to wear their original round tickets of tin, mother-of-pearl, &c., on which only their number is stamped.

24. *History Tickets.*—With a view to determining whether it is possible with our limited literate staff to maintain a separate history ticket, as in Indian Jails, for each convict, to be kept and produced by him whenever required for orders and remarks by officers on the spot, 300 pattern history tickets received from Bengal, with the proportionate number of tin cases, were forwarded to the Southern Divisional Officer, Mr. H. Graham Tayler, on the 30th December, with the object of testing the system in the Viper Jail.

25. *Labouring Convicts washing their own Clothing.*—At the suggestion of the Indian Jail Commission, an attempt has been made to introduce the system of the convicts washing their own clothes, but it has not been found to answer well.

Water is not available for this purpose in the vicinity of some stations throughout the whole year and at most stations it is not available during the dry season.

26. Medical history sheets are in the course of issue to all convicts.

27. *Viper Jail—Dark Cell.*—A dark cell has been constructed on the plan received from the Alipore Jail.

28. *Wheat-grinding Shed.*—The superficial area of the jail wheat-grinding shed having been found insufficient for present requirements, an additional area of 400 superficial feet has been provided, and every alternate grind-stone has been removed whereby the cubical space provided for each prisoner at his work has been considerably increased.

29. *Sleeping Platforms.*—The prisoners in the Viper Jail have hitherto slept on continuous wooden platforms, and as this was considered objectionable and sufficient space was not allotted to each prisoner, separate bed places of sun-dried bricks were constructed for each prisoner and the accommodation was reduced from 340 to 259 prisoners. Separate sleeping places were also constructed in the jail hospital and in the ward for local prisoners.

30. *Offences.*—Appendix XIII shews the number and nature of offences committed and the punishments inflicted during the year.

The offences of convict self-supporters are entered according to villages, whilst those of laboring convicts are recorded by Divisions and Districts. The offences committed by the convicts under the sections of the Indian Penal Code include those shewn in the Police and Magisterial returns.

31. The number of offences has risen from 2,015 to 2,459, the ratio of punishments to daily average number of convicts being 20·85 per cent. this year against 16·95 per cent last year.

32. The following statement shows the offences committed in each District separately :—

	Indian Penal Code Offences.		Under Andaman and Nicobar Manual.		Total.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Southern District . . .	216	227	886	1,096	1,102	1,323
Northern District . . .	172	227	771	909	943	1,136

33. Mr. Tuson, the Southern District Officer, attributes the increase of punishments to the outdoor supervision exercised by himself and by Messrs. Wimberly and Brown, who were in charge of the Western Division during the year, and he proceeds further to explain the increase as follows :—

The following figures will show that the increase in the number of men punished has been principally in the Western Division. The District Officer also punished 90 men in 1890-91 against only 51 in 1889-90.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	
Ross Division	132	154	+22
Eastern Division	575	627	+52
Western „	389	536	+147

It is obvious that when officers visit their stations regularly and constantly and take notice of and punish the petty breaches of discipline that are constantly occurring among convicts who have only untrustworthy convict petty officers over them, the number of punishments must be greater than when officers do not go out regularly.

The following figures show that the increase was almost entirely in men punished for offences under the Manual :—

Code.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Indian Penal Code	199	226
Manual	902	1,102

There is no reason to suppose that the convicts have misbehaved themselves more in 1890-91 than they did in 1889-90, but the supervision being better, the number of punishments has been greater, and it is hoped the state of discipline in the district has improved and more work has been done.

Mr. Man, the Northern District Officer, gives the following explanation of the increase in his district:—

Among the S.S. convicts of the Northern Division the ratio of offences to strength rose only 1·26 per cent., and among those of the Southern Division it was almost stationary, rising only 0·41 per cent. in the latter year, while among the rest of the convicts on this district it rose on the Northern Division only 1·92 per cent. and on the Southern Division only 2·29 per cent.

I am of opinion that the reason why a higher ratio of offences occurred among the S.S. convicts on the Southern Division than among those on the Northern Division is due to two causes, *viz.*, (*a*) a larger proportion of the former being newly appointed S.S. convicts who are more prone to take advantage of their newly acquired liberty to commit breaches of discipline and other offences than is the case among old self-supporters who, having acquired property, are more careful to avoid getting into trouble; and (*b*) a stricter discipline having apparently been enforced on the Southern Division than on the Northern Division, whereby more offences have been detected and punished on the former than on the latter division.

With regard to the labouring convicts I would ascribe the increased ratio of offences to strength in 1890-91 over the previous year to (*a*) stricter discipline, especially on the Southern Division where, owing to the presence of two officers in joint charge of the Division during many months in 1890-91, there was necessarily better supervision, and (*b*) a larger proportion of Burmans in the district; these prisoners, as pointed out in my last Annual Report, shew a larger ratio of convictions to strength than other convicts.

The higher ratio of offences to strength among the labouring convicts of the Southern Division than among those in the Northern Division is, I consider, attributable to the large proportion of convictions among the jail prisoners, and probably also to a larger number of petty offences being detected and punished.

34. The percentage of offences to strength during the past two years is shewn in the margin. There has thus been an increase of 3·69 in the offences committed by the males and a reduction of 6·69 in the offences committed by the females.

Years.	Males.	Females.
1889-90 . . .	16·27	25·38
1890-91 . . .	19·96	32·07

The greater number of the offences committed by the males have been of a petty nature and fall within the headings of "Interrupting order and discipline," "Disobedience of orders," and "Idleness or negligence in work." The offences of the females are mainly under the latter head and are due to work connected with the weaving factory.

35. The percentage of offences to strength continues to bear favourable comparison with those of the jails of other provinces, as the following figures, taken from the last reports which have been received, shew:—

	Years.	Average strength.	Number of offences.	Percentage.
Madras	1890	7,954	3,316	41·69
North-Western Provinces & Oudh	1890	23,493	8,018	34·13
Burma	1888	8,353	12,938	154·89
Hyderabad	1889	1,032	328	31·78
Assam	1889	1,375	1,551	112·80
Andamans	1890-91	11,804	2,462*	20·85

* Includes 3 convictions of last year for murder, executed this year.

36. *Corporal Punishments.*—The total number of corporal punishments awarded during the year was 371, being at the rate of 3·39 per cent. on the average daily strength, an increase on the number and ratio of the previous

year, in which 300 floggings were administered, giving a percentage of 2·69. As explained last year the Burman convicts come in for a far greater share of this description of punishment in comparison to their strength than any other class of convicts in the settlement. The Northern District Officer reports that the Burmans on his district only number 817, or 15·7 per cent., of his average strength of male convicts, and yet 28·3 per cent. of the whippings on his District were inflicted on them.

37. *Punishment Chain-gang.*—The strength of the punishment chain-gang on the 31st March 1891, as shewn in Appendix XIV, was 318, being an increase of 28 as compared with that on the 31st March 1890.

The number includes those prisoners of previous years whose terms of chain-gang imprisonment had not expired at the close of the year. The two chief crimes for which the convicts have been punished by chain-gang sentences are "escape from lawful custody" and "theft." There are no less than 97 convicts in the gang for the former offence and 59 for the latter.

38. *Escapes and Recapture.*—Appendix XV exhibits details of the escapes and recaptures effected during the year.

The number of escapes was 86 against 76 in the previous year. Twenty-one of these escapes were effected by Burmese convicts. Of the total number of escapes, 42 were those of convicts who had been transported for dacoity, house-breaking, and theft. Of the 86 convicts who escaped during the year, 68 were recaptured, and, as subsequently ascertained, 5 perished on a raft out at sea. Nothing having been heard of the remaining 13 convicts, it is presumed that they have probably been killed by the Jarawas or perished in the jungles.

39. No boat escapes were effected during the year. There were, however, nine escapes by sea, the circumstances connected with which were as follows:

40. On the 18th April 1890 a life-convict, named Samandar, No. 8364 B., concealed himself on board the ship *Cromartyshire*, from which a cargo of coal had been discharged. He was made over to the police on arrival at Rangoon and sent back to Port Blair.

41. On the 11th November 1890 three life-convicts, natives of Bengal, escaped from Chatham Island at 6-30 P.M., and under the cover of darkness swam across to the mainland of the Northern District and disappeared into the jungles. Nothing more was heard of them until the 23rd December, when a telegram was received that the three convicts had been picked up by the British Indian Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Colaba* and were in custody at Rangoon. They were sent back to Port Blair, and it was subsequently ascertained that they were found on a bamboo raft, destitute of food and water on the 9th December 1890, 185 miles west of South Andaman.

42. On the 29th January 1891, one term and four life-convicts, named Viria, Mathur, Essa, Lakha, and Nathu escaped from Cadellgunj Station into the jungles, and, although every possible search was made for them, no trace of their whereabouts could be discovered. Some time afterwards (date not reported) the British Indian Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Lalpoora*, when 496 miles west of the Andamans, came upon a bamboo raft, 15'×7', on which was found the dead body of a man in an advanced state of decomposition. The man's clothing and various articles found on the raft were forwarded to Port Blair. On the clothing was found No. 9262 which had been borne by one of the five escaped convicts. There can be no doubt from the size of the raft that it must originally have carried several convicts and that the corpse found was that of the last survivor, who with his four companions had all perished.

43. *Self-supporters.*—The number of self-supporters holding tickets at the end of the year was 3,049, of whom 2,484 were men and 565 women. This

shews a decrease of 112 men and of 48 women as compared with the figures of the previous year. Tickets were granted to 286 males and 80 females, and 527 were struck off the list for the causes shewn below:—

Nature of casualty.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unable to support themselves and remanded to labour	35	7	42
Remanded to labour, services not being required by employer	12	17	29
Punished and reduced to labouring class	113	25	138
Died	57	9	66
Released	183	69	252
Total	400	127	527

During the previous year the casualties among the self-supporters from the causes above enumerated aggregated 492.

44. The percentage of self-supporters punished and reduced to labouring ranks during the year was 4·52 against 3·17 during the last year, and an average of 2·56 for the five preceding years. Their conduct during the year has, on the whole, been satisfactory, and the percentage of crime is still low, although higher than usual.

45. The following statement shews the occupation selected by the 286 men and 80 women to whom tickets as self-supporters have been granted during the year:—

Servants, domestic and agricultural	137
Servants, Government employ	6
Cultivators	113
Milk and poultry sellers	5
Wives of self-supporters	57
Others	48
Total	366

46. *Occupation and conditionally Released.*—Appendix XVI exhibits the occupation and calling of the conditionally-released and self-supporting convicts.

On the 31st March 1890 there were present 12 male and 2 female conditionally-released prisoners. During the year 2 male prisoners were absolutely released. The number of conditionally-released prisoners was therefore 12 on the 31st March 1891, of whom 10 were males and 2 females.

In addition to these there were 34 others, who have been conditionally released on police surveillance in India and permitted to remain in the Settlement with the sanction of their respective Local Governments.

47. *Agricultural Produce.*—The agricultural produce purchased by the Commissariat Department from self-supporters and other cultivators amounted to R46,237. This only represents a fraction of the total value of the produce, as before selling to the Commissariat Department the self-supporters provide for their own wants and that of their cattle; and they also sell largely to free residents.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Bullocks	1,811	9
Dhall	377	...
Goats	205	245
Hoppers	126	333
Indian-corn	16,743	7,461
Milk and Dhai	17,432	16,254
Paddy	7,093	10,715
Slaughter cattle	5,154	3,876
Sheep	27	24
Toddy	1,197	1,453
Turmeric	372	2,511
Vegetables	3,401	3,356
Total	53,938	46,237

48. *Marriages.*—The number of marriages sanctioned during the year was 37 against 61 of the previous year, a most serious falling off and less than half the average of the preceding ten years.

Misstatements having appeared in certain public prints as to the manner in which convict marriages are arranged in this Settlement, it is deemed advisable to place on record in this report a statement of the procedure adopted in such cases.

A self-supporter obtains permission to go to the female jail in search of a wife. The eligible women, always few in number, are mustered in the Jail office under the eye of the European Overseer. If the suitor finds a woman ready to accept him, the names and numbers of the couple are submitted to the Superintendent, in whose office their long rolls are examined. If it is found that they do not belong to some one of the four great divisions into which Hindoo sects are divided, the marriage application is at once rejected. In the event of there being no such discrepancy in caste, and if the woman's former husband be dead or has divorced her, the applicants are sent for, and, after being examined by the Senior Medical Officer as to their health and freedom from certain diseases and their passing this examination satisfactorily, they are brought before the Superintendent, who, on their expressing their desire to be married, warns them that they are contracting a permanent obligation and are not entering into a mere temporary cohabitation. He then gives his formal written consent to the marriage and desires the parties to appear before him after a reasonable time, generally about a week or ten days, for the purpose of making a declaration that they have been duly married in accordance with the provisions of the personal law applicable to them in India. On their appearing before the Superintendent on the appointed day and making a declaration to the above effect, this declaration is filed with the original application for marriage and the marriage is published in Settlement orders.

NOTE.—Of course no enquiries regarding caste are required in case of Mahomedans or Buddhists.

In the event of the Superintendent's office records not shewing that the woman's husband is dead or has divorced her, inquiries are addressed in a printed form to the Magistrate of the District in India to which she belonged, and the marriage is not sanctioned unless it is ascertained that one or other of the above contingencies has happened.

Prior to November 1881 the Superintendent sanctioned a convict marriage on ascertaining that the parties were eligible, as to periods of imprisonment, and he had no further concern in the matter. In that month stricter rules were introduced in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, and the precaution was taken of directing the parties to appear a second time before the Superintendent for the purpose of making the declaration spoken of above.

CHAPTER IV.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Powers.—There has been no alteration in the powers exercised by the several civil courts in this administration.

2. *Number and Value of Suits.*—During the year under report there were 54 original suits against 41 of 1889-90, and their value amounted to R4,357 against R3,210 of the preceding year.

3. The following abstract gives the statistics of the past five years :—

Years.	No. of suits.	Value. R
1886-87	105	7,103
1887-88	67	5,711
1888-89	33	3,100
1889-90	41	3,210
1890-91	54	4,357

4. The value of the suits instituted and the manner in which they were disposed of are given in Appendix XVII.

5. *Distribution of Work.*—The number of suits instituted in the several courts were as follows :—

Courts.	Number of Suits.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.
First Assistant Superintendent	5	8
Divisional Courts.		
Ross Division	10	16
Eastern „	10	7
Western „	8	17
Northern „	4	2
Southern „	4	4
Total	41	54

6. *Disposal of Suits.*—The result of the disposal of these suits were—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Judgment for plaintiff	30	73	38	70
„ for defendant	...	...	4	7
Dismissed	7	17	9	17
Compromised	2	5	1	2
Withdrawn	2	5	...	...
Pending	...	...	2	4
Total	41	100	54	100

7. *Value of Suits.*—The value in detail of the several suits was—

	Amount.	Number of Suits.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.
	₹		
Not exceeding	10	11	10
„ „	50	19	30
„ „	75	2	4
„ „	100	4	2
„ „	200	2	4
„ „	300	1	...
„ „	400	1	2
„ „	500	...	1
„ „	1,000	...	...
„ „	2,000	1	1
Total	...	41	54
Intestate and testamentary jurisdiction	...	3	3
GRAND TOTAL	...	44	57

8. *Execution of Decrees.*—The following statement shows in detail the proceedings taken for the execution of decrees :—

Total number of suits.	Number of suits in which no steps for execution of decrees were taken through the Court.	Number of suits in which satisfaction was registered without execution proceedings.	Number of applications for execution of decrees.	Satisfaction obtained.		Amount realized by sales.	Remarks.
				In full.	In part.		
						R a. p.	
54	14	8	39	27	3	301 1 0	.....

9. *Appeals.*—One of the two appeals shewn as pending from 1888-89 in the Deputy Superintendent's Court, *viz.*, that against the decree of the First Assistant Superintendent's Court, was referred to the Sadar Court by which it was dismissed. The other appeal against the decree of the Ross Divisional officer is still pending at the request of the applicant in order to procure evidence of a witness absent at Demerara.

Two appeals were made during the year to the Deputy Superintendent's Court; in both cases the decrees of the First Assistant Superintendent's Court were confirmed.

10. *Process-fees.*—The value of process-fees amounted to R187 against R66 last year.

11. *Stamps.*—The receipts from the sale of Court-fee stamps, adhesive and impressed, are much the same as last year's. The following figures represent the sales of the two years :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	R	R
Adhesive	3,143	3,071
Impressed	220	270
Total . .	3,363	3,341

Two thousand eight hundred and eighty "one-anna" and 4,464 "eight-anna" court-fee stamps were sold against 2,158 of the former and 4,782 of the latter last year. The realizations on one-anna receipt stamps are reported to be R399 during the year.

12. *Staff.*—Mr. Man, Deputy Superintendent, was in charge of the Deputy Superintendent's Court throughout the year.

CHAPTER V.

REGISTRATION.

1. *Receipts.*—The receipts from the Registration Office fell from R158 to R136 whilst the expenditure remained the same, *viz.*, R240.

As has been explained in former reports, the deficit is not to be compared with the benefit derived from registration, which prevents cheating and saves litigation.

2. *Transactions.*—The transactions of the year are shown in detail under their respective heads.

Book I.—Compulsory Registration.—No documents were registered in Book I.

Book II.—Refusals to register.—No documents were refused registration during the year, either under Part XII of the Registration Act, or Para. 3 of Settlement Order No. 18-890 of the 21st November 1876.

Book III.—Wills and Authorities to adopt.—No documents were registered during the year in Book III.

Book IV.—Miscellaneous.—There were 97 documents registered in Book IV during the year under report against 96 in the preceding year, and their aggregate value rose from R6,221 to R10,174.

3. Subjoined is a statement showing the transactions of the Registry Office for the past five years :—

Years.	Number of Documents.		Value.		Remarks.
	Book I	Book IV	Book I	Book IV	
				R a. p.	
1886-87	...	155	...	5,690 8 0	
1887-88	...	109	...	7,325 8 0	
1888-89	...	102	...	6,845 8 0	
1889-90	...	96	...	6,221 8 0	
1890-91	...	97	...	10,174 4 0	

4. *Average Value of Transactions registered.*—The average value of the documents registered during the year was R118-4-10.

5. *Optional Registration.*—Of the total number of documents registered during the year, 16 were of a nature which rendered their registration optional, the remaining 81 were those in which either one or both parties were convicts and therefore had to be registered under local regulations.

6. *Nature of Instruments registered.*—Of the total number of documents registered during the year, 4 were general powers-of-attorney, 6 special powers-of-attorney, 1 deed of partnership, 1 gift of a child, and 85 bonds or promissory notes for loans.

7. *Copies and Searches.*—Only one copy of a document was granted during the year.

8. *Arrears.*—No document remained uncopied at the end of the year.

9. *Average Registration-fee.*—The average registration-fee was R1-9-4.

10. *Inspections.*—The Registration Office was inspected by the Inspector General of Registration on the 23rd July 1890.

CHAPTER VI.

LAND REVENUE.

1. *Area of Cleared Land.*—The area of cleared land at Port Blair on the last day of the year under report was 63,347 bighas, or 21,115 acres, as shown in the following statement:—

	1889-90. Acres.	1890-91. Acres.
(1) Valley land	4,572	4,934
(2) Hill land cleared	7,003	7,538
(3) Land taken up for roads, tanks, village sites, &c.	1,610	1,420
(4) Grazing lands	6,149	7,223
Total	19,334	21,115

—an increase of 1,781 acres.

At the close of 1881-82 the area of cleared land was 10,425 acres. It has thus been more than doubled in ten years.

2. *Rent Demand.*—The following statement shows the land rent demand for the year as compared with last year:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	R	R
Valley land	13,083	14,796
Hill land	4,640	4,839
Village house sites	2,570	2,557
TOTAL	20,293	22,192

At the close of 1881-82 the land rent demand was R10,884. It has thus more than doubled in ten years.

3. *Realization.*—The amounts realized from the various sources classified under the head of "Land Revenue" are shown by the Comptroller's abstracts to be—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	R	R
Fixed collections	17,764	20,227
House site tax	2,571	2,604
TOTAL	20,335	22,831
Sale of Government estates	525	769
Birds' nest and trepang	3,030	2,202
Grazing dues	8,902	8,454
Fruit farms	254	203
Commission on sale of houses, &c.	549	390
Permit fees	6	...
TOTAL	33,601	34,849

or R1,248 in excess of the collections of last year.

4. The increase on "Fixed Collections" is reported to be due to an additional increased area of land under rent as well as to revenue of previous year, due by self-supporters who had taken possession of land without permission, having been recovered during the year. The increase under the headings of "Government estates, &c.," are trifling.

5. Rupees 2,202 represent the payment by the officer in charge Andamanese for the nests collected in 1889-90, realized after the close of that year. As explained last year the season, was a most unfavourable one, there being hardly a week free from rain. The collection * of nests during the season 1891 was a good one, R3,500 having been paid into the treasury after the close of the year in addition to R193-12-0 granted to the Andaman Home as a reward.

	lbs.	ozs.
* 1st class	49	7
2nd ,,	52	3
Refuse	138	12
TOTAL	240	6

6. The decrease in grazing dues is due to an increased number of bullocks exempted from grazing fees, their owners' holdings having increased; also to decrease in the number of goats.

7. No fruit farms were leased this year on the Southern District. The District Officer explains that R204, shown under "Fruit farms" last year, was for sale of fruit and should not have appeared under this head.

8. *Cultivated Land.*—Of the 11,678 acres of land, exclusive of land not rented, land round officers' quarters, police gardens, grazing lands, &c., reported as under cultivation, 4,593 acres are taken up by Government for the cultivation of tea, Liberian coffee, cocoanuts, *Musa textilis*, &c., and the remaining, 7,085 acres, is held by free and convict cultivators. Particulars regarding the Government cultivation are recorded in Chapter X—"Agriculture."

9. *Cultivators and Their Holdings.*—Two hundred and fifty-seven convicts were granted tickets as cultivators against 177 of the preceding year; of these 113 were granted forest land for three years rent free, and the remaining were granted cleared land.

10. The entire number of applications granted for fresh land—both hill and valley—was 123 as against 424 of the previous year, and 1,075 transfers of pottahs (house and land) were sanctioned during the year.

11. At the close of the year there were 416 free and 1,966 convict cultivators as against 327 free and 1,994 convict cultivators of the previous year. Their aggregate holdings amounted to 7,085 acres, as already stated, the average extent of each holding being a little less than 3 acres.

12 The total number of cultivators' houses and huts on the 31st March 1891 was 1,745, as compared with 1,886 in 1889-90.

13. *Educational Cess.*—The educational cess amounted to R2,481, as against R2,231 of the preceding year.

CHAPTER VII.

FINANCE.

Receipts.—The total receipts, according to the Comptroller's Statement and the Forest Accounts, aggregate R4,74,214 against R5,71,478 of the previous year, and the expenditure, inclusive of Public Works and Forest Department, amounts to R12,96,781 against R13,39,757. The net cost of the Settlement for the year is thus R8,22,566 against R7,68,279, an increase of R54,287. This increase is more than accounted for by the fact that the receipts from Native States on account of the maintenance of their followers fell from R1,38,620 to R50,178, a difference of R88,442, due to several of the States having liquidated the arrears of payments into which they had fallen. Another reason for the apparent increase in the cost of the Settlement was that the net profit yielded by the Forest Department being nearly R39,000 less than during the previous year, owing principally to four elephants having been purchased for R10,000 and a tramway laid at a cost of R15,683, and also to the despatch of two cargoes of padouk to London, the charges for the production of which fell within the year, while the value was not realized until after its close.

The gross and net cost of each convict are as follows:—

Gross Cost.		Net Cost.	
1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90	1890-91.
R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
111 1 3	109 13 9	63 11 2	69 10 11

The following table shews the net cost of the Settlement, and consequently the net cost per convict for the past five years :—

Year.	Daily number of convicts.	Net cost of Settlement.	Net cost per convict.
		R	R. a. p.
1886-87	12,036	9,05,078	74 5 10
1887-88	11,961	9,32,918	77 15 11
1888-89	12,358	9,14,720	74 0 3
1889-90	12,061	7,68,279	63 11 2
1890-91	11,804	8,22,566	69 10 11

The principal items of receipt on which there has been increase or decrease are as follows, compared with the preceding year :—

Items.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Land Revenue	33,601	34,849	1,248	...
Excise	25,553	23,086	...	2,467
Settlement produce	13,420	7,711	...	5,709
Hire of convicts	25,713	30,422	4,709	...
Sale of stores	79,256	76,590	...	2,666
Jail manufacture	5,324	9,012	3,688	...
Tea gardens	40,174	38,988	...	1,186
Recoveries from Native States	1,38,620	50,178	...	88,442
Forest Department	1,62,195	1,58,325	...	3,870
Other items	47,622	45,053	...	2,569
Total	5,71,478	4,74,214	9,645	1,06,907

4. The causes of these fluctuations will now be shortly explained.

	R
1889-90	33,601
1890-91	34,849
	+1,248

5. *Land Revenue.*—Due principally to increase on fixed collections in consequence of more land coming under rent.

	R
1889-90	25,553
1890-91	23,086
	−2,467

6. *Excise.*—Due to the discontinuance of the sale of Ganja and Bhang licenses in the Settlement. The bids, too, for the right to sell liquors fell owing to the bidders fearing the strict supervision of the Police over their sales.

7. *Settlement Produce.*—As explained last year, the sale of timber from the Saw Mills, which in former years was credited to this head, is now entirely in the hands of the Forest Department, which latter department pays for the timber sawn by the Mills. The credit is shown by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, by short expenditure under head "Public Works," against which grant the Mill expenses are charged.

	R
1889-90	13,420
1890-91	7,711
	−5,709

8. *Hire of Convicts.*—This is chiefly due to the increased demand by the Forest Department for labour. The Comptroller's figures, ending with March final, show the invoice figures, of the two years to be—

	R
1889-90	19,264
1890-91	23,116
	+4,709

	R
1889-90	79,256
1890-91	76,590
	—2,666

9. *Sales of Stores.*—Falling off due to less purchases by convict and free bunias. The practice of deducting the value of rations, &c., issued to the Military, Marine and Forest Departments from Commissariat supplies still continues.

	R
1889-90	5,324
1890-91	9,012
	+3,688

10. *Jail Manufactures.*—Due to greater sales from workshops, basket factories and shoemaker's shop.

	R
1889-90	40,174
1890-91	38,988
	—1,186

11. *Tea Gardens.*—Decrease due to Goplakabang Garden having been visited by thread blight. The Navy Bay Garden, however, shewed an increase of R1,221 over the sale of last year.

12. *Recoveries from Native States.*—A statement of the Native States, from which the recoveries have been made, will be found in Appendix XXIII. The decrease is due, as already stated, to the abnormal receipts from certain Native States' receipts last year. Rupees 64,762 was recovered last year from Gwalior, R7,159 from Bhopal, R4,781 from Rewah, R2,566 from Indore, R1,276 from Mysore: in short, from these few States alone over R80,500 more were recovered last year than in the year under report.

	R
1889-90	1,38,620
1890-91	50,178
	—88,442

13. *Forest Receipts.*—Due to less sales from Port Blair depôts as also to a lesser quantity of timber taken by the Settlement on Invoice. This is dwelt upon at length in Chapter XI—"Forests."

	R
1889-90	1,62,195
1890-91	1,58,325
	—3,870

14. *Expenditure.*—The following are the items of expenditure on which there have been fluctuations as compared with the previous year:—

Items.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Officers' Pay, Judicial, Registration, Treasury, Jails, Marine, Police, Educational, Medical and Commissariat Establishments	3,59,412	3,58,048	...	1,364
Tea gardens	10,897	16,124	5,227	...
Subsistence allowance to convicts	95,828	91,613	...	4,215
Commissariat supplies	4,59,366	3,90,303	...	69,063
Medical supplies	4,564	2,993	...	1,571
Marine stores	8,809	10,302	1,493	...
Convict clothing	35,000	26,984	...	8,016
Police clothing	1,255	6,068	4,813	...
Tools and implements	14,978	18,261	3,283	...
Contingent charges	1,263	1,257	...	6
Passage money	48,390	49,891	1,501	...
Freight	95,168	1,10,240	15,072	...
Forest supplies	65,521	45,104	...	20,417
Other items	14,980	13,201	...	1,779
Public works	29,351	26,340	...	3,011
Forest department	94,975	1,30,052	35,077	...
	13,39,757	12,96,781	66,466	1,09,442

15. *Officers' Pay, Establishment, &c.*—The net decrease is R1,364. The increases occur principally under (1) Judicial, (2) Medical, and (3) Commissariat and are due (1) to the full maximum pay of the Superintendent being debited to this head this year, whereas only R35,275 were debited in the previous year. A sum of R1,294 (travelling expenses, Mr. Brown's deputation expenses to Manilla, &c.) was also charged to this head in the current year; these charges formerly appeared under "Freight and Carriage;" (2) the difference in the money drawn by the Senior Medical Officer in the two years, *viz.*, R730, would more than account for the excess under Medical Establishment; and (3) the difference in the pay drawn by the Executive Commissariat Officer alone (R,1282)—all but accounts for the excess under Commissariat Establishment. Decreases occur under (*a*) Jails, (*b*) Marine, (*c*) Police, and (*d*) Ecclesiastical, and are due to (*a*) less released convicts being employed in the year under report than the previous year; (*b*) the permanent Mechanical Engineer being away on furlough and additional allowances only being paid to the Chatham Saw Mill Mechanical Engineer for doing his work; (*c*) less pay shewn under head "Constables," 1st and 2nd class; and (*d*) to the post of chaplain being filled throughout the year by a junior chaplain, a senior chaplain having held the appointment for a portion of last year.

	R
1889-90	3,59,412
1890-91	3,58,048
	−1,364

16. *Tea Gardens.*—Increase due to increments to salaries of Manager and Assistant Manager to larger quantities of tea seed purchased for new extensions, and to Mr. King's deportation to the tea districts in India.

	R
1889-90	10,897
1890-91	16,124
	+5,227

17. *Subsistence-money to Convicts.*—The budget provision was R93,150, and the expenditure fell short of this provision by 1½ per cent. With about 8,000 convicts on allowances ranging from 4 annas to R2 per mensem, who are daily changing from one class to another, the difference between the figures of the two years will be readily understood.

	R
1889-90	95,828
1890-91	91,613
	−4,215

18. *Commissariat Supplies.*—As explained in previous reports, with the exception of the cost of rice from Rangoon, the bulk of the expenditure is incurred by the Military Department in Calcutta on behalf of the Settlement and accepted by the Civil Department in transfer. The figures do not represent the actual expenditure of the year, a portion of last year's expenditure being included and a portion of the expenditure of the current year left over for debit against the grant of the ensuing official year. The several items comprising this expenditure are shewn in Appendix XXIV.

	R
1889-90	4,59,366
1890-91	3,90,303
	−69,063

A sum of R10,000, value of four elephants supplied to the Forest Department in March last, and R585, value of articles supplied with the elephants, have been debited twice over, once by the Comptroller under the head of "Commissariat Supplies—Purchase of Live Stock," and once in the accounts of the Forest Department to which the elephants were supplied. These amounts have been eliminated from the Settlement charges.

19. *Medical Supplies.*—Of the R2,993, R338 were paid for instruments and R2,655 for medicines, R1,275 of this latter amount being the value of quinine received from the Botanical Gardens, Sibpore, Calcutta. Last year a portion of the Commissariat expenditure was charged to this head by the Account Department.

	R
1889-90	4,564
1890-91	2,993
	−1,571

20. *Marine Stores.*—The following are the details of the two years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Stores	8,580	13,869
Freight on Commissariat and Marine stores wrongly debited to this head	1,562	...
Machinery and repairs	120	...
	10,262	13,869
Deduct—Value of stores supplied to Indian Marine and H. M.'s vessels	1,453	3,567
	8,809	10,302

	R
1889-90	8,809
1890-91	10,302
	+1,493

21. *Convict Clothing.*—The bulk of the money was expended in the purchase of cotton twist and wool for the manufacture of the clothing. The cash cost per head of convict this year is shewn to be R2-4-7. The cost per head in the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the year 1890 was R2-7-10, in Madras R3-10-0, and in the Hyderabad Jails R2-14-0. This comparison is, however, hardly a fair one, as the self-supporters in this Settlement are not supplied with clothing. Owing to the great bulk of the convicts being employed in out-door labor of descriptions which cause much wear and tear of clothing and to the fact that the raw material has to be imported from India, it is unavoidable that the cost of clothing is greater at Port Blair than in Indian Jails. A great reduction has actually been effected, although the order stopping the additional issue of clothing in the year to third class convicts was only promulgated on the 5th November, 1890, after the issue of the third suit to the third class men, and its effect will only be apparent in the subsequent year.

	R
1889-90	35,000
1890-91	26,984
	−8,016

22. *Police Clothing.*—The cause of this increase is said to be due to the purchase of loongis and to a superior description of drill. The expenditure was within budget provision.

	R
1889-90	1,255
1890-91	6,068
	+4,813

23. *Tools and Implements.*—This includes an expenditure of R4,196 on account of engine and boiler obtained from the Director General of Stores, India Office, through the Military Department, for the local Commissariat Department, properly chargeable to the head "Commissariat Supplies." Excluding this amount the expenditure of the two districts under this head is within budget provision and compares favourably with that of the previous year.

	R
1889-90	14,978
1890-91	18,216
	+3,238

	R
1889-90	48,390
1890-91	49,891
	+1,501

24. *Passage Money.*—The following is an abstract of the bills furnished in support of this charge for the two years :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	R	R
(1) Convict Department . . .	33,844	33,959
(2) Medical „ . . .	414	575
(3) Police „ . . .	11,230	13,682
(4) Commissariat „ . . .	2,605	1,487
(5) Marine „ . . .	219	148
(6) Military „ . . .	78	10
TOTAL . .	48,390	49,891

(1) The passage money on account of convicts and released convicts amounts to R33,185 against R33,844 last year; the balance is on account of passage money paid for officers, subordinates, menials, &c., travelling on duty.

(3) Rupees 12,981 of this amount is shewn to be on account of constables proceeding on and returning from leave and on escort duty as against R10,604 on this account last year. The balance of the year's expenditure is on account of inspectors, &c., proceeding on escort duty.

(6) The charge on account of the Military Department being an Imperial charge, it should not have been debited to the Settlement.

The other items call for no particular remark.

	R
1889-90 . . .	95,168
1890-91 . . .	1,10,240
	+15,072

25. *Freight.*—The following is an abstract of the bills furnished in support of the charges under this head for the two years :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	R	R
Commissariat Department	1,01,171	1,10,500
Convict „	909	2,292
Forest „	1	...
Medical „	10	110
Police „	71	205
Marine „	1,631	2,283
Military „	58	114
Indian & Marine „	...	2
Educational „	10	...
Treasury	...	250
	1,03,861	1,15,756
Deduct—Freight charged on stores supplied to Military and Marine Departments	8,694	5,516
	95,167	1,10,240

The heaviest charge is on account of the Commissariat Department. The freight charges on the item "Provisions" are shewn from the details furnished to be R1,02,646 this year against R79,387 last year. The freight on bulls and sheep amounted to R6,712.

Rupees 1,048 of the amount under "Convict Department" was on account of tea from the Government gardens.

The freight on "Military" and "Marine" stores should not have been debited against the Settlement.

26. *Forest Supplies.*—This is the book value of the timber supplied by the Forest Department to the several Departments in the Settlement for local use in the construction and repair of buildings, erection of bridges, construction and repair of boats, &c.. The decrease is due to restriction being placed on the construction of wooden buildings and bridges.

	₹
1889-90	65,521
1890-91	45,104
	−20,417

27. *Public Works.*—Full particulars regarding Public Works expenditure is recorded in Chapter IX.

	₹
1889-90	29,351
1890-91	26,340
	−3,011

28. *Forest Department.*—Full particulars regarding Forest expenditure is recorded in Chapter XI.

	₹
1889-90	94,975
1890-91	1,30,052
	+35,077

CHAPTER VIII.

COMMISSARIAT.

1. *Officers.*—Captain G. F. Watson, Acting Assistant Commissary General 3rd class, Madras, was the officer in charge throughout the year.

2. *Strength of Garrison.*—The average number of European troops rationed daily was 140 and of Native troops, 276.

3. *Rations on Payment.*—The issue of a soldier's ration daily to the Chaplain and to the officers of the European detachment, at a cost of eight annas per diem, was stopped with the consent of those officers.

4. *Rations for European Troops.*—No complaints were received regarding the quality of the rations issued during the year.

The daily issue of country vegetables was introduced, a local contract being made for them at 45lb per rupee. Eight ounces potatoes, 4 oz. onions and 4 oz. country vegetables were issued per ration, instead of 12 oz. potatoes and 4 oz. onions.

The issue of table rice was stopped, Rangoon rice being issued instead.

Fresh pork was issued three times a month up to the 14th February, on which date the piggery ceased to exist. It is understood that, although no complaints were made, the men were glad when the issue ceased.

The beef was obtained from cattle purchased locally, which were kept on a grain feed before being slaughtered for twenty-six days on an average.

The mutton was obtained from sheep imported from Calcutta, which were kept on a grain feed before being slaughtered for about one hundred days on an average.

The proportion of the beef to the mutton issue during each month was about 3 to 1.

Locally-grown tea was issued as usual.

Twelve issues of locally-grown cocoa were taken by the detachment, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, in place of tea, but it is understood that latterly they did not like it.

The troops declined to take any issues of locally-grown coffee.

For about the latter half of the year, the cattle were slaughtered with a pole axe, instead of having their throats cut, which is said to have improved the quality of the meat. The convict butchers objected to the system at first, but now work it quite satisfactorily.

5. *Rations for Native Troops.*—Rations were issued once in every ten days.

For four months Rangoon rice was issued instead of Desi rice.

The issue of mutton (sheep) at one anna and three pies per pound live weight was stopped with the sanction of the Government of India.

The Native troops having to purchase their firewood in logs from the Commissariat were allowed free carriage by the Superintendent to remove it from the Commissariat yard to their barracks.

For the same reason they were allowed two axes per company with renewals of helves at one per mensem for each axe—*vide* P. G. Madras, No. 1406 of the 7th March 1891.

To avoid loss to Government the price of rum issued on payment to Native troops was raised from R2-8 to R3-8 per gallon, and its issue to the Police at the same rate was sanctioned.

6. *Rations for the Police.*—The issue of mutton (sheep) to the Police at one anna three pies (0-1-3) per pound live weight was stopped with the sanction of Government.

The buniah employed by the Police was dismissed during the month of July, since which time all supplies have been drawn and paid for by the District Superintendent of Police who also receives the buniah's commission.

The approximate value of the ration articles drawn by the Police during the year (*i e.*, the money paid into the Treasury) amounted to R13,583-11-6.

7. *Rations for Convicts.*—Rations were issued as usual from the Ross and Chatham godowns. The latter requires very careful supervision, as the wastage is apparently always high.

On an average 103,333 lb of wheat were issued per mensem to be ground by the chain gang at Viper and 14,658 lb in the different hospitals. The atta and bran obtained were used as far as possible in the Southern Division and in the hospitals, the balance being sent to the Commissariat Department.

During the year 334,562 lb of locally-grown Indian corn atta were issued to the convicts, a reduction being made in the wheat, atta, and rice rations.

The issue of "Dhall, Urud," was stopped. Only "Dhall, Urhar," is now issued.

Practically no complaints have been received regarding the quality of the imported ration articles which have vastly improved during the year, although, in the opinion of the Executive Commissariat Officer, complaints would have been justifiable had they been made at one time.

8. *Free and Convict Bunias.*—The number of bunias on the Commissariat list was the same as last year, *viz.*, 30.

The amount of percentage paid to and the value of the articles drawn by them during the past three (3) years has been :—

	1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Percentage . .	2,103	9	6	1,768	2	9	1,586	0	3
Value of Stores .	67,315	0	0	56,581	8	0	50,752	8	0

The probable reason for the decrease is that the self-supporters and others now depend more on what is locally cultivated.

All grain was sold to bunias at seven (7) pies per pound as usual, agreeably to Settlement Order No. 204 of the 13th June 1872, and taking one description of grain with another, the State lost little, if anything by this system. All other imported articles had their freight and 5 per cent. added to their initial cost.

Articles of local supply, such as coffee, paddy, Indian corn, &c., were retailed at cost price.

The Ross bunias were allowed by the Superintendent to charge two (2) annas per maund for firewood instead of the Commissariat fixed rate of R0-1-7 per maund to cover cost of removal, cutting up, &c.

9. *Sources of Supply.*—All supplies not obtainable locally were obtained from Calcutta as usual, with the following exceptions:—

Rice for Convicts (and latterly for the European and Native Troops).—This was obtained from a contractor (Mr. Dawson) in Rangoon, who at one time appeared not at all inclined to work according to the terms of his contract bond, threatened legal proceedings, but eventually settled down and completed his contract.

10. *Potatoes and Onions.*—In order to (if possible) avoid wastage and to obtain fresher supplies, these were obtained both from Calcutta and from Madras instead of, as formerly, only from Calcutta, and the result has been satisfactory.

Owing to the very inferior description of ghee, second sort, received from Calcutta, 1,500 lb were obtained in dubbas from Madras. The ration was reduced $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., that is, from 1 oz. to $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., but even then its price was prohibitive, and notwithstanding its excellent quality when compared with that received from Calcutta, it had to be given up.

No report regarding our imported supplies would be complete without mention being made of the great improvement made in them and the great help always given by the Store and Shipping Officer, Calcutta, Major Mansfield, Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, Bengal Commissariat, who has received every complaint and suggestion, and a good many have been made in the kindest possible manner.

A certain amount of correspondence with the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company passed regarding the way our supplies were treated while being conveyed to Port Blair, and great improvement was made towards the end of the year.

11. *Local Supplies.*—The quantity and value of all articles supplied by the Settlement will be found in Appendix XXVI. The quantity of coffee supplied was not equal to the demand, owing, it is believed, to a certain amount having been exported on account of the cheap rate at which it was sold, *viz.*, five (5) annas per pound, which rate has since been doubled.

There is practically no market for the cocoa supplied, as it does not form a portion of the soldiers' ration and the bunias do not take it.

Local contracts for the supply of country vegetables, milk and dhaie were made as usual for the Settlement, hospitals, &c. The average rates for the past three years have been—

	1888-89. Per rupee.	1889-90. Per rupee.	1890-91. Per rupee.
		For Convicts.	
Vegetables	96 lb.	128 lb.	148 lb.
		For Steamers.	
"	96 lb.	40 lb.	41 lb.
Milk	1 anna per bot.	1 anna per bot.	11 pies per bot.
Dhaie	6 pies per lb.	8 pies per lb.	7 pies per lb.

A contract for the supply of country vegetables for the European detachment was made at 45 lb per rupee.

In taking over supplies from self-supporters, such as paddy and Indian corn, the usual percentage was deducted to allow for wastage, they being received perfectly new and fresh, and consequently being liable to heavy dryage.

Five thousand seven hundred and seven pounds of urud were sent in from the Northern District, and were sent back to be husked, but were never returned as the cultivators doubtless found that they could dispose of it more favourably otherwise than to the Commissariat Department.

Between the 1st April 1889 and the 8th October 1890—imported lime juice having cost the Settlement about R1,020 and imported tamarind about R7,850—the manufacture of lime juice, lime pickle and tamarind was commenced.

Small quantities of kulthi, ragi, and cholum were imported from Madras for local cultivation, in order, if possible, to lessen the import of other grains for issue to cattle.

12. *Reserve Stock.*—Two months' reserve of the principal imported articles of consumption was kept as usual.

As a rule the local supplies form a larger reserve than two months, as they have to be taken when sent in. On the 1st April there were approximately—

Paddy	. . . . .	8½	months' stock.
Coffee	. . . . .	14½	„ „
Cocoanut oil	. . . . .	11	„ „
Turmeric	. . . . .	10	„ „

13. *Sale of Stores.*—Bread, meat and ice were sold as usual to residents in the Settlement generally, bills for the same being submitted at the end of each month.

A considerable improvement has been made by Captain Watson in the system under which meat was issued. The probable quantity required daily was merely guessed. Now all requisitions have to be made before a certain hour on the previous day to that on which it is wanted, and the actual quantity required is signalled over to the Cattle Sergeant at Aberdeen. The surplus of good meat which was sold at a great loss has been greatly reduced. A considerable saving has thus been effected, but at the cost of considerable inconvenience to many of the Government subordinates who are unable to purchase mutton at 6 annas a pound.

Other changes have been introduced which have led to improved working in two or three matters of minor importance.

14. *Bakery.*—A saving has been made in the employment of convicts in place of three out of the four free bakers formerly employed, and the quality of the bread has not detoriorated.

On an average twenty female convicts were brought from the Female Section, South Point, five times a week to sift suji, clean wheat, &c.

After practising convicts of the Invalid gang at this work for several months, it was entrusted to them, and the women were withdrawn. The Executive Commissariat Officer reported that these men could not do the work, as they were perfectly useless at suji sifting and not much good at wheat-cleaning. Able-bodied male convicts with supple wrists could not be spared for work which was better done by old women who were too awkward to learn weaving. It, therefore, became necessary to put the women on the work again.

15. *Mills.*—Sergeant King constructed a much improved new sifter in the workshops at little or no expense, and greatly improved one of the others.

The average monthly outturn of the mills and bakery during the past year has been:—

9,547 lb bread.
72,070 „ wheat áta.
26,998 „ Indian corn ata.
7,158 „ súji.
4,284 „ flour.
11,040 „ bran.

Owing to difficulties with the old engine, between the months of June and December, both inclusive, 843,377 lb of wheat ata had to be ground by the chain-gang at Viper, or the supply could not have been carried on.

16. *Engines.*—A new engine and flour mill were obtained from England at a cost of R6,457. They work most satisfactorily. One of the old engines and boilers was repaired in Calcutta at a cost R2,000.

17. *Ice Machine.*—The approximate quantity of ice manufactured during the year was 157,846 lb and the wastage is put down at 83,792 lb.

The cash receipts amounted to R1,697, and the cash expenditure (including a proportion of the pay of the Engineer establishment, which would have been kept up under any circumstances) to R1,014, leaving a cash profit of R683. If, however, the cost of convict labour and local material were debited, there would be a loss of R965.

The Mechanical Engineer, Mr. Ferguson, worked indefatigably in connection with this machine, and reports as follows:—

The ice machine has given trouble occasionally. The seats and valves of both brine and condenser-feed-pipes have had to be renewed; the valve chest, especially of the brine pump, is pitted greatly, and has had to be patched in several places; this will most probably require to be renewed shortly. The time occupied in making one ton of ice on an average is about thirty-six hours.

Everything possible was done to reduce the wastage in the ice house by building a tunnel with a second door between it and the issue room, building a second wall of wood outside the exposed back of the building, and constructing ventilators, all without effect.

The quantity of ether used in the manufacture of ice during the past three years has been—

1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
lb	lb	lb
800	460	300

18. *Farms.*—The establishment for the farms was fixed by the Superintendent as follows:—

4 petty officers and 40 convicts for Aberdeen.
1 petty officer „ 7 „ „ Navy Bay Piggery.
1 „ „ „ 4 „ „ Elephant Sheds.
1 „ „ „ 3 „ „ Shore Point.

The Chakergaon Farm was given up on the 4th January 1891.

The Jungli Ghat (tea garden) farm was given up on the 1st February 1891

The establishment of the Navy Bay farm was reduced by three petty officers and twenty-eight convicts.

19. *Cattle, Sheep and Goats: Cattle.*—The number of slaughter cattle purchased and the total amounts paid for them during the past three years has been—

	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R		R		R
Settlement	250	6,250	91	1,365	76	1,140
Self-supporters	211	4,263	276	5,153	394	3,876
TOTAL .	461	10,513	367	6,518	470	5,016

The great reduction in the average price paid for the cattle is to some extent accounted for by the fact that calves at foot are included in the number of animals purchased.

Cows carrying and cows with calf were purchased when presented, the result being that on the 31st March we had 87 calves on hand which had cost us little or nothing, and many of which will be fit to kill during the current year. The Executive Commissariat Officer has been desired to cease purchasing such animals, as it is not desired to establish another breeding farm in the Settlement.

No slaughter-cattle were imported during the year.

Sheep.—Owing to the issue of mutton on payment to the Native Infantry detachment and to the Police having been stopped, to the very careful supervision exercised over the number and weight of the sheep slaughtered every day, and to the large number on hand on the 1st April, the importation of sheep largely decreased. The numbers imported during the past three years have been—

1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
3,470	3,557	1,399

The quality of the sheep imported improved a good deal towards the end of the year.

The number of sheep purchased locally was 9, the price paid for them being R23-8-0.

As an experiment 25 sheep were obtained from Madras, but they were a failure, the majority sent being old rams.

One ram and 24 ewes of the Coimbatore breed, and 1 ram, 23 ewes and 3 lambs of the Mysore "Gollah" breed were obtained through the Commissary General, Madras, as an experiment, to try the introduction of hardier sheep into the Settlement than those received from Calcutta. Up to date the Coimbatore have proved the hardier, only a few of them having suffered from mild attacks of diarrhœa.

Three thousand three hundred and thirty-nine pounds of wool were sent to the Northern District during the year.

There were 525 sheep and 32 lambs on hand on the 31st March 1891, as against 1,453 sheep and lambs on the 31st March 1890.

Goats.—Before the order to stop the issue of mutton (sheep) to the Native Infantry Department and to the Police was received, and to lessen the heavy loss on this issue, 103 goats were purchased locally at a cost of R244-14-0.

We were not lucky with the animals themselves, chiefly owing to an outbreak of small-pox, and lost about R170. The loss, however, would have been greater had sheep mutton been issued as formerly.

The number of kids born was 16.

The number of deaths was 86, of which nearly all were small-pox.

20. *The Piggery.*—The great loss—R5,787—in keeping up the piggery was reported in paragraph 11 of Chapter XII of the Administration Report for last year, and it was intimated that t would be broken up. Every endeavour was made by Captain Watson to improve its working, but he also failed to make it pay. After selling the 391 pigs in stock, the net loss up to the 14th February, when the establishment ceased to exist, was R772, the cash expenditure having amounted to R2,102 and the book debits on account of convict labour and local material to R1,143, making a total of R3,245, while the receipts amounted only to R2,473.

21. *Settlement Cattle-breeding, &c.*—There was an outbreak of "Fardel Bound" amongst the settlement draught bullocks at the old brick field cattle sheds, Aberdeen, in November, 1890. Out of 78 animals treated, 9 died.

In January 1891, 4 Mysore bulls were obtained from Bangalore at a cost of R588 for breeding purposes. Of these one has since died, the cause of its death being unknown.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC WORKS.

1. *Military Works.*—During the year the Government of India, in the Military * Department, sanctioned grants aggregating R210 to cover the cost of salary of a barrack sergeant at Port Blair, and this sum was expended. The expenditure incurred during the previous year was R1,090; the difference between the expenditure in the two years is on account of arrear adjustment made during the previous year.

* No. 532 M. W., dated 3rd March 1891.

2. *Civil Works.*—The Budget allotment for Civil Works was R36,200. Against this the actual expenditure amounted to R26,340, or R9,860 less than the grant. This difference is due to a sum of R12,108 having been credited to the expenditure of the year, as refunds on account of the earnings of the Chatham Saw Mill and of a small refund on another account. Omitting these credits there is a difference of R2,456 between the actuals and the allotment. The actuals of the previous year amounted to R29,351.

3. *Details of Expenditure.*—The details of expenditure are as follows :—

	R
Military	210
Major Works	6,114
Minor Works	4,438
Repairs	14,904
Establishment	13,200
	38,866
Deduct—Refund on account of saw mills	12,316
TOTAL	26,550

Convict labour and material, to the estimated value of R75,694, have been expended on public works, thus:—

	Labour.	Materials.
	R	R
Northern District	8,713	24,789
Southern „	15,383	26,809
	24,096	51,598
TOTAL .	75,694	

which, added to the cash expenditure, makes a total expenditure of R1,02,244. The budget only provides for cash expenditure, and that portion only of the account is rendered to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, for audit.

4. As explained in previous reports, the figures have reference only to works on which Public Works cash expenditure is incurred. In addition to them, many works, such as roads, bridges, bunds, &c., are constructed under the so-called "Settlement Department," on which locally-made bricks and mortar, timber supplied by the Forest Department, and convict labour are expended. If the value of these local materials and convict labour were brought into account, the expenditure on public works would be several times larger than shown, but clerical establishments are not available for the preparation of estimates for works involving no cash expenditure, and for keeping an account of the nominal expenditure of materials and labour thereon.

5. *Comparison of Expenditure with Budget Grant.*—The following is a comparative statement of expenditure against budget allotment under the several headings:—

	Military.	Major Works.	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Budget allotment . .	210	6,450	2,900	13,650	13,200	36,410
Expenditure . .	210	6,114*	4,438*	14,904	13,200	38,866

6. *Chatham Saw Mill.*—The Mill continues to be a Public Works charge, worked by a Mechanical Engineer under the supervision of the Forest Officer, and saws the Forest Department timber, charging that Department for sawing and for any other work it does, the total cost of maintenance and working being borne by the Public Works Department.

Mr. J. M. Fergusor, Mechanical Engineer, was in charge throughout the year, and, notwithstanding the worn condition of the boilers and the old engines, the mill has in his hands turned out a good year's work.

The number of labouring convicts employed was reduced during the year with a view to economy, and, as far as practicable, all work required by the Forest Department was executed by the mill and paid for. The rates for sawing fourth class timber were also raised.

The results which are shown below are therefore an improvement on those of former years, but there is still a deficit which cannot be altogether obviated until either the mill is supplied with new boilers and more powerful engines, or the Forest Department can afford to pay higher rates for sawing.

The mill during the year turned out 1,408 tons good planks, squares, &c., out of a total quantity of 2,297 in the log which passed through the mill, making a wastage of only 38 per cent. This high outturn was due to a number of dubbed squares being merely retrimmed by the mill, giving little work to the saws and causing little wastage. The planks and scantlings cut amounted to about 1,070 tons.

* Inclusive of refunds, R12,316, on account of sawing timber.

The transactions of the mill, as far as the Public Works are concerned, are shown in the following table:—

Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
	R a. p.		*R a. p.*
RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
		Cash Charges.	
Received from Forest Department for sawing	8,618 12 9	Pay of Mechanical Engineer	3,600 0 0
		„ Establishment	1,598 2 0
Received from Forest Department for other works	511 11 9	Stores, &c., purchased	2,304 3 0
Received from other Departments for work done	89 13 4	TOTAL CASH	7,502 5 0
Deficit	3,236 5 1	*Book Charges.*	
		Value of convict labour	4,815 4 6
		„ „ charcoal, oil	139 1 5
		TOTAL	4,954 5 11
GRAND TOTAL	12,456 10 11	GRAND TOTAL	12,456 10 11

Omitting the book charges there was a profit of R1,718.

7. *Dhani Khari Saw Mill.*—The portable saw mill was transferred from Garacharma to Dhani Khari during the year in consequence of the bad state of the water at the former place. The transfer also enables the Forest Department to supply timber to the mill by means of the tramway and thus saves elephant labour. Pulling down the old buildings, transporting and re-erecting the material, &c., caused a delay of over two months, and the state of the water before the transfer also interfered with the outturn.

The mill works one circular saw only. It cut 344 tons good planks, &c., out of a total quantity of 884 tons in the log, the large percentage of wastage being partly due to the hand-sawing—not very straight—which the logs have to undergo before passing to the saw bench, a circular saw being unable to cut up whole logs.

The following abstract shows the year's transactions:—

Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
	R a. p.		*R a. p.*
RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
		Cash Charges.	
Received from Forest Department for sawing	2,977 9 9	Pay of Establishment	740 15 5
		Paid for stores	1,035 0 7
		Gratuity	111 0 0
		Labour in cash	9 11 0
		TOTAL CASH	1,896 11 0
		Book Charges.	
Deficit	2,119 2 0	Convict labour	3,200 0 9
GRAND TOTAL	5,096 11 9	GRAND TOTAL	5,096 11 9

Excluding book charges there was a profit of R1,081.

8. *Bamboo Flat Foundry and Saw Mill.*—The amount originally set apart for this work was R1,500, which was subsequently reduced to R850 in the Revised Budget Estimate of the year. The actual expenditure was only R320 for purchase of stores and moulder's pay for three and a half months. The free maistri resigned his appointment on the 19th June and convicts having been trained to do the work, it was found unnecessary to engage a new man. The

outturn of work will be found in the Jail Manufacture Statement. Owing to the boiler being no longer serviceable the saw benches were not used during the year.

9. *Minor Works.*—The revised budget allotment under this head was R2,900, against which an expenditure of R4,438 was incurred, the excess expenditure being met by savings under other heads.

10. The following works, costing over R200, exclusive of convict labour and material, were executed from this grant:—

	R	a.	p.
(1) Foundation for engine, &c., Flour Mills, Ross	407	2	0
(2) Indigo Factory with vats	270	8	11
(3) Constructing a new brick kiln, &c., at Dundas Point	1,019	4	3

11. *Repairs.*—The budget allotment under this head was R13,650 and the expenditure R14,904. The principal expenditure was, as heretofore, on account of the purchase of earth-oil. Rupees 8,888 was spent on this item during the year. As formerly explained, the expenditure on earth-oil will always be heavy on account of the number of wooden buildings in the Settlement. The other items charged to this budget that have cost over R1,000 are—

	R
(1) Iron of sorts	2,515
(2) Nails of sizes	1,444
(3) Coal tar	1,254

12. The following is the classification of expenditure under repairs by Departments:—

	R	a.	p.
Commissariat Department	999	0	4
Ecclesiastical „	71	15	5
Educational „	0	12	0
Forest „	84	9	3
Jail „	1,446	0	9
Judicial „	645	11	0
Medical „	159	4	11
Military „	620	4	10
Police „	160	1	6
Treasury „	20	4	0
Miscellaneous, including earth-oil	10,696	3	3
TOTAL	14,904	3	3

Full particulars of the expenditure under repairs will be found in Appendix XXVII. An expenditure of R6,142 was incurred on the Northern District and R8,762 on the Southern District.

13. *Establishment.*—The cost of the establishment amounted to R13,200 as per details below:—

	R
Mechanical Engineer	3,600
Sub-Engineers	7,200
Foremen	2,400
TOTAL	13,200

14. *Other Works.*—Of those works on which no money expenditure from the Public Works grant was incurred, the following are the principal undertaken during the year:—

(*a*) *Bridges*—

A new pucca bridge, 27′×13½′, was constructed on the South Point Coast road and an Irish bridge at the Aberdeen tank overflow, and six wooden bridges were constructed across streams.

All the bridges in the Settlement were kept in repair, the wooden ones being coal-tarred. The wood work of the bridge at Protheroepur was renewed.

(*b*) *Sluices*—

(1) The sluice at the Jungli Ghat Pits was reconstructed.

(2) Wooden gates of twenty of the existing sluices on the Northern District were removed and cast iron doors and frames substituted, stone floors being at the same time put in where practicable.

(3) Two new sluices were made in the bund at Chouldari.

All the existing sluices in the Settlement were kept in thorough repair.

(*c*) *Culverts*—

(1) A brick culvert, 10′×14′, was constructed on the road leading to Protheroepur and all the culverts were kept in repair and periodically cleaned out.

(*d*) *Drains.*—Five thousand two hundred and forty-eight running feet of masonry drains were constructed at various places.

(*e*) *Bunds.*—Seven thousand five hundred and seventy-six running feet of bunds were constructed at various places and all the old bunds were repaired, where necessary, and kept in good order.

(*f*) *Tanks and Wells.*—The construction of an earthen bund, 35 feet in height, at Cadellgunj was almost completed before the close of the year. This bund will serve as a roadway and will also retain water over an area of two acres with an average depth of 20 feet.

Several smaller tanks were constructed and all the existing tanks were cleaned out and kept in repair.

(*g*) *Jetties.*—The jetty near the slaughter-house, Aberdeen, has been reconstructed, and all the jetties in the Settlement were kept in thorough repair.

(*h*) *Sea Walls*—

(1) A stone wall, 1,750 feet in length and 6 feet in height, was constructed along the South Point Coast road.

(2) Two hundred and eight running feet of sea wall were reconstructed at Viper and 940 feet at Dundas Point.

(3) Repairs have been executed on old sea walls over a length of 3,841 feet on the Northern District and 4,506 feets on the Southern District.

(*i*) *Roads.*—New roads have been constructed at the following places:—

(1) From Corbyn's Cove (south to Brookesabad)	2,635′×12′
(2) At Anikhet leading to Indigo Factory	650′×10′
(3) „ Anikhet at site of Indigo Factory	550′×10′
(4) „ Dundas Point brick-field to sea wall	2,210′× 5′
(5) From Dhani Khari to Manghitan	462′×16′

The following roads were metalled:—

(1) From Shore Point to Kadakachang	200′×12′
(2) At Cadellgunj	2,680′× 6′
(3) From main road to Piggery	1,260′×12′
(4) From Aberdeen Jetty to Middle Point widened (R. ft.)	2,193′× 8′

So far as labour permitted, all the old roads in the Settlement were kept in good order, 29,268 running feet of various width on the Southern District and

63,643′×10½′ on the Northern District having been re-metalled or otherwise repaired.

(*j*) *Pathways*—Were made at the following places :—

(1) From Namunaghur towards Cadellgunj . . .	15,530′×4′
(2) From Anikhet connecting with Cadellgunj road . .	1,630′×6′
(3) From Tusonabad towards Manpur	7,200′×4′
(4) From new tank, Aberdeen, to Nayagaon . . .	1,750′×4′

Old pathways have been repaired to a length of 70,054 feet.

15. *Temporary Buildings.*—Twenty-two temporary sheds of 52′×18′, average dimensions, were constructed during the year for various purposes. The existing temporary buildings that are in use were kept in good repair. A large number of them, however, have been replaced by brick buildings.

16. *Saw Pits.*—The saw pits at Jungli Ghat turned out 417⅓ tons of timber during the year as compared with 511 tons of the previous year. The saw pits of Bamboo Flat, Goplakabung and Anikhet, turned out 312 tons of timber as compared with 286 tons of the previous year. The whole of this quantity of timber was utilized on district works.

17. *Artificer Corps.*—At the close of the year the artificer corps was composed as follows :—

Occupation.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Total.
Brass-finishers	9	4	13
Bricklayers	32	47	79
Brick-moulders and burners	16	18	34
Blacksmiths	27	32	59
Carpenters	80	78	158
Carvers	...	13	13
Cobblers	6	6	12
Charcoal burners	...	25	25
Foreman	...	1	1
Farriers	...	2	2
Lime burners	...	4	4
Painters	3	9	12
Polishers	...	2	2
Stone-cutters	46	49	95
Sawyers	67	44	111
Salt-makers	5	...	5
Fanners	...	1	1
Tinners	4	1	5
Tinkers	...	2	2
Tile-makers	...	16	16
Turners	...	1	1
Writers and munshis	...	5	5
Total .	295	360	655

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE.

Reclamations.—The following areas of swamp land were cleared during the year :—

	Bighas.
At Dhani Khari	67
„ Chouldari	142
„ Stewartganj	210
„ Shore Point	800
„ Dundas Point (for new brick field)	18
„ Minnie Bay	265
Total .	1,502

Two hundred and ten bigahs of swamp land were weeded at Shore Point; and the level of the swamp in the Dover Gardens, 11 bigahs in extent, raised an average height of 2 feet with earth taken from the adjacent hills.

2. Trenches were dug in reclaimed swamps as follows:—

At Chouldari	8,635′ × 9′ × 1½′
„ Port Mouat	300′ × 12′ × 3½′
„ Ograbaraij	14,893′ × 10′ × 3′
„ Bumlitan	13,132′ × 8′ × 1′
„ „	30,733′ × 8′ × 1½′

3. The reclamation at Viper, between the District Godown and Buknipur, was proceeded with when labour was available and 110,120 cubic feet of earth filled in.

4. *Clearings.*—Virgin forest was cleared by labouring convicts on the Northern District as follows:—

	Bigahs.
At Dundas Point	25
„ Cadellganj	6
„ Manpur	12
TOTAL	43

and the self-supporters cleared 1,321 bigahs as follows:—

	Bigahs.
At Manpur	300
„ Hobdaypur	300
„ Tusonabad	200
„ Cadellgunj	194
In small plots at various other stations	327
TOTAL	1,321

Fifty-seven bigahs of virgin forest were cleared on the Southern District in connection with the extension of the tea garden at Navy Bay.

5. *Secondary Jungle.*—Secondary jungle has been cleared as follows:—

	Bigahs.
At Goplakabung	95
„ Anikhet	117
„ Dhani Khari	33
„ Manpur	10
„ Bajajagda	114
„ North Bay	103
„ North Corbyn's Cove	115
„ Kadakachang	150
„ Corbyn's Cove (south)	37
„ Minnie Bay	20
„ Rangachang	17
„ Tea Garden, Navy Bay (new extension)	103
TOTAL	914

6. *Tea Garden, Navy Bay.*—Mr. A. J. King continues to manage this garden.

7. The season was not a favourable one on the whole. Until the latter end of May the weather was favourable, when an excessive rainfall commenced, 51 inches in about a month, and the plants suffered from want of sunshine. September, too, was a trying month owing to cloudy and wet days, but from October to about the middle of February the weather was more favourable. It again

fell off from the latter part of February to the close of the year, and owing to an early cessation of the rain the plants suffered from drought and the intense heat.

8. The total area under tea during the year was 301½ acres, of which the area in full bearing was reckoned at 186⅔* acres, and next year it will be 228⅔ acres, as the 42 acres planted out in 1885 will then be brought under this head. All the blocks were once deeply and several times lightly hoed and the bushes and plants forked five times. One hundred and seventy acres were well manured. The bushes of 7 acres were cut down low and the rest pruned four to five inches above last year's cutting. Staking and pitting to supply vacancies will be completed by the time the rains set in. Seedlings of seventeen months' growth will be used in these pits.

	Acres.
* Planted in 1876	3½
„ „ 1881	3½
„ „ 1882	145
„ „ 1884	35
TOTAL	186⅔

9. *In partial bearing and not bearing: 114¾ acres.*—Owing to the transfer of the 35 acres of 1884 planting to the heading in full bearing, the area under this head is reduced to 114¾* acres. The different blocks received precisely the same treatment as the full-bearing blocks. They were deeply hoed once, lightly hoed several times, and the plants forked six times. Four inches of wood above previous year's pruning were allowed to remain on the plants. The plants of 1889 standing high were cut to three feet. Staking and pitting to supply vacancies will be completed by the time the rains set in and the pits filled with seedlings of seventeen months' growth.

	Acres.
* Planted in 1885	42
„ „ 1886	60
„ „ 1886-87	2¾
„ „ 1888-89	10
TOTAL	114¾

10. *New Extension.*—An extension of 89⅓ acres† was added to the garden, the daily average number of men employed thereon being 170 men for nine and a half months. The value of their labour is estimated at ₹9,690, and the cost of 25 maunds of Manipur indigenous tea seed was ₹2,367. The ground was thus cleared, prepared, and seedlings planted out at a cash outlay of ₹27 for seed per acre, and a nominal expenditure of ₹109 in convict labour.

	Acres.
† Virgin forest	24
Secondary jungle	34⅓
Grass land	31
TOTAL	89⅓

11. *Nurseries.*—Manipur seed was procured from the Jatinga Valley Tea Company and on arrival was found to contain 70 per cent. of good, 5 per cent. of doubtful, and 25 per cent. bad, seed. Large nurseries were prepared and the seed was sown immediately on arrival and shaded and watered. The seedlings are said to be looking strong and healthy. Those in last year's nursery have been carefully attended to, and despite the late intense heat look vigorous and healthy.

12. *Manufacture.*—The actual quantity of tea made was 63,400 lb, an increase of 2,600 lb on the previous year, but it was below the estimate of 66,000 lb which had been formed. The cost of manufacture, excluding the charges for new machinery and for tea seed for the extension, averaged 6 annas and 4 pie per pound, and the net proceeds 8 annas 0⅕ pie, so that the net profits equalled 1 anna 8⅕ pie per pound after charging for convict labour. The average net profit during the preceding year was 1 anna 8⅗ pie per pound.

13. *Income and Expenditure.*—A detailed statement of the income and expenditure will be found in Appendix XXVIII.

The actual payments into the Treasury and the invoiced value of tea supplied to the Commissariat Department aggregated ₹31,047, an increase of ₹784 on the preceding year.

The cash expenditure, inclusive of ₹3,869-7-0 on account of machinery, tea seed for an extension, and Mr. King's deputation charges shown as capital, amount to ₹11,799-8-5 as shown in the margin, leaving a cash profit of ₹19,247-5-8. There remains, however, to be deducted from the cash profit ₹17,425-6-5, the estimated value of labour and of local material. After deducting these book charges there remains a net profit of ₹1,821-15-3, on which the Manager's percentage will be calculated against ₹6,239-7-1 of the previous year.

	₹	a.	p.
Manager's salary and percentage	5,524	11	4
Clerks' pay and gratuities to convicts	468	7	10
Contingencies	1,923	2	3
Other items	13	12	0
Two Rolling machines, tea seed for new extension and other capital charges	3,869	7	0
TOTAL	11,799	8	5

At the close of the year 7,290 lb tea had been disposed of, but value not recovered against 9,128 lb at its commencement, and the stock in hand was 4,939 lb at the end against 2,304 lb at the beginning of the year.

14. *Prospects.*—Mr. King estimates that, with favourable weather, the outturn from this garden should be about 70,000 lb in 1891-92.

15. The following statement gives full particulars of the disposal of the season's crop:—

PARTICULARS.	Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.	TOTAL.
	lb	lb	lb	lb
To Commissariat Department, Burma	32,371	15,466	...	47,837
„ „ „ Port Blair	...	1,800	...	1,800
Sold locally	918	70	426	1,414
Commission sale, Rangoon, sold	60	...	60	120
Commissariat Department, Burma, unrecovered	1,350	900	...	2,250
Commission sale, Rangoon, unrecovered	1,800	...	3,240	5,040
Stock in hand	2,678	1,779	482	4,939
TOTAL	39,177	20,015	4,208	63,400

16. *Burma Contract.*—The contract for 72,245 lb was completed during the year. Of this quantity 48,345 lb* were supplied by the Navy Bay Garden, and the remainder, 23,900 lb, by the Goplakabung Garden. The contract rate for the year was 7 annas 8⅔ pie per pound; last year it was 7 annas 10 pie per pound. The gardens have contracted to supply 91,735 lb to the Burma Commissariat Department during 1891-92.

	lb
* Crop of 1889-90	10,408
„ „ 1890-91	37,937
TOTAL	48,345

17. The Local Commissariat Department took 1,800 lb of tea in 1890-91, and in addition 1,200 lb on the 1st April 1891, so that its value was not realized during the year under report. Local rate is 10 annas per pound. The trial shipment of 500 lb tea to Messrs. Wilson and Company, Madras, mentioned in last year's report, netted ₹255: orange pekoe selling at annas 12, 14, and ₹1, and broken tea at annas 6, 7, and 8 per pound. Another shipment of five cases of each description will be made in May, as Messrs. Wilson and Company are of opinion that they can effect ready sale, the tea having found a place in the market. The Rangoon sales are not encouraging, only 60 lb orange pekoe and 60 lb broken tea were sold at a gross rate of ₹1 and 8 annas respectively. The Manager expects to receive early account sales and remittances of the remaining teas† in the hands of Messrs. Balthazar and Son and Mr. Thomas Dawson. The shipment of 4,995 lb orange pekoe tea forwarded to the London market on 29th October 1889, in chests of

	lb
† Orange Pekoe	1,800
Broken tea	3,240

100 lb, realized a gross average rate of 9¾*d.* per pound. The net proceeds of the consignment amounted to R2,272-15-3, or 7 annas 3 pie per pound.

18. *Machinery.*—The two hand-power tea-rolling machines mentioned in last report were received and cost, inclusive of all charges, R1,078, and a tea tray up draft sirocco dryer has been ordered out through the Secretary of State for India to meet the wants of the Drying Department.

19. *Tea Garden, Goplakabung.*—Mr. Barrow was Assistant Manager of the tea garden throughout the year.

20. *In full bearing: 10 acres.*—The area of the garden is 195 acres, of which 10 acres were reckoned as in full bearing, but it is intended next year to include under this head the 155 acres planted out in 1885. The cultivation received one deep and seven light hoeings, five forkings and hand weeding round base of bushes and plants. All the old bushes were pruned down to a height of 2 feet on account of thread blight. They now appear vigorous with abundance of healthy wood. The vacancies were filled with seedlings raised from the seed of the Bazolong Tea Garden, Assam. These seedlings are not so healthy as those raised last year from the seed of the Singlo Tea Company. The staking and pitting for the reception of the seedlings from pure Manipur seed will be completed before next rains set in.

21. *In partial bearing and not bearing: 175 acres.*—The plants of 1885 were treated in precisely the same manner as the plants in full-bearing even to the pruning down of the bushes to two feet. The blocks now not only look vigorous but shew every indication of yielding well next year. The 1889 extensions were forked and hoed the same number of times as the older parts of the garden. Owing to the height of the seedlings and it being their first pruning, they were cut to a height of three feet.

	Acres.
Planted in 1885	155
„ „ 1889	20
TOTAL	175

22. *New Extensions.*—Ten acres of virgin forest were planted out in June 1890, with seedlings from the nursery sown with Bazalong Tea Company seed. As in the old garden the plants were placed 5′×5′ apart.

23. *Nurseries.*—Five maunds of pure indigenous tea seed were purchased from the Jettinga Valley Tea Company, and with a view to filling up vacancies was sown in November in nurseries made alongside the winding stream which intersects the garden. On being tested, 69 per cent. of the seed was found good, 8 per cent. doubtful, and 23 per cent. bad. At the close of the year the young seedlings were looking remarkably healthy, and in the opinion of the Manager exhibit a growth far in advance of seedlings of previous settings. The seedlings will be planted out in the entire garden.

24. *Manufacture.*—The outturn of tea for the year was 24,100 lb, as against 22,657 lb in the previous year, an increase of 1,443 lb. This, however, falls short by 3,900 lb of the crop estimated for the year by the Manager. This falling off from the estimated quantity is due to a very severe attack of thread blight by which the garden was attacked during the rains.

25. The following statement gives full particulars of the disposal of the season's crop:—

PARTICULARS.	Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.	TOTAL.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Supplied to Burma Commissariat Department	6,943	11,027½	..	17,970½
Short weight found in above chests	80	145½	...	225½
Retail sales, Burma	400	...	3,511	3,911
Stock in hand	593	870	530	1,993
TOTAL	8,016	12,043	4,041	24,100

Of the tea exported for retail sale, only 120 lb were sold by the end of the year, fetching R48-5 net.

The cost of manufacturing the year's crop comes to a fraction over 8 annas 10 pie per pound, convict labour and local material included, and the net average price realized 7 annas 8⅔ pie per pound, a loss of 1 anna 1⅓ pie per pound.

26. A detailed statement of the income and expenditure will be found in Appendix XXIX.

The actual payments into the Treasury amounted to R9,065-13-1 and the cash expenditure to R4,850-14-10, as per margin, leaving a cash profit of R4,214-14-3, but against this cash profit R8,540-12-4 on account of convict labour and local material must be taken, and there thus remains a net deficit of R4,325-14-1 against the garden. There however remained to be paid for at close of year 4,880 lb of tea with commission agents at Rangoon and 1,993 lb of tea in stock.

	R	a.	p.
Manager's pay, house allowance and commission	2,947	11	0
Contingencies	1,731	11	10
Gratuities	171	8	0
TOTAL	4,850	14	10

27. *Machinery.*—The rolling machine and taxidiameter both worked well throughout the year.

28. *Prospects.*—With seasonable weather, the crop of tea during the ensuing year is estimated by the Manager as likely to be 45,000 lb. The garden was looking remarkably healthy at the end of the year under report and no trace of thread blight remained.

29. *Coffee.*—There was no extension of planting in the open, but a clearing of undergrowth was made in virgin forest and 554 seedlings planted in the shade of the jungle where they promise to do well. The previous year's plantations are estimated as measuring about 107 acres, and the number of trees in bearing at the close of the year was found to be 11,046, while 9,959 were reckoned as not in bearing. Two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight and a half pounds of coffee were supplied to the Commissariat Department during the year as against 2,655lb in the previous year. The old plantations produce less and less yearly. Until the trees already and about to be planted in the jungle come into bearing, no satisfactory results can be expected.

30. *Cacao.*—In this plantation also, which measured 53 acres, no extension has taken place in the open, but 552 seedlings were planted in the shade of virgin forest trees after removal of undergrowth. Satisfactory results are hoped for from this experiment. Of the 7,335 trees in the former year's plantations, 633 were in bearing, and from these 320 lb of cacao were obtained and supplied to the Commissariat Department during the year.

31. *Nutmegs.*—Of the 54 nutmeg trees reported as alive on the 30th March 1890, 9 died during the year under report, and of the 45 remaining on the 31st March 1891, 2 were reported to be in bearing; 40 of the trees were provided with thálás.

32. *Ceara Rubber.*—The following statement shews the number of Ceara rubber trees in the settlement at the end of 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

STATIONS.	31st March 1890.	31st March 1891.
North Corbyn's Cove	800	775
Bajajagda	350	146
Namunaghur	1,650	1,685
Goplakabung	.....	2
TOTAL	2,800	2,608

There has therefore been a decrease of 192 trees during the year.

The Inspector General of Forests, who saw the plantation of North Corbyn's Cove, where many of the trees were well grown and self-grown seedlings numerous, tending in some places to complete the canopy, recommended the natural growth being encouraged and a selected number of the older trees experimentally tapped under the advice of the Deputy Conservator of Forests and the yield, &c., tested. The Government of India has pointed out that the demand for rubber is constantly rising; many of the sources from which rubber is now procurable are all over the world being unsystematically trenched on and are in danger of becoming exhausted sooner or later, and that the increased cultivation of Ceara rubber in the Andamans may therefore prove of great value in the future as regards the trade and commerce of the Islands. The attention of the Northern District Officer has consequently been specially drawn to this matter.

33. *Musa textilis.*—All the *Musa textilis* trees on the Northern District were well weeded during the year. The plantation covered an area of 20 acres at the end of previous year and contained 5,444 trees, *viz.*, at Goplakabung, 2,500, in the plantation near Shaitankhari, 2,944.

One thousand and fifty shoots were removed from the tea garden at Navy Bay to Rangochang and planted there in lines of eight feet apart. At the end of the year 980 of these were alive and thriving and had reached an average height of three feet each. No fibre was manufactured during the year under report.

34. With the sanction of the Government of India Mr. A. Brown was deputed to Manilla for the purpose of studying the cultivation of *Musa textilis* and the manufacture of Manilla hemp in the Philippine Islands. He acquired much useful information and received the thanks of the Government of India for his very interesting report.

35. *Arrowroot.*—The usual area (about 8 acres) were planted with arrowroot; the outturn was 3,400 lb, of which only 1,700 lb were taken over by the Commissariat Department owing to that Department having a full stock for the year. The balance was stored in air-tight casks for future demands. Sufficient bulbs were stored for next year's cultivation.

36. *Sugarcane.*—The total area under sugarcane has increased from 153⅓ acres last year to 243⅔ acres this year. The whole of this increase was on the Southern District, there having been a slight falling off of the cane under cultivation on the Northern District, ascribed by the Chowdris to the damage done to the crop by insects having discouraged the ryots from extending the cultivation.

The rate for ghúr ranged from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

37. *Paddy.*—The quantity of paddy purchased from the self-supporters and other cultivators by the Commissariat Department is reported to have been 685,761 lb as against 453,945 lb last year, an increase of 231,816 lb.

38. *Indian-corn.*—The Executive Commissariat Officer reports that he purchased 477,505 lb of Indian-corn from self-supporters this year against 1,071,584 lb last year. The decrease in sale to the Commissariat Department on the Northern District is ascribed to self-supporters of Hobdaypur, Cadellgunj, and Tusonabad having been late in burning and clearing their land.

39. *Cocoanuts.*—The Southern District Officer reports that 1,439 seedlings were planted out at Aberdeen, Bumlitan swamp and Corbyn's Cove (south) and that there were 25,624 trees alive in his district at the close of the year in various stages of growth. The Northern District Officer states that 3,108 seedlings were planted out on his district and that the trees in various stages of growth numbered about 105,813.

The following statement shews the number of trees in bearing and not in bearing on 31st March 1891 :—

	Bearing.	Not bearing.
Ross Division	324	508
Eastern „	6,767	4,907
Western „	1,919	11,199
TOTAL SOUTHERN DISTRICT	9,010	16,614
Northern Division	4,561	58,496
Southern „	3,106	39,650
TOTAL NORTHERN DISTRICT	7,667	98,146
TOTAL SETTLEMENT	16,677	114,760
	131,437	

The plantations all over the Settlement were kept weeded and pruned. One thousand and fifty-four plants on the Northern District were provided with gabions. Packs of dogs for the protection of the cocoanut plantations against wild pigs are kept up on the Northern District and are reported to have killed 653 pigs during the year. The sale of the pork last year more than doubled the cost of the feed of the dogs.

40. *Cocoanut Oil Factory.*—The outturn from the many cocoanut trees which have been planted in the several reclamations and clearings is at last becoming an item of importance.

During the year 113,029 nuts were gathered on the Southern District against 80,452 during the previous year, and 94,288 against 69,020 on the Northern District, making a total of 207,317 against 149,472, and 40,025 lb of cocoanut oil were manufactured against 26,142 lb during the previous year.

It has been ascertained by careful experiment that from 10,000 nuts there is obtained 2,337 lb oil, 2,175 lb oil cake (which is supplied to the Government cattle) and 1,440 lb coir, the estimated value of which is R579. The value of the total produce of the year is thus R12,000, exclusive of the nominal value of the convict labour expended in the manufacture, amounting to about R3,000. The price of cocoanuts at Port Blair is generally about R25 per thousand nuts, and the value of the manufactures from that quantity of nuts is about R58 as shown above, with an expenditure of about R18 of convict labour.

41. *Cocoanut Butter.*—At the suggestion of the Commission which visited the Settlement last year, a very careful experiment was made by Mr. Man in the manufacture of cocoanut butter. With the help of ice he obtained 2 lb, 10 oz. of butter from twenty nuts. It was issued to seventeen patients in the Ross Hospital, three of whom were Burmans and rather liked it. The remaining fourteen disliked it and three of them were sick after partaking of their meal. The Senior Medical Officer reported that the butter did not keep over one day. It turned into an oily liquid like cocoanut oil and soon became rancid.

As the butter solidifies at 69° and melts at 79° and the temperature at Port Blair is seldom below the latter figure, it is not thought likely that cocoanut butter can be made a useful article of diet in this climate.

Mr. Man at his own expense procured some cocoanut oil from Germany. It arrived in a state of oil and the senior Medical Officer did not consider it superior to the cocoanut oil manufactured on Viper Island.

42. *Indigo.*—It was reported last year that an experiment had been commenced in the cultivation and manufacture of indigo. Thirty-five maunds of seed were sown in an area of about fifty acres at Anikhet in March 1890, and

a factory and two vats were constructed before the ripening of the crop in August. Some of the implements required were procured from Calcutta and others manufactured locally. A few days after the manufacture commenced, the vats began to leak badly and the work had to be stopped for twelve days, and during this interval the plants were said to have become overripe. However that may be, the results were not successful, although the experiment was under charge of Mr. Jessop, who had for some time worked in an Indigo factory, and a good Mál Mistri had been obtained from Calcutta. From 3,425 ℔ of plant 474 ℔ of ficula were obtained which yielded 128 ℔ of indigo. A sample of the indigo was sent to a firm in Calcutta, which reported: "Shape pretty good, but indifferent in colour and mixed with a good deal of sand and other matters. Value, about ₹100 per maund."

The experiment is being continued. Thirty-six maunds of seed were sown in March in sixty-two acres, and the result will be reported next year.

43. *Kúlthi.*—The experiment in the cultivation of Kúlthi was continued. Self-supporters were informed that as much as they required for seed would be imported free of freight from Madras and their demand was for about 4 maunds only. On the Northern District the seed sown by them was unfortunately washed away. On the Western Division 106 ℔ of seed were sown in ten acres and the yield was 1,387 ℔, or 46 ℔ per bigha, a very small outturn.

Four bighas (1⅓ acres) of hill land at Garacharma was terraced and 8 ℔ of Kúlthi was sown on it. The yield was 400 ℔, or 50-fold—100 ℔ per bigha. A similar result was obtained from 20 ℔ of seed sown on hill land at Aberdeen by the Commissariat Department.

The self-supporters do not take kindly to the cultivation of Kúlthi, as they find that of paddy, Indian-corn and dhál more profitable.

44. *Ragi.*—Certain self-supporters on the Northern Division sowed nine bighas and ten biswas of land with 38 ℔ of Ragi seed in June, and the whole was reported to have been washed away by the rains.

45. *Cholum.*—The experiment with Cholum proved a failure with several self-supporters of the Northern Division who planted 63½ bighas of land partly in June and partly in December with 16 ℔ 5 oz. seed. The seed planted in June was washed away, and the seedlings of December produced no crop.

46. *Fruit-trees.*—The cultivation of lime and other fruit trees has been greatly extended during the year. Between 13,000 and 14,000 seedlings were planted out.

Five hundred and twenty-seven pounds of lime juice and 1,160℔ of lime pickle were supplied by the Southern District for issue to convicts; 50¼℔ lime juice were supplied by the Northern District to the Commissariat Department.

47. *Gungo Seedlings.*—Six thousand three hundred and seventy-eight Gungo seedlings were planted out at the various stations of the district during the year. Three hundred and fifty seedlings, with a quantity of seed, were issued to the Southern District. The plantations numbered 4,590 trees at the end of the year.

48. *Bamboos.*—Four thousand nine hundred and ten bamboo cuttings were planted out on the Northern District during the year against 752 planted during the previous year.

49. *Aloe.*—The extent of the plantation is 10 bighas. The outturn of fibre was 172 ℔, which was utilised in the manufacture of rope and twine. The entire plantation was manured and weeded during the year.

50. *Moonj Grass.*—This plantation, which is at Haddo, is thirty-two bighas in extent. The outtturn (200 ℔) was manufactured into ropes.

51. *Guinea Grass.*—The area of land under guinea grass on the Southern District now extends to 427 bighas in the various stations, and on the Northern District to 29 bighas. The plantations were weeded and manured.

52. *Castor Oil Seedlings.*—One thousand and fifty castor oil seedlings were planted during the year on the Northern District, and as the local variety of this plant is inferior, a supply of good seed will be obtained from India and planted.

53. *Vegetables.*—The garden at Rungachang was increased by 18 bighas and now aggregates a total area of 181 bighas, or 60⅓ acres. Of this area 6½ bighas are under *Musa textilis* and the remainder under vegetables. The quantity of vegetables raised during the year was 22,175½ lb against 9,084 lb during the previous year. The vegetable contractor for Navy Bay having failed in supplying the stipulated quantity, vegetables were issued from the Rungachang Government garden to the labouring convicts of that station during the months of December 1890 and January to March 1891. Arrangements were also made to supply the labouring convicts of Pahargaon and Bumlitan with vegetables during the year 1891-92 and contracts were consequently not effected with private individuals for these stations.

54. The vegetable garden at Goplakabung on the Northern District measured 217 bighas (72⅓ acres) at the end of the year as before; and the two gardens at Dundas Point aggregated 110 bighas (36⅔ acres), 20 bighas of extensions having been made during the year, total area of 327 bighas (109 acres) was thus under vegetables on that district. Three hundred and seventy-eight thousand and two hundred pounds of vegetables, including plantains, were produced during the year and issued as rations to convicts, *viz.*, 321,899 lb to third class convicts and 56,301 lb to the paid convicts of Chatham and Navy Bay.

55. An experimental cultivation of three varieties of Assam beans was conducted, with the following results:—

Quantity of seed sown.	Date of plucking.	Quantity gathered of					
		Red Beans.		Black Beans.		Gray Beans.	
		lb	oz.	lb	oz.	lb	oz.
	17th November 1890.	...	...	13	...	10	...
Red Beans, 3 oz. . . .	9th December 1890.	...	...	15	...	2	...
Black „ 270 grains . . .	5th February 1891.	5	8	3	...	1	8
Gray „ 280 „ . . .	23rd February 1891.	...	3	2	...	...	3
TOTAL .		5	11	33	...	13	11
Increase .		30-fold		940-fold		375-fold	

The exepriment is being continued by Mr. Man.

56. *Radishes.*—In the vegetable garden at Goplakabung 4 bighas of land was sown in December with 10 lb of radish seed and of the crop raised, *viz.*, 4,295 lb issued as rations. The experiment of the self-supporters who planted 14 bighas 19 biswas with 31 lb of seed was also a success, but they kept no account of the crop raised.

57. The quantity of vegetables supplied by the Settlement to the Commissariat Department and that purchased by the latter Department from self-supporters during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 was as follows:—

Years.	Supplied by Settlement.	Purchased from Self-supporters.	TOTAL.
1889-90	327,673	435,328	763,991
1890-91	342,270	496,693	838,963

58. *Grass.*—The several varieties of grass, the cultivation of which was tried last year, proved to be ill-adapted to the climate and soil of the Andamans.

59. *Hay.*—Five stacks of hay were made for the Southern District cattle. The stack of hay on the Southern Division being of good quality and estimated to be sufficient to meet the demands for 1891, only 1 stack was made on that Division, in December, for contingencies, while 5 had to be made on the Northern Division. The Southern District Officer made over 378,000lb of hay to the Executive Commissariat Officer for the feed of slaughter-cattle and sheep belonging to the Commissariat Department.

60. *Night-Soil.*—The plan of burying night-soil in trenches of varying depth, as practised in former years, has been changed for that recommended by the Indian Jail Commission.

It is now spread to a depth of three inches at the bottom of trenches one foot deep and one foot wide running parallel to each other at intervals of eighteen inches which gives 49 trenches 120 feet long to the bigha. Convenient sites on the mainland and in the vicinity of stations, and of villages where public latrines are kept up, have been selected and marked out. Very little more trouble and labour are required in carrying out the new system than what was expended on the divers plans previously in force. The land thus manured monthly may be dug up and cultivated in six or eight months; if this plan is carried out efficiently, the present barren hill sides will become cultivable.

61. *Horned Cattle.*—Appendix XXX is a statement showing the census of cattle in Port Blair on 31st March 1891, as compared with those of the preceding year. It shews that during the year the number of horned cattle in the Settlement rose from 11,246 to 12,134, an increase of 888, after supplying the wants of the Commissariat Department, and exporting 64 head to Burma.

62. *Government Cattle Farm.*—An abstract of the Government Cattle Farm account will be found in Appendix XXXI. From this it will be seen that the income from the sale of milk and of animals supplied to the Commissariat and to private individuals amounted to R4,148, while the cash expenditure for grain amounted to R461, leaving a cash profit of R3,732. But if the nominal value of labour of convict attendants and grasscutters at the rate of 4 annas per diem each were added (R3,149), there would still be a profit of R583.

63. *Goats.*—It will be noticed from Appendix XXX that the number of goats in the Settlement has again fallen this year. This is due to the goats having been purchased for slaughter and sale to the natives and others who could not afford to purchase mutton from the Government stall.

CHAPTER XI.

FORESTS.

The following report has been received from Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator of Forests.

1. The chief features of interest in the year's administration have been—

1st—A visit to the Settlement and forests by Mr. H. C. Hill, Officiating Inspector General of Forests, and a valuable note by him on the subject.

2nd—The introduction of tramways to reduce the distance which elephants would otherwise have to drag the logs.

3rd—The despatch of two ships to London loaded with padouk timber, instead of the one cargo of the previous year.

4th—A considerable reduction in the cost of extraction of timber to depôt

The sales in the London markets were fairly good, though the Inspector General has pointed out that the prices realized should be better. The sales in Indian markets were not as large or as remunerative as anticipated, and the demand at Port Blair by the District Officers fell far below that of previous years.

2. *Area and Boundaries.*—The fellings executed by the Forest Department must be classed as "selection fellings;" these do not reduce the area of forest. In the year under report, as in previous years, areas have been clean-felled by the District Officers for villages and grazing, and, in the case of the mangrove forests, for fuel, these last areas being afterwards drained and planted with cocoanuts.

The area thus cleared of forest during the year was 1,044 acres, being 937 acres in the Northern and 107 in the Southern. These areas include 482 acres of mangrove swamp in the Northern District.

The Inspector General's report has ordered the selection for reservation of large areas for permanent treatment as forests, which work will be commenced during the next working season.

3. *Surveys, Working Plans, and Annual Plans of Operations.*—As pointed out by the Inspector General, the existing maps—prepared by the Survey of India—those on the smaller scale being enlarged when required—will generally suffice for forest purposes.

The fellings by the Department have been carried out principally at Dhanikhari and in the Anikhet Valley, where, as mentioned in previous reports, the forests are likely to be cleared before long for cultivation. No working plans have been prepared; these will now be commenced in due course in accordance with Mr. Hill's recommendations.

4. *Protection and Improvements.*—Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was in charge throughout the year.

The subordinate staff was strengthened during the year under Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Sanction No. 502 F. of 18th June 1890, which allows—

	R	
1 Forest-ranger on	50	
2 Foresters on	30	each
2 „ „	25	„
1 Elephant Jemadar on	35	
TOTAL	195	

the office establishment being—

	R
1 Head Clerk on	40
1 clerk on	30
1 „ „	20
TOTAL	90

There is, however, difficulty in getting good men, and the full pay was not given in all cases.

In addition to the above, one forester on temporary establishment on R20 was entertained throughout the year on the supervision of the removal of produce by purchasers and the realization of the revenue, his pay being charged to A-II.

Work in the Andamans, where the labour is all convict, and most of the population is convict, differs considerably from that on Forest Divisions in India.

No protective staff, except the above one forester, is entertained; almost all work in the forests is executed by direct Government agency, convict petty officers and munshis being employed to supervise gangs of labourers under the foresters, and their pay charged to labour.

More supervision on the part of the Comptrolling Officer over the timber-extraction operations and connected works is required than would be necessary in India.

5. *General Protection and Breaches of Forest Rules.*—The very few breaches of forest rules brought to light were treated by the officers of the settlement as convict offences in the ordinary course of their duties, and cannot be separately recorded.

6. *Forest Fires.*—Fires do not occur.

7. *Grazing and Fencing.*—There is no grazing in the forests. The aborigines keep no cattle, and the self-supporter convicts and ex-convicts, and their few free relatives are located in villages, and graze their cattle in the fields and immediate neighbourhood of the villages. No herds are as yet driven into the forest to graze.

8. *Natural Reproduction.*—Mr. Hill in his note gives some interesting observations on the distribution of the padouk, and remarks on the reason for the absence of seedlings and young trees of this species in the forest. He also recognizes the necessity for the adoption of special measures for introducing these seedlings in the natural forest, adopting the views put forward in previous annual reports that the canopy should be opened out freely round padouk standards to encourage the seedlings and assist them in their struggle to establish themselves. Mr. Hill visited the sites of similar clearings round old padouk trees at Goplakabung and was much struck with the success of the measures, and has directed systematic operations in this direction to be prescribed in the working plans to be drawn up.

9. *Artificial Reproduction.*—During the year under review the plantation at Goplakabung was extended by 45 acres, by the cutting in the natural forest of fourteen lines running west and east, and a similar number of cross lines running north and south cutting the former at right angles. The lines are 20 feet broad and are planted with padouk and teak, the lines being 100 feet apart from centre to centre, leaving an intervening width of 80 feet of natural forest. On the Inspector General's recommendation the cross lines will in future be omitted as entailing unnecessary expense, and the padouk and teak will be planted in alternate lines, instead of alternately in a line, as the teak is observed to grow faster than the padouk during the first years and to interfere with its growth.

The expenditure during the year was R1,214, or an equivalent of R 271 per acre, but the actual expenditure of extension was only R886, or, say, R20 per acre, R328 having been spent on weeding the areas planted in previous years on watchers, &c.

All the older part of the plantation is doing well.

10. *Communications and Buildings.*—The purchase of the tramway, alluded to in last year's report, was sanctioned by the Government of India during the year under review, and at the end of December 1890 the material consisting of 1½ miles Fowler's Patent System C 1 portable railway, 24″ gauge, with

steel rails weighing 18 lb per yard and trough section sleepers, was received, the cost, including that of ten trucks, switch crossings and tools for laying, amounting to ₹14,725.

The line was laid from the tidal creek of Dhanikhari along one side of an existing road for about a mile, and then round a hill and across paddy fields to a depôt in the forest, up to which the logs are now dragged by elephants. Until the opening of the line the elephants had to drag the logs over this additional distance of 1½ miles. The cost of a narrow raised road over these fields and of erecting two bridges made the total cost of purchase of materials and laying the line ₹15,683. The road and bridges having been prepared in advance, the tramway, which was landed at Port Blair on 24th December, was working on the 10th of January.

11. Even before the tramway was opened the timber felling operations had receded some distance from the terminus, and this distance is continually being increased as the nearer forests are exhausted of the padouk and other timbers in demand. As much timber as can be dragged in a day to the forest depôt by the elephants available, is now railed the following day to the creek or to the portable saw mill, the trucks making, if necessary, two trips daily; and even supposing the elephants to drag over a distance of 1½ miles to reach the forest depôt (a day's work with a good load), the tramway enables the Department to extract a given quantity of timber with half the number of elephants that would otherwise be necessary. Taking as a daily average only twelve truck loads, each 1½ tons, or 18 tons, the tramway does the work of eighteen elephants.

The cost of dragging was estimated in the reports for 1887-88 and 1888-89 at ₹6·23 and ₹4·5 per ton respectively, and the distances were then shorter than now. The present cost of railing is merely four men per truck per day, or for the 18 tons twenty-four men, say, ₹1·3 per ton, and the cost of repairs to the road and interest on the capital outlay.

An extension of one mile has recently been sanctioned.

On repairs to the roadway a sum of ₹122 was expended.

12. For the extraction of a quantity of timber felled by self-supporter convicts in clearings made for cultivation in the Anikhet Valley, to which no carting road existed, a temporary tramway with wooden rails and locally made trucks was under construction at the close of the year, the cost during the year under review being ₹1,553.

The total amount debited to sub-head A VII-*a*, ("Roads and Bridges") during the year was thus ₹17,358.

No buildings were erected during the year.

13. *Yield and Working: Departmental Operations.*—During the year under review no trees were girdled beyond those mentioned in last year's report. No labour was available for this work till April 1891, when a few men were employed, and up to the middle of June, when the work had to be stopped, only 2,986 trees had been girdled. The area selected was that south-west of New Manglutan. Of these trees 980, or about one-third, were padouk. This number is less than half the number it had been intended to girdle and that prescribed by the Inspector General.

14. The number of trees felled was 5,592, including 2,023 padouk. This is the largest figure on record for these forests.

These 5,592 trees yielded 13,591 logs, including 4,400 logs padouk, the outturn of the 2,023 trees.

15. The outturn of the forests during the year is as follows :—

Timber.

	Cub. ft.		Tons.
Removed by the Forest Department . . .	336,559,	or	6,731
„ „ purchasers	10,420,	or	208
„ „ District Officers . . .	...		...
TOTAL .	346,979,	or	6,939

Posts, Bullees, &c.

	Cub. ft.		Tons.
Removed by purchasers	7,500,	or	150
„ „ District Officers	175,248,	or	3,505

Fuel.

Removed by purchasers	15,350,	or	307
„ „ District Officers	990,426,	or	19,809
„ on free grants	120,000,	or	2,400
GRAND TOTAL .	1,655,503,	or	33,110

which figures show a large increase in the outturn of timber as compared with the previous year, until now the largest on record, also a very large increase in the posts, &c., removed by District Officers, and in those removed by purchasers. The decrease in the fuel removed by District Officers, 19,809 tons, as compared with the 26,540 tons given in last year's report, is only apparent, for the latter figures were based on returns furnished at the time by the District Officers, which returns were afterwards found by the Superintendent to be incorrect, as the 26,540 tons of 1889-90 should have been 18,209 tons.

16. As timber in the log is not measured on its receipt in sale depôts, unless these be sawing depôts, and is merely measured on its issue, some of the entries consist merely of the numbers of logs received, omitting the cubic contents. These cubic contents are calculated approximately, but these volumes are necessarily excluded from the totals. There being no danger of theft from depôt, and the depôt establishments consisting of semi-literate convict munshies, it is neither necessary nor practicable to register the volumes at the time of receipt of the logs.

17. The sale depôts were—(1) Haddo, (2) Pirij, (3) Hobdaypur-ghât, (4) Hobdaypur Saw-pit, (5) Shore Point, (6) Dundas Point, (7) Chatham, (8) Garacharma, (9) Dhanikhari Saw Mill, (10) Calcutta, (11) Madras, (12) Bombay, (13) London, the first six being local depôts for logs, and the 7th, 8th, and 9th saw mills.

18. The timber received from the forest in sale depôts was (omitting transfers between depôts)—

9,574 logs—3,09,693 cub. ft., or 6, 194 tons.

In addition to this the following timber was received from the forest and sold from forest depôts at the water's edge—

933 logs—26,836 cub. ft., or 556 tons.

To this should be added a quantity of 30 cubic feet purchased, making a total of receipt from forests of—

10,507 logs and squares—336,529 cub. ft., or 6,730 tons, and 30 cub. ft. planking.

This compares with a total of 2,43,820 cubic feet, or 4,876 tons for the previous year, and shows an increase of 38 per cent.

19. The sales from Haddo and Hobdaypur were—

1,602 logs—34,607 cub. ft., or 692 tons.

Planks and outside slabs, 12,719, or 254 tons.

There were no sales from depôts Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, which are maintained for supplying the Indian and Home markets.

The following timber was sold from forest depôts at the water's edge.

933 logs—26,836 cub. ft., or 536 tons.

The total timber sold from local sale depôts (excluding saw mills) and forest depôts was thus :—

2,535 logs	61,443 cub. ft. . . .	or 1,229 tons.
Sawn timber	12,719 cub. ft. . . .	or 254 „
TOTAL .	74,162 cub. ft. . . .	1,483 tons.

as compared with 119, 272 cubic feet, or 2,385 tons of the previous year, the decrease being due to the demands of local Government departments being as much as 451 tons less than the previous year, while 603 tons were due to the transfer of the saw mill in the previous year to the Forest Department and consequent stoppage of sales to it. The increased sales to the public (principally, however, rejected timber of little value) helped to diminish the deficit as far as tonnage was concerned but not in value.

20. The following table shows the classes of timber and to whom the sales were made :—

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Total.	REMARKS.
Northern District Officer —Logs . . .	11,622	7,238	7,186	1,878	...	27,924	
Northern District Officer —Plant . . .	217	...	...	...	...	217	
Southern District Officer —Logs . .	284	6,732	15,438	8,026	532	31,012	
Port Officer—Logs .	1,004	...	632	32	...	1,668	
Indian Marine—Logs .	...	839	...	...	...	839	
Public—Slabs .	12,502	...	...	...	...	12,502	Outside slabs.
TOTAL .	25,629	14,809	23,256	9,936	532	74,162	

Comparing the details with those of paragraph 23 last year's report, it will observed that those figures included 30,167 cubic feet sold to the Chatham Saw-mill before its transfer to the Forest Department, which sales necessarily do not occur during the year under review. This and reduced sales of 60,821 cubic feet to local Departments, as compared with 83,388 cubic feet of the previous year, account for the lower figures of the year under review—

21. *Chatham Depôt*—This is the principal saw-mill.

The receipts of timber in the logs were—

		Cub. ft.
From Shore Point, Padouk squares ...	546	20,730
„ Haddo „ logs ...	440	10,499
Other logs ...	3,395	81,709
	4,381	112,938

The quantity sawn was 114,842 cubic feet, yielding 70,394 cubic feet (1,408 tons) of scantling, which figures give the low wastage of 38·7 per cent., but this is of course due to the large quantity of padouk dubbed squares which were re-squared by the mill, which light work increased the quantity of logs sawn and the outturn, and reduced the proportion of wastage.

These squares accounted for 16,920 cubic feet, or 338 tons, as below—

	Cub. ft.
Padouk squares received by conversion	10,195
„ „ „ „ transfer from scantlings . . .	6,425
	16,920, or 338 tons.

The principal disposals were—

	Cub. ft.		Tons.	
Sales from the mill . . .	42,087,	or	841	including squares.
Sent to Calcutta . . .	9,635,	„	193	„ „
„ „ Madras . . .	3,223,	„	64	„ „
„ „ London . . .	10,024,	„	200	„ „
TOTAL .	64,919,	or	1,298	

22. *Portable Saw Mill.*—The portable saw mill was transferred from Garacharma to Dhanikhari during the year, in consequence of the bad state of the water at the former place. This transfer also enables the Department to supply timber to the mill by means of the tramway, and thus save elephant labor.

Pulling down the old buildings, transporting and re-erecting the material, and laying a side line to the mill caused a delay of over two months, and the condition of the water before the transfer also interfered with the outturn.

The mill therefore cut only 17,190 cubic feet (344 tons) scantling during the year out of a total of 44,221 cubic feet (884 tons), which shows a large percentage of wastage. The engine drives one circular saw only, and the round logs have to be sawn up into sectors by hand before being passed through the mill, and hand-sawing is not straight. The principal disposals were—

	Cub. ft.		Tons.
Sales from the mill	8,329,	or	167
Sent to Calcutta	2,500,	„	50
„ „ Madras	3,812,	„	76
Used by the Department on building . . .	238,	„	5
„ „ „ as sleepers . . .	3,111,	„	62
TOTAL .	17,990,	or	360

23. *Calcutta Depôt.*—The depôt commenced the year with an opening balance of 7,546 cubic feet, or 151 tons, and the receipts were—

	Cub. ft.		Tons.
Padouk squares, 370	14,372,	or	288
„ beams, &c., 13	757,	„	15
Other logs and squares, 23	511,	„	10
Gurjan planks (mill-sawn)	5,210,	„	104
	20,850,	or	417

Of the above squares 180, measuring 6,425 cubic feet, were mill-sawn. More timber could easily have been sent, but the agents reported the market dull.

The sales were as below. For convenience the proceeds are also given.

	Cub. ft.		Tons.	₹
Padouk squares, 284	10,774,	or	215	12,820
„ beams, 12	229,	„	5	387
„ scantlings	623,	„	12	1,003
„ planks	366,	„	7	549
Lakuch squares, 2	39,	„	1	39
„ logs, 11	263,	„	5	263
Toungpeing Ngé, 4	106,	„	2	106
Thitmin planks	827,	„	17	414
Marble wood planks	51,	„	1	97
Koko logs, 6	103,	„	2	103
Gurjun spars, 17	1,186,	„	24	617
„ planks	5,840,	„	117	4,764
	20,407,	or	408	21,162

The quantity sold was thus 20,407 cubic feet, or 408 tons, as compared with 262 tons of the previous year and 333 tons of 1888-89, but it was expected that this market would absorb more timber in the log. Gurjun planks can be sold at equally remunerative rates in Port Blair.

24. *Madras Depôt.*—This depôt was opened towards the close of the previous year, and commenced the year under review with a balance of 70 logs, 2,305 cubic feet, or 46 tons. The receipts were—

	Cub. ft.		Tons.
From Haddo logs and squares, 198	5,483,	or	110
„ Saw-mills and transferred from Calcutta, planks and scantlings	6,669,	„	133
TOTAL	12,152,	or	243

The sales were—

	Cub. ft.		Tons.	₹
Padouk squares, 10	333,	or	7	327
„ logs, 20	837,	„	17	814
Pyimma squares, 26	827,	„	16	703
Lakuch „ 10	244,	„	5	188
Toungpeing Ngé, 11	380,	„	8	306
„ scantling	2,068,	„	41	2,984
Gangow squares, 5	126,	„	2	90
Thingun, white, 10	300,	„	6	240
Thitmin squares, 20	427,	„	9	294
Mohwa, 5	148,	„	3	107
Marble wood, 5	110,	„	2	88
Chuglam, black, 10	354,	„	7	283
Gurjan squares, 9	486,	„	10	330
„ planks	395,	„	8	343
TOTAL	7,035,	or	141	7,097

the Pyimma squares and the Toungpeing Ngé planks being sold to the Gun-Carriage Factory.

25. *London Depôt.*—At the commencement of the year the stock was—

	Cub. ft.		Tons.
Padouk squares, 358	18,500,	or	370
„ planks	13,816,	„	276
Other planks (broken stowage)	971,	„	19
TOTAL	33,287,	or	665

The receipts were—

	Cub. ft.		Tons.
Padouk squares, 1,417	56,577,	or	1,131
„ planks, cargo	13,680,	„	274
Koko „ „	211,	„	4
Padouk dunnage boards, 3,958 Other „ „ 1,822	5,280,	„	106
TOTAL	75,748,	or	1,515

being the cargoes of the *Safir* and the *Harrington*, which left for London in August 1890 and March 1891, carrying 925 and 590 tons, respectively.

The sales were—

	Cub. ft.
Padouk squares, 358	18,500
„ planks	13,816
Other „	969
TOTAL	33,285

the timber sold being that sent home the previous year. This is the first year that two cargoes have been sent to London, and it remains to be seen whether the market can take as much as 1,500 tons annually.

26. With the aid of the tramway timber can be extracted, which it would otherwise have required an extra staff of elephants to drag. It is necessary to go further and further from the creeks to reach the padouk and other timber in demand, and without some such aid as tramways it would not long have been possible to work these forests, expect with a heavy outlay in elephants and carting roads.

27. *Removal of Produce by Purchasers.*—License-holders extracted as follows :—

10,420 cubic feet timber in the plank under the rules explained in paragraph 30 of last year's report. As these figures exclude rejections and wastage, the quantity of timber cut in the forest was probably three times the above figure.
7,500 cubic feet bullies or poles, the estimated contents of 15,000 poles removed, or 7½ one-month licenses.
15,000 cubic feet solid wood in the form of firewood.
350 „ „ „ charcoal.
174,000 bamboos, estimated.
111,000 canes, lengths estimated.
105,000 canes with roots, estimated.

	R
15,240 bundles thatch leaves, value	190
Fodder grass	1

The timber removed was then 10,420 cubic feet, or 208 tons, as compared with 343 tons of the previous year and 593 tons of 1888-89. Merchants find it pays them better to purchase mill-sawn planks, although at first they complained of the prices charged.

There was no timber removed in the log by District Officers, the portable saw-mill for which timber had been required in previous years being under the Forest Department.

28. Of canes with roots 105,000 are estimated as having been removed by purchasers as compared with 19,500 of the previous year and 196,500 of 1888-89. The reason is believed to be that these canes being required for export, the export duty in the previous year encouraged traders to pass them off as canes without roots, for which the duty is lower, and to some extent checked the demand. Better supervision by the forester on temporary establishment has corrected this, but the outturn is very variable and appears to be falling again in 1891-92.

The following are the results compared with the previous year:—

	1890-91.		1889-90.	
		R		R
Bamboos	174,000	87	162,000	81
Fodder grass	...	1	...	...
Canes	111,000	37	120,000	40
„ with roots	105,000	140	19,500	26
Export duty on canes	...	267	...	116
„ „ „ with roots	...	749	...	666
Thatching leaves, bundles	15,240	190	16,600	209
Dhup	20 mds.	5	...	...
Pan	...	...	...	8
TOTAL		1,476		1,146

29. *Free Grants of Forest Produce.*—Poles, firewood, bamboos, thatch, and grass are allowed to be removed free of charge by ryots; as in last report, a rough estimate of the value is given.

		R
Firewood	120,000 cub. ft.	240
Bamboos	500,000	250
Canes	100,000	33
Thatch bundles	50,000	250
TOTAL		773

No minor produce was removed by the Forest Department.

30. *Financial Results.*—The cost per ton of cutting, dragging, carting, and floating logs to the local sale depôts for the year is calculated as follows.

The total expenditure chargeable to timber works was R1,03,019. From this deduct the charges incurred on timber after its delivery at these depôts.

	R
A. I*a*.—Payments on timber in and for London	32,127
„ „ „ India	10,251
Loading ships for Home market	2,136
Paid to the Chatham and the portable saw-mill for sawing timber	11,597
	56,111
B. part	1,000
TOTAL	57,111

	R
Deducting this sum from the foregoing, R1,03,019, there is a balance of	45,908
Adding the interest on the capital necessary to keep up a staff of 20 elephants, R324 × 20	6,480
TOTAL	52,388

There is a total of R52,388 chargeable to 6,730 tons timber, showing a cost of extraction per ton of R7·8 as compared with R9·3 of the previous year, which, considering the number of squares included in the logs—and that squaring a log is about a day's work for four men costing nearly a rupee—is a considerable improvement, towards which the tramway, which worked for nearly three months, contributed.

31. The quantity of timber sold from the local depôts (exclusive of saw mills) and from the forest depôt was :—

CLASS.	No.	Cub. ft.	Tons.	Amount of sale.
				R
Padouk logs	378	12,910	513	7,945
„ planks	....	217		283
„ slabs	...	12,502		801
II Class timber, logs	531	14,809	296	7,716
III „ „ „	1,249	23,256	465	9,475
IV „ „ „	356	9,936	199	3,148
V „ „ „	21	532	10	687
TOTAL	2,535	74,162	1,483	3,0055

The falling off as compared with the previous year's figures is explained in paragraph 23 above.

The 12,502 cubic feet slabs were the rejected pieces, mostly outside slabs, of padouk, accumulated at the hand saw-pits of previous years. Omitting these slabs and the price realized for them, the above table shows R29,254 as the proceeds of R1,233 tons, or an average price realized of nearly R24 per ton.

32. *Chatham Depôt.*—The following timber was sold :—

	Cub. ft.	R	Average per ton. R
Padouk squares, 30	1,016	1,015	50
„ scantling	2,713	3,922	72
II Class scantling	864	830	49
III „ „	1,441	984	34
III „ „ rejected	75	18	...
IV „ „	31,420	13,321	21
IV „ slabs	534	83	...
V „ scantlings	40	241	301
Padouk shingles	2,527	2,982	...
„ slabs	23	13	...
II Class shingles	1,384	1,634	...
TOTAL	42,037	25,043	

Of this 32,549 cubic feet were sold to local merchants and the public realizing R14,959, and consisting principally of IV class planks, with the above mill

sawn squares padouk and a few scantlings, the remainder being sold to local Government departments.

33. To improve the financial status of the mill, the rates paid by the Forest Department for sawing fourth class timber were raised, and as far as possible repairs to other works are executed at the mill and paid for instead of being done and paid for at the District Officer's workshops. The cooly staff was also reduced.

The Forest Department paid the mill during the year—

	R
For sawing	8,619
For work done	511
TOTAL	9,130

while the mill made by work done for other departments R90, or a total of R9,220.

The expenditure of the mill, disbursed by the Public Works Department of the Settlement, was—

	R
Pay of Mechanical Engineer	3,600
„ „ Establishment	1,388
Gratuities to convicts	210
Price of stores purchased	2,304
Paid for convict labour	4,816
„ „ charcoal, oil, &c.	139
TOTAL	12,459

34. *Portable Saw Mill.*—The 8,329 cubic feet gurjan planks mentioned in paragraph 22 above as sold from this mill realized R3,962, or an average of nearly R24 per ton.

The Forest Department paid the mill for sawing R2,978, and the expenditure disbursed by the Public Works Department was R5,097, as follows :—

	R
Pay of establishment	741
„ „ stores	1,035
Gratuity to convicts	111
Labor	10
„	3,200
TOTAL	5,097

Had the mill been working during the whole year, and as well as it has done since its re-opening at Dhanikhari, the outturn and receipts would have been higher and there would been a small surplus on the total transactions.

35. *Calcutta.*—From paragraph 23 it will be seen that the price realized per ton padouk in the square was nearly R60, and for mill-sawn planks and scantlings R80, as compared with R67 and R76, respectively, of the previous year. The other timber in log and squares costing as much as padouk to extract and despatch and selling at a lower rate are naturally less remunerative, but as the cost of extraction is yearly being reduced, it is well to offer a few of these logs to the market. Thitmin planks proved a failure at about R25 a ton, and gurjan planks, which gave from R40 to R41 a ton, are scarcely remunerative. After deducting freight of R7-8-0 per ton and charges of about

R5-8-0 for these planks, the proceeds are about the same as the price realizable in Port Blair. What is required is a development of the market for padouk squares in India or at Port Blair for export by dealers to India.

36. *Madras.*—This depôt (paragraph 24), from which 92 tons of logs and 49 tons planks were sold, gave a price for padouk square of R50 a ton, and nearly the same for round logs; selected pymma squares gave R42 per ton, but they were of exceptional size and good quality, indented for by the Gun Carriage Factory. Toungpeing Nyè squares gave R40, as did most of the others; Toung peing Nyè scantling gave R72, but it is an exceedingly wasteful wood to cut; Gurjun planks gave R43.

The Inspector General doubts if this market will prove remunerative on account of competition with the Coorg timber. The Burma timber, however, seems to be the principal rival at Madras at present.

37. *Bombay Depôt.*—From this depôt the following timber only was sold :—

	R
Padouk planks, 52 cub. ft.	63
Koko „ 53 „	63
TOTAL	126

38. *London Depôt.*—The cargo of the *Harrington* despatched from Shoal Bay in January 1890 sold for £4,417 9*s.* 1*d.*, or R57,502 at $18\frac{7}{16}$*d.* per rupee.

	R
358 padouk squares, 18,500 cubic feet or 370 tons, sold for £2,615 19*s.* 6*d.* after the deduction of 2½ per cent. discount on the gross proceeds of the sale, giving an average of nearly 2*s.* 10*d.* per cubic foot, or £7-1-5 per ton	34,052
13,036 cubic feet of planks (261 tons) sold for £1,755-17-5	22,856
and the remainder of the planks and dunnage for £19-10-0	254
TOTAL	57,162
Interest	340
GRAND TOTAL	57,502

The squares thus sold for R92 per ton, and the planks for R87 as compared with R106 and R149 of the previous year, but the rate of exchange was then lower, $16\frac{15}{16}$ pence per rupee. The planks, hand-sawn at Pirij, were evidently of inferior quality, the best of the large quantity sawn having been despatched by the first ship (*Anne Main*) leaving the inferior ones for the *Harrington*.

39. The London agents have recently advised that the cargo of the *Safir*, sent from Port Blair in August 1890 is the best received by them from this port to date. Some of this consignment, to the extent of 119 squares, have been sold to the Woolwich Arsenal at 4*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot since the close of the year.

During the loading of the second ship (the *Harrington* second voyage) in February 1891 the Officiating Inspector General visited Port Blair, and on his recommendation greater care was taken in the selection of squares of good colour and quality, and the best only of the stock in our depôts was sent home, so it is hoped that the two cargoes sent home during the year under review will realize better prices.

40. The financial results of the year were—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	R	R	R
1890-91	1,58,325	1,30,052	28,273
1889-90	1,62,195	94,975	67,220

the principal reason of the revenue falling short of that of the previous year being the reduced demand from the local Government departments of Port Blair and other purchasers (such as the Calcutta Municipality) from this market. The expenditure, which was considerably higher, included the cost of preparation and despatch of two cargoes of padouk instead of one, and a sum of R15,683 on the purchase and laying of a tramway and R10,000 paid for four elephants received after the close of the year.

To this surplus of R28,273 should be added the net increase in the value of the stock amounting to R31,323.

41. The sales of the year compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

	1890-91.		1889-90.	
	Tons.	R	Tons.	R
Local sale and forest depôts	1,483	30,055	2,385	59,682
Chatham	841	25,043	682	23,722
Portable saw mill	167	3,962	2	69
Calcutta	408	21,162	262	15,304
Rangoon	...	...	20	686
Madras	141	7,097	5	232
Bombay	2	126	...	...
London	666	57,502	513	58,430
TOTAL	3,708	1,44,947	3,869	1,58,125
Eleplant tusks	...	...	...	503
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	1,58,628

from which it will be observed that the falling off in the local sales of logs which are principally to local Government departments amounted to as much as 902 tons and R29,627, of which falling off R23,597 were due to smaller demands and R6,030 to the stoppage of sales to the Chatham Saw Mill. The local departments purchased 451 tons less than in the previous year, which may be taken as representing about R12,500. There was a slight increase in the Chatham sales and a substantial increase in the Calcutta sales, as also in Madras.

42. *General Remarks.*—Two elephants—"Melody" and "Washpish," both females,—died during the year; the former was an old elephant of fifty-four years of age, who had been previously reported as too old for work by the elephant jemadar. For four months previous to her death she was on the sick list and not worked. She died in August of "Sukha Zaharbad," the same disease as that from which "Champagne" died the previous year.

In February "Washpish" died of colic. She was taken ill one evening and died at 5 o'clock the following morning before the elephant jemadar could reach her; she was 48 years old.

"Napier," the runaway elephant, visited one of the out villages, where unfortunately he was fired at. He retired and has not since re-appeared.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION.

Number of Schools.—At the close of the year the schools were as follows:—

Northern District.	*Southern District.*
Bamboo Flat.	Aberdeen.
Port Mouat.	Garacharma.
Dhanikhari.	Brookesabad.

The European School on Ross Island continued to be maintained as a separate institution assisted by a grant-in-aid.

2. Income and Expenditure.—The income and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Receipts.	R	a.	p.
Government grant	3,000	0	0
School cess	2,481	0	3
„ fees	101	8	0
„ fines	7	10	5
TOTAL	5,590	2	8

Expenditure.	R	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
English Education.						
Salary of Master	220	0	0			
„ „ Assistant Master	97	12	6			
Grant-in-aid to European school	550	0	0			
				867	12	6
Vernacular Education.						
Salaries of Masters	2,674	6	2			
„ „ Monitors	909	3	10			
„ „ Sewing Mistresses	270	13	6			
Salaries of Carpenter and Blacksmith	192	0	0			
				4,046	7	6
Miscellaneous.						
Allowance to Clerk	60	0	0			
Donation to Boarding School	150	0	0			
Donation to Industrial School	100	0	0			
Prizes	55	0	0			
Contingencies	80	14	6			
				445	14	6
TOTAL				5,360	2	6
Lapsed to Government				230	0	2
GRAND TOTAL				5,590	2	8

3. With regard to the income, there was an increase of R249-12-8 in the School cess as compared with last year and a very small falling off in School fees. It is reported that the School fees realized from English-learning pupils has not diminished.

4. The expenditure on account of English education has increased from R651 to R868 owing to the grant-in-aid to the European School having been increased from R20 to R50 per mensem. There has also been an increase from R2,550 to R2,674 on salaries of Vernacular masters due principally to a newly appointed master receiving his pay during the whole year, while he only received it during a portion of the previous year.

5. The salaries of the monitors have decreased from R1,077 to R909 owing to the resignation of one of the men and appointment of a substitute on less pay. The other items call for no special remark.

6. *Staff.*—No change was made in the strength of the staff in the English branch and the strength of the Vernacular staff was at the close of the year, 6 masters, 16 monitors, and 4 sewing mistresses. The masters and monitors, with one exception, conducted themselves well and performed their duties satisfactorily during the year.

7. *Number of Pupils and Attendance.*—The average number of pupils on the rolls has been, omitting decimals, 288, of whom 207 were boys, and 81 girls, as against 233 boys and 87 girls during last year.

The cause of the falling-off in the number of boys on the rolls is attributed to the withdrawal of their children by convicts on obtaining their release.

The average attendance of boys has been 192·98 and of girls 74·38, compared with 213·79 and 79·65, respectively, last year. At the close of the year there were 290 children on the rolls (compared with 309 of the previous year), of whom 214 were boys and 76 girls. Full details will be found in Appendix XXXII.

8. *Educational Course.*—No changes in the educational course were made during the year, except that a Mensuration Class at Aberdeen was opened for those boys who have passed out of the Upper Primary School and wish to remain in the Industrial School.

The result of the teaching, as shown by the annual examination, appears to be very good. More than half the number of pupils received promotion to higher classes.

9. *Industial School.*—The working of the Industrial School was fully explained in last year's report. The number of boys on the rolls at the close of the year was 40 against 39 of the preceding year. Of this number, 28 learn carpenter's work and 12 blacksmith's work. The work hours range from 7 hours per week in the 3rd class, to 16 hours in the 6th class; the 4th and 5th class work 9 and 12 hours, respectively, per week.

One of the masters has been put in charge of the School, the working of which has been favourably reported on. No sales have yet been effected, but as the pupils are reported to be competent to supply such articles as are used ordinarily by ryots in their daily life, an order book was opened after the close of the year, wherein the requirements of the general public can be entered for attention.

10. *Borading School.*—The number of boys in the Boarding School at the close of the year was 18 as against 8 at the close of last year. Of these 1 pays for his own maintenance, whilst 13 are supported by the School and 4 by the Settlement. This school is of great service, as it enables outstation children to continue their studies beyond the compulsory age at Aberdeen, where alone full education of upper primary classes is imparted, and it is also useful in providing cheap masters for the outstation schools.

11. *Appointments.*—Eight boys were appointed as monitors and three students obtained service under Government, *viz.*, one as assistant English master in the Educational Department, and two as foresters in the Forest Department.

12. *Book Depôt.*—The book depôt funds are in a satisfactory condition, there being a balance to credit of R942 at close of year. The sales of books amounted to R318 as against R353 last year, and the Honorary Secretary reports that there was a fair stock of books, &c., on hand at the close of the year.

13. *European and Eurasian School.*—The following is an extract from the Report of the European and Eurasian School received from the Revd. D. G. Lathom Browne:—

During the year this school was carried on under the management and according to the arrangements which have come into force in February 1890. It was intended to be a Middle School, that is to say, to teach children as far as the 7th or Middle School Standard of the

Madras Department of Public Instruction. So as to ensure the carrying out of such teaching a very large share of the money required every month was provided by five gentlemen, parents of children and others, who also formed, with the Chaplain, the Committee of Management, and duly qualified certificated mistresses had been obtained from Madras.

* * * * * * * *

The number of children on the books has varied between 28 in April and 20 in August and was 23 at the close of the year. The average number on the books was 22.2 and the daily average attendance 19. This number represents nearly 85·6 per cent. as the daily attendance, and may be looked upon as very good, especially when the difficulties in the way of regular attendance in this Settlement are taken into consideration, for three families or eleven children had daily to be brought across from the other island.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

RECEIPTS.	R a. p.	R a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Opening balance . .	...	76 9 8	Salary of Head Mistress .	1,395 1 4	
Guarantors' contributions .	...	1,200 0 0	„ „ Assistant Mistress	660 0 0	
Fees for ordinary schooling	449 0 0	...			1,055 1 4
For extras, music and drawing	106 0 0		Passage of Head Mistress .	40 8 0	
		555 0 0	Servants „ „ .	9 10 4	
					50 2 4
Grant from Settlement School Fund . .	...	550 0 0	*Apparatus Furniture, &c.*		
			Piano	244 7 9	
			Punkahs	29 13 0	
			Stationery . . .	4 3 3	
					278 8 0
			Telegrams and Stamps .	...	3 8 0
			Sundries.		
			Advertisements . . .	16 14 0	
			Banking account . .	3 0 0	
			Charcoal	0 7 0	
					20 5 0
			Closing balance . .	...	74 1 0
TOTAL		2,381 9 8	TOTAL .	...	2,381 9 8

A perusal of the above accounts will show that rather more than half the expenditure has been borne by the five gentlemen who form the Committee of Management.

The progress of the children was tested by a local examination in December, carried out according to the standards of the Madras Education Department. This examination gave gratifying results and led to the promotion of every child in the School to a higher standard. In the formerly weak subject—Arithmetic—a decided advance was shewn, but this subject still remains weak and will need the careful attention of the mistresses for some time. Reading, Writing and Spelling were all very satisfactory, and extra subjects, that is, History, Indian and English, and Geography were very fair.

In Religious Education—subject to a conscience clause, which is only needed here for Roman Catholic children—the instruction is that of the Church of England. The Chaplain has taken the higher class twice a week throughout the year in Scripture and Catechism and is well satisfied with the attention of the children to this most important branch of education.

The scheme followed was that set forth by the Rangoon Diocesan Board of Education In accordance with this scheme an examination is held throughout the diocese in September of every year. At the examination on September 15th, 1890, seven children attended with the gratifying result that five obtained prizes, namely, in division one, for elder children the first prize; in division two—ages twelve to fifteen—the second and fourth prizes; and in division three, for children under twelve, the first and third prizes.

Sunday School has been held regularly in the Church under the charge of the Chaplain and his wife, and except when the weather was absolutely prohibitive has been always well attended.

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITARY.

On the 23rd January 1891 the detachment of 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, was relieved by a detachment of the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

2. The three companies of the 33rd Native Infantry were relieved on the 9th April 1890 by a detachment of the 31st Native Infantry of similar strength.

3. *Volunteers.*—The strength of the corps was 23, figure of merit attained 193·21, and percentage of extra efficients 78·26. The corps was inspected by Major F. A. Currie, 1st Norfolk Regiment, on the 28th March 1891, but the result of the inspection has not yet been communicated.

4. The strength of the garrison at the close of the year 1890-91 was—

European detachment	144
Native Infantry	269
TOTAL ALL RANKS .	413

distributed as follows :—

European Detachment.

STATION.	Major.	Subalterns.	Surgeon.	Sergeants and Lance Sergeants.	Corporals and Lance Corporals.	Drummers or Buglers.	Privates.	Apothecary.	TOTAL.
Ross . . .	1	2	...	6	17	2	115	1	144

Native Infantry.

STATION.	Captain.	Subaltern.	Surgeon.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Drummers.	Privates.	Bhisties.	Lascars.	Recruit boys.	Chowdries or peons.	Hospital Assistant.	Munshee.	TOTAL.
Ross	1	1	1	3	2	13	13	6	223	6	2	...	...	1	...	269

CHAPTER XIV.

MARINE.

Men-of-War.—Her Majesty's steamer *Reindeer* visited this port on the 28th September 1890, and after a stay of nine days proceeded to Rangoon.

2. Her Majesty's steamer *Boadicea* arrived on the 25th January 1891 from Rangoon and returned the next day to that port.

3. Her Majesty's steamer *Turquoise* arrived here from Rangoon on the 24th March 1891, and after a stay of seven days went on to Bombay.

4. Her Majesty's Indian Marine steamer *Clive* arrived from Moulmein on the 9th April 1890, with a detachment of the 31st Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, to relieve the detachment of the 33rd Regiment and proceeded on the following day.

The *Clive* again called on the 11th February 1891 and left the same day for Rangoon.

5. Her Majesty's Indian Marine steamer *Enterprise* called in twice during the year.

6. Her Majesty's Indian Marine Survey steamer *Investigator* also called at this port twice during the year.

7. Her Majesty's Indian Marine steamer *Dalhousie* brought a detachment of the 1st Norfolk Regiment on the 22nd January 1891 from Madras and left the next day for Rangoon with the relieved detachment of the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

8. *Station Steamer.*—The *Tenasserim* acted as stataion steamer from the 4th May to the 27th September 1890 and the *Nancoury* was stationed at Port Blair throughout the year.

9. *Private Vessels.*—The barque *Safir* arrived from Cape Town, Africa, on the 5th July 1890 and left for London with a cargo of timber on the 28th August 1890.

10. The ship *Cromartyshire* came from Northshields, England, with coal on the 7th April 1890 and left for Rangoon on the 16th idem.

11. The barque *Harrington* arrived from River Plate, South America, on the 21st January 1891 and left for London on the 10th March 1891, with a cargo of timber.

12. The following native craft visited this port during the year for permission to trade with Car Nicobar:—

Schooners.—"Shar-un-sha," "Constance" (twice),"Myan Oung" (twice), "Thain Gyee" (twice) and "Oung Chength".

Brigs.—"Amanath Rahman" (twice), and "Vittal Prasad."

13. *Mail Steamer.*—Under the contract with the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, their steamers *Maharani, Kohinoor* and *Peshwa* made nine trips from Calcutta, seventeen trips from Rangoon and eight trips from Madras carrying mails, stores, passengers, &c.

14. *Imports and Exports.*—The aggregate amount of tonnage that entered the port during the year was 76,280 tons. According to the register, the value of the exports amounted to R1,08,929 against R1,17,862 of the previous year, and that of imports, R6,10,715 against R7,58,329.

15. The imports consisted of goods and stores for the Settlement, Marine and Commissariat Departments, and for private individuals. The bulk of the exports consisted of timber, tea, cattle, empty bags, &c.

16. *Wrecks.*—None reported.

17. *Buoys and Moorings.*—All the buoys and moorings were inspected from time to time during the year, and kept thoroughly clean and painted.

18. *Steam Launches.*—The four steam launches have continued at work during the year.

19. One "labouring" boat, $28\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}' \times 2\frac{3}{4}'$ was constructed during the year at a cash cost of R160, or total cost of R484, inclusive of local material and convict labour.

20. *Lighters and Boats.*—At the close of the year there were at work nine lighters, seven wooden and two iron; one of the latter being entirely worn out was condemned. There were in use belonging to the Settlement 96 cutters, gigs and punts, and 26 canoes. All these boats are kept in repair and overhauled as required.

21. The lighters and cargo boats were employed as usual in landing cargo, convicts, troops, &c., from the mail steamer, carrying provisions to outstations and transhipping bricks, lime, timber and other building material to and from the different stations in the Settlement.

22. *Shipping and Landing Charges.*—The amount realised from landing charges on account of private cargo was R247 against R211 last year. The

amount realised from shipping charges on account of private cargo was R1,480 as against R2,255 last year.

23. There were eighty-three convicts with one free maistri employed as carpenters, caulkers, &c. These men do efficient work in keeping the large number of boats in repair and in replacing worn-out ones. The free-establishment for working the steamers consists of three engine drivers, three serangs, three stokers, and 6 lascars.

24. *Tidal Observatory.*—The tidal observations have been satisfactorily conducted during the official year.

CHAPTER XV.

POST OFFICE.

Mails.—The mail service during the year has been satisfactorily performed by the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers visit Port Blair four times every six weeks.

The system adopted in January 1890 and described in the report for last year has worked satisfactorily as far as the Settlement is concerned.

2. *Collections and Expenditure.*—The cost of the Post Office establishment amounted to R2,751 and the receipts to R7,701, leaving a profit of R4,950 on the working of the office.

Money-orders amounting to R1,25,056 were issued against R1,24,039 during the previous year.

3. *Enumeration.*—An enumeration of letters, &c., was taken in the month of February, and the following comparative statement continues to show a steady increase in the number of articles delivered :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Number of articles delivered	7,909	9,413
Number returned undelivered	237	157
TOTAL .	8,146	9,570

4. *Telegrams.*—Three hundred and seventy five telegrams were booked during the year, and realized R425-2-0, against 259 telegrams, realizing R365-7-0, during the previous year.

5. The Post Office staff has worked in a most satisfactory manner throughout the year under the supervision of Mr. Chater.

CHAPTER XVI.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

1. *Topography.*—A full description has been given in former reports.

2. *Meteorology.*—A short summary of the chief phenomena is recorded below under the several months as they occurred. The total amount of rain collected this year has been 109·57 inches ; while that for the corresponding period last year was 110·35 inches. The average for five preceding years = to 115·48 inches.

January 1890.—Amount of rain unusual. Rain on 8 days, amounting to 5·03 inches. Temperature, *highest* 90°, *lowest* 66°·5.

February.—Rain, on 7 days, equalling 2·24 inches. Temperature, *highest* 91°·3, *lowest* 68°.

March.—Temperature, *highest* 92°·2, *lowest* 90°·6. Rain 0·08 inches on one day.

April.—Rain 11 days, amounting to 5·33 inches. Temperature, *highest* 95°·8, *lowest* 73°·1.

May.—Rain 24 days, amount 17·77 inches. Temperature, *highest* 93°·4, *lowest* 76°·8.

June.—Rain-fall 21·09 inches on 27 days. Temperature, *highest* 90°, *lowest* 70°·6

July.—Rain on 22 days; quantity 10·04 inches. Temperature, *highest* 90°·2, *lowest* 70°·9.

August.—6·68 inches of rain in 20 days. Temperature, *highest* and *lowest* 91°·3, and 71°·6, respectively.

September.—19·11 inches of rain in 24 days. Temperature, *highest* 89°·7, *lowest* 68°·9.

October.—13·46 inches of rain in 20 days. Temperature, *highest* 90°·5, *lowest* 72°·1.

November.—Rain 12 days, quantity 8·47 inches. Temperature, *highest* 91°·2, *lowest* 71°·9.

December.—0·27 inches of rain in 3 days. Temperature, *highest* 89°·7, *lowest* 66°·9.

Remarks.—The hottest month was April, registering the highest temperature, *viz.*, 95°·8; the coldest January, the thermometer registering as low as 66°·5; thus the extreme variation for the year has been 29°·3.

The mean temperature for 1890 = 83°·7; the mean maximum for 1890 = 91°·2; and the mean minimum for 1890 = 70°·6.

Maximum reading of the barometer was 30·202 on 2nd February 1890.

Minimum reading of the barometer was 29·683 on 6th May 1890.

3. *Convict Population.*—This is shown for the last five years in the following table :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1886-87	10,577	1,125	11,702
1887 (Calendar)	10,499	1,050	11,549
1888 „	11,123	1,002	12,125
1889 „	11,262	929	12,191
1890 „	10,961	883	11,844

4. *Convict Barracks and Jail.*—These have been described in former reports

The following shows the capacity of barracks at Port Blair, with the average number of prisoners living in them during the year ending 31st December 1890 :—

Districts.	Capacity of the barracks at 36 superficial feet per prisoner.			Average number of prisoners above capacity.			Average number of prisoners below capacity.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Northern District.	5,342	...	5,342	...	...	...	1,413	...	1,413
Southern District	3,802	550	4,352	7	...	7	735	163	898
Total	9,144	550	9,694	7	...	7	2,148	163	2,311

5. *Hospital Buildings.*—No change during the year.

6. *Conservancy, Drainage and Cleanliness.*—The latrines are always kept thoroughly clean. The dry earth system is carried out as efficiently as possible considering the paucity of mehters. The night-soil is removed daily and buried on the main land. Drainage satisfactory, chiefly natural. Artificial drains well kept.

Cleanliness amongst the convicts is always enforced. The proximity of the sea makes this an easy matter.

7. *Employment.*—The various duties of the convicts have been frequently described, and many of them are very unhealthy and entail great exposure in a damp malarious climate. The reclamation of swamps, forest work, and brick-making cause most sickness, the admissions sometimes running up to 20 or 30 per cent. A good deal of the sickness is owing to small wounds and ulcers, more especially among those engaged in swamps and forest work.

8. *Diet.*—Rations supplied by the Commissariat Department of good quality and sufficient in quantity. On the recommendation of Dr. Lethbridge while here on commission duty, Indian-corn was introduced to form portion of the daily ration instead of wheat, and the mixed grain scales for the different classes of convicts have been regulated as follows while Indian corn is available:—

Classes.	Old Scale.		New Scale.		
	Wheat attah.	Rice.	Wheat attah.	Indian-corn attah.	Rice.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Petty officers, 1st, 2nd, 3rd class chain gang, convalescents, and lunatics . . .	12	10	7	8	8
Females, lepers, invalids, and hospital patients	10	8	5	7	8

The Indian-corn is very unpopular among the convicts, and they invariably attribute bowel complaints to it. These complaints prevailed to an unusual degree at Viper towards the end of the year, and there was a general impression that they were caused by the Indian-corn. There was, however, no increase in admissions from this cause in other stations, such as Chatham and the Female Jail, where the same diet was used.

9. *Water-supply*—From tanks and wells, abundant and good in most localities. At the end of the hot weather (April and May) the wells are apt to run dry and the tanks get exhausted. There is an ample supply on Ross, Viper, Hope Town and Aberdeen, in very large tanks, but in many of the smaller stations the supply is precarious and the quality questionable.

10. *General Health.*—The following table shows the daily sick and death rates per mille for the past five years:—

	Per Mille.	
	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1886-87	58·1	19·9
1887 (Calendar)	59·7	24·0
1888 „	59·1	41·8
1889 „	56·8	36·2
1890 „	58·5	35·6

11. *Sick and Death-rates.*—The following figures show comparatively the sickness and deaths for the past two calendar years amongst the European troops, Native troops, Police Force, and convicts :—

	Per Mille.					
	Admissions.		Daily sick.		Deaths (in hospital).	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
European troops	1,713·2	1,090·9	48·95	34·50	20·97	13·98
Native troops	344·4	802·9	14·43	36·72	3·34	3·64
Police force	1,587·0	1,416·0	27·52	28·61	8·53	15·73
Convicts	2,036·6	1,977·9	56·88	58·51	32·9	32·3

The total admissions of convicts into hospitals during the calendar year ending 31st December 1890 amounted to 23,427; and the number of deaths was 383. Thirty-nine deaths occurred *out of hospital*, making a total of 422 deaths in all in the Settlement of Port Blair. Of the deaths out of hospital, 12 were executed; 4 committed suicide; 6 died from natural causes; 2 from accidents; 2 from asphyxia due to drowning; 8 were murdered; and 5 killed by Járávás.

12. *Diseases.*—The following table shows the diseases as compared with the past calendar year :—

Diseases.	Admissions.		Percentage of Total Admissions.		Deaths.		Percentage of Total Deaths.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Fevers	15,894	14,418	64·01	61·56	58	55	14·43	14·36
Anæmia	329	176	1·33	·75	25	16	6·22	4·18
Spleen affections	206	222	0·83	·95	11	9	2·74	2·35
Diarrhœa	408	307	1·64	1·31	33	32	8·21	8·36
Dysentery	1,097	729	4·42	3·11	104	70	25·87	18·27
Ulcers	927	901	3·73	3·85	...	...	...	...
Injuries, wounds and contusions	2,308	2,858	9·29	12·20	5	7	1·24	1·82
Gangrene	1	14	...	·06	...	9	...	2·35
Jáundice	88	81	·35	·35	18	17	4·47	4·44
Respiratory	804	1,028	3·24	4·38	39	75	9·70	19·58
Phthisis Pulmonalis	101	69	0·41	·29	53	44	13·18	11·48
Rheumatic affections	334	287	1·34	1·22	1	...	·24	...
All other causes	2,332	2,332	9·39	9·95	55	49	13·68	12·79
Total	24,829	23,422	99·98	99·98	402	383	99·98	99·98

13. *Causes of Sickness.*—Malarious fevers have caused 61 per cent. of admissions against 64 per cent. in 1889. The fevers are, as a rule, slight and rapidly yield to any treatment, but some bad cases of remittent, complicated with jaundice, occasionally occur and are very fatal : they are common among men working in swamps. Dr. MacDonald has been on the look-out for enteric and cerebro-spinal fevers, but has not discovered them. Bowel complaints have only caused 4 per cent. of admissions against 6 per cent. in 1889 Injuries, ulcers, wounds, &c., have caused 16 per cent. of admissions, and they cause an amount of sickness and loss of labour, out of all proportion to the number of admissions, owing to the fact that they require such prolonged treatment. Dr. MacDonald has sometimes seen as many as 50 per cent. of the sick in hospital with ulcers and injuries. Most of the convicts are engaged in extra-mural labour, and their feet are liable to slight injuries, more especially in a damp climate.

Wounds are very liable to unhealthy action in this climate in the rains, and always require prolonged treatment. In weak subjects pulled down by malaria. sloughing, cellulitis and gangrene are not uncommon.

There is no difference worth noticing between the mortalities of 1889 and 1890, but the two districts into which the Settlement is divided show very different results.

The following is a comparative statement of the death-rates from all causes of the Northern and Southern Districts for the year under report and the previous year:—

	Average strength.		Number of deaths from all causes.		Deaths per mille.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Northern District	5,166	5,220	220	255	42·5	48·8
Southern District	7,025	6,624	222	167	31·6	25·2
TOTAL	12,191	11,844	442	422	36·2	35·6

The Southern District with a mortality of 2·2 per cent. (excluding deaths by violence) leaves little to desire, while the mortality in the Northern District is 4·4 per cent. There is considerable improvement in the Southern District all round, more especially in the female jail, where the mortality has been reduced from 94·4 per mille in 1889 to 24·2 in 1890. This improvement is unfortunately counterbalanced by a great increase in mortality in the Northern District, more especially in Viper Island, where the local jail is situated. Dundas Point and Bajajagada have also contributed considerably to the mortality.

The following statement contains an analysis of the classes of convicts and their respective death-rates during the two years:—

	Average strength throughout the year.		Percentage of each class to total strength of convicts.		Actual number of deaths in each class.		Percentage of deaths in each class to total number of deaths.		Death rate per cent. in each class.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Labouring convicts other than new arrivals.	8,080	7,715	66·28	65·14	218	264	49·32	62·56	2·69	3·42
Self-supporters	3,221	3,118	26·42	26·33	70	67	15·84	15·88	2·17	2·15
Invalid gang	426	351	3·50	2·96	116	68	26·25	16·11	27·23	19·37
New arrivals (*i.e.*, convicts who arrived during the year, between 1st January and 31st December 1890).	464	660	3·80	5·57	38	23	8·59	5·45	8·18	3·48
TOTAL	12,191	11,844	100·00	100·00	442	422	100·00	100·00	3·62	3·56

NOTE.—*Regarding Deaths among "New Arrivals."*—In 1889 all deaths occurring among convicts within one year of their arrival in Port Blair are shown as "deaths among new arrivals," and the percentage of mortality is based on the actual arrivals during the year, though many of the deaths did not occur among them; whereas in the year under report, the rates of mortality among convicts who arrived between the 1st January and 31st December 1890, is shown.*

* The calculation has been made in this manner by the Senior Medical Officer. It does not show exactly the number of deaths among convicts within one year of their arrival. For example, the death of a convict who arrived in December 1889 and died within twelve months from that date, would not be included.

Respiratory diseases have caused 1,097 admissions against 905 in 1889. Bronchial affections are very prevalent in this climate, even many young men suffering from bronchial asthma. Not only the convicts generally suffer from it, but it also prevails to a considerable extent among the Punjabi policemen. This must be entirely due to climatic causes, as young Sikhs and Pathans in their own country are not especially liable to such complaints, nor is there anything in the condition of their lives at Port Blair likely to produce it.

Comparing the years 1889 and 1890, there has been a decrease of 1,407 in the total admissions. This has been due to a considerable decrease in admissions from fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa; while there has been some increase in admissions from respiratory diseases, injuries and wounds.

14. *Causes of Mortality.*—There have been 383 deaths *in* hospitals against 402 in 1889. Fevers have caused 55 deaths, or 0·38 per cent., of admissions; while the mortality from bowel complaints has been 102, or 6·7 per cent., of admissions. Respiratory diseases (excluding phthisis) have caused 75 deaths; only 39 deaths occurred from this cause in 1889. A large number of these deaths is owing to pneumonia, which is very fatal in subjects weakened by malaria or other causes. Pneumonia is naturally a common disease in this climate, where men have to work in the rain for nearly eight months in the year. Pulmonary phthisis has caused 44 deaths against 53 in 1889. Acute tuberculosis is never seen in this Settlement, and the disease invariably assumes a chronic type. It would seem to result from a broncho-pneumonia or peri-bronchitis, causing fibroid thickening of the lung and caseious degeneration. Many of the cases suffering from chronic bronchial-asthma finally die of phthisis. *Post-mortem* examination generally reveals a series of inter-communicating cavities, or one large irregular cavity sub-divided by bands of tissue. Jaundice has caused 17 deaths out of 81 admissions; this, as already noticed, is a very fatal disease in this climate. It is characterised by high fever with a tendency tocoma. The *post-mortem* reveals a distended gall bladder, but no coarse lesions of the liver. It is a common disease among men working in swamps.

15. *Invalid Gangs.*—The numbers in the two Invalid gangs are given below up to end of December 1890 :—

	Viper Invalid Gang.	Haddo Invalid Gang.	Total.
Remained on 1st January 1890 . . .	244	124	368
Admitted during the year	114	84	198
Discharged and released during the year . .	85	87	172
Died during the year	51	17	68
Transferred to Viper	...	1	1
Remaining on 31st December 1890 . . .	222	103	325
Daily average strength	218·49	105·58	324·07

16. *Convalescent Gangs.*—The following statement shows the average numbers throughout the year, as compared with the past two calendar years and also the actual number on the last day of each year :—

	Ross.	Haddo.	Chatham.	Viper.	South Point.	Total.
Average for 1889	18·28	35·70	37·75	59·00	9·19	159·92
„ 1890	11·29	35·14	49·71	68·54	4·80	169·48
Actual number on 31st December 1889 . .	15	15	49	40	4	123
„ „ „ 1890 . .	8	37	52	66	4	167

17. *Lunatic Ward.*—Particulars for the year are as follows:—

Strength on 1st January 1890	59
Admitted during the year	23
Discharged and "cured" during the year	2
Released during the year	1
Transferred to Convalescent Lunatic Gang	4
Died during the year	2
Remaining on 31st December 1890	73

18. *Convalescent Lunatic Gang.*—Particulars for the year are as follows:—

Strength on 1st January 1890	38
Admitted during the year	4
Discharged "cured" during the year	2
Released during the year	*Nil*
Transferred to the Lunatic Ward	*Nil*
Died during the year	2
Remaining on 31st December 1890	38

19. *Leper Ward.*—Particulars are as follows:—

Numbers on 1st January 1890	41	
Admitted during the year	7	
Discharged "cured" during the year	1	
" otherwise "	...	
Died during the year	4	2 died of diarrhœa. 1 died of dysentery. 1 died of remittent fever.
Deaths per 1,000 of strength	97·56	
Remaining on 31st December 1890	43	

20. *Female Jail.*—Particulars for the year are as follows:—

Average daily strength	289
" " sick per mille of strength	49·10
Deaths per mille of strength	24·22
Remaining on 31st December 1890	19

21. *Free Residents.*—The health of the free population has been good.

22. *Epidemics.*—None. A few mild cases of measles and chicken-pox occurred among the convicts and their children.

23. *Vaccination.*—Lymph was procured from Calcutta and Rangoon. Out of 13 cases vaccinated, 7 were successful. These operations were conducted in the Southern District; further vaccine work was not resumed till after the end of the year.

24. *Recommendations.*—Several suggestions bearing on diet, especially antiscorbutics, were made during the year, and mangoe and lime-pickle are now used to a considerable extent. Various defects in ventilation and accommodation in Viper were brought to notice; and it was suggested that the Invalid Gang should be transferred to Ross with a view to relieve overcrowding and to give them a change at a more healthy station. Some improvements have been carried out in the Viper Jail. The distribution of Medical History sheets, in which would be recorded all matters likely to affect the health of the convicts was recommended, and is being carried out. Further suggestions were submitted regarding the medical inspection of convicts detailed for jungle work and reclamation, with a view to the rejection of those unfit. The want of small wards for isolating serious surgical cases was also brought to notice.

25. *Medical Officers and Subordinates.*—The late Surgeon Major G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., held administrative medical charge till the 13th February 1890, when on account of ill-health he was ordered to Calcutta to appear before an Invaliding Committee, obtained furlough for one year, and died on his voy-

age home. He was relieved by Surgeon R. R. Weir, M.B., who was appointed to officiate as Senior Medical Officer on the 21st March, 1890. In the *interim* the Assistant to the Senior Medical Officer carried on the current duties of the office. Dr. Weir made over charge to Dr. MacDonald on the 8th July 1890. The four large hospitals of the Settlement at Haddo, Chatham, Viper and Ross are under the Executive Medical Officers who held the same charges last year, *viz.*:—

Haddo Hospital	Assistant Surgeon G. C. D. Gupta.
Chatham „	„ „ P. C. Singh.
Viper „	„ „ A. K. Chowdhuri.
Ross „	Mr. G. T. Carroll, Assistant to the Senior Medical Officer,

who also has charge of the Senior Medical Officer's office on Ross.

The Female Jail Hospital at South Point has been under 1st class hospital assistant Mirza Ali in subordinate charge, the medical officer from Haddo superintending.

The medical officers in charge of the several hospitals have given satisfaction and are intelligent, competent men. The hospital assistants—six in number—are on the whole intelligent and efficient men and qualified to carry on the subordinate work of the establishments.

CHAPTER XVII.

ABORIGINES.

South Andaman.—The Andamanese living in the Homes in the South Andaman have been employed in the usual work of collecting jungle produce, hunting runaway convicts, &c., and during the dry season in the manufacture of trepang.

2. *Runaways.*—Eleven runaways were re-captured by the Andamanese during the year. Six of these had crossed on a raft to Rutland Island in April 1890.

3. *Trepang.*—The yield (R400) from the trepang fishery has been fairly good and serves to defray the special expenses of the Homes for medicine, &c. Stations for drying trepang were put up at Interview Island, Lekerulunta, Port Meadows, and in Port Blair Harbour; but additional parties have had to work along the coast collecting, as the trepang in any one place is soon exhausted.

During the rains no collections are made, as the Holothuria then leave the coasts for deeper water, owing possibly to their dislike for the rain-water which drains off the land. The black Holothuria, so very common on sandy flats, is not the one used for trepang, but another and larger kind with a yellow and brown back and white belly.

4. *Edible Birds' Nests.*—The first collection was very poor, but the second, the gathering of which Mr. Portman personally superintended, is one of the largest and best yet made. Higher prices are obtained locally for the nests than in the Rangoon market.

5. The Andamanese from all parts of the Great Andaman have visited the Settlement during the year, large numbers having collected for the sports on the Queen's Birthday and New Year's Day.

6. In May 1890 Mr. Portman visited the Archipilago Islands and Homfray Straits in the *Ross* to look after the sick, an epidemic of Russian influenza having set in. During this tour he found the remains of an old wreck in Kwang-tung Straits, which is supposed to be that of either the *Briton* or the *Runnymede*. These two ships were driven ashore here in a cyclone about the year 1844. They were carrying troops to Rangoon, the one from Portsmouth and the other from Sydney, and each ship had on board

a wing of the 80th Foot. They encountered the same storm and were wrecked within a short distance of each other; one vessel probably sank in deep water in the Strait, while the other was carried by a cylonic wave over the reef and stranded in shallow water close to the shore. Her remains are now covered at high tide, and boulders of rock have collected round them. Mangrove trees are also growing on the wreck, but pieces of her ribs, angle iron, copper bolts, and her anchors are still visible.

7. In August 1890 the Chief Commissioner and the Officer in Charge Andamanese, visited the east coast of the Great Andaman in Her Majesty's Indian Marine steamship *Tenasserim*. Andamanese were met with in several places and appeared healthy. Nothing of importance occurred, but the decreaee in their numbers was noticeable. In the same month the latter officer also visited the Middle Straits in the *Ross*, and in October he visited the east coast of the Great Andaman and Lundfull Island, giving presents to the Andamanese he met and bringing in the sick.

8. In December 1890 the Chief Commissioner and the Officer in Charge of the Andamanese visited the Archipelago Islands and the west coast of the South Andaman in the *Ross*, and in March 1891 Mr. Portman superintended the collection of edible birds' nests in the *Ross*, visiting the Cinque and Passage Islands, Rutland Island, west coast of the South Andaman, Stewart Sound, and the Archipelago Islands. On this occasion his canoe was stolen by some of the boys of his household, who made off in it, and he had some trouble in getting it back, the Andamanese not being inclined to return it to him.

9. In April an epidemic of Russian influenza set in, which lasted till August. We know of 43 deaths having occurred from it, and the sick rate was very high. It does not seem to have attacked the Andamanse north of Stewart Sound. The decrease in the number of Andamanese is very apparent. All the people of Rutland Island and Port Campbell are dead, and very few remain in the South Andaman and Archipelago. The children do not survive in the very few births which do occur, and the present generation may be considered as the last of the aborigines of the Great Andaman. Even these have their constitutions to a great extent undermined by hereditary syphilis, and are unable to endure much exposure. Mr. Portman is endeavouring to keep the race alive as long as possible, and he is collecting all the children at his house, where they are well fed and looked after, and are taught to pull in a boat, wait at table, and make themselves generally useful. He has also provided a gymnasium for them. He has now 37 boys with him.

10. Having regard to the approaching extinction of the race, he has arranged to supply the British Museum with a complete series of photographs (in duplicate) in platinotype, illustrating the people themselves, and the various actions of their daily life, the manufacture of their different weapons and utensils, &c.; the Government of India have also ordered three copies of a smaller series, and Mr Portman has the work well in hand. It will, however, take some time to complete, and on its completion Mr. Portman proposes to make a similar series of the aborigines of the Little Andaman Island.

11. In August 1890 Mr. Portman received information that an Andamanese of Homfray Strait named "Tura Né" had, about three months previously, killed an old woman in a fit of passion, because she had accidently burnt his bow. The man was tried by the Court of Session and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

12. The man "Joseph," mentioned in the report for last year, who had returned to Port Blair after spending ten years in India and Burma, and who was made over to the Officer in charge of the Andamanese by the Chaplain as a quite incorrigible blackguard, has now married and settled down in the Middle

Andaman. He is very intelligent and obedient to orders, and is found of great use. During the last season he supervised the trepang fishery at Mount Kanú.

13. *Jarawa Tribes.*—Nothing has been seen of the Jarawa tribes on Rutland Island and in the jungle to the south of the Settlement during the year, but those Jarawas living in the northern jungle of the South Andaman have given considerable trouble.

14. In July a party of Andamanese, returning from Port Blair to Mount Kanú, were fired on by Jarawas in the Middle Straits, and there was reason to suppose that a party of Jarawas had crossed the Straits on a raft, and were living in the jungle between Homfray Strait and Middle Strait.

In the following month some self-supporting convicts, out pig-hunting in the jungle north-west of Cadellgunj, were attacked by Jarawas. One man returned wounded; another, after being absent for some days, returned unhurt, and the corpse of a third was found riddled with arrows near Port Campbell. Search was made for the Jarawas by a party of convicts and Andamanese, but no trace of them was found, and it was thought that they had gone to the jungle north of Port Campbell. Mr. Portman sent parties of Andamanese to search the jungle between Homfray Straits and Middle Straits for Jarawas, but none were seen though their old huts and broken arrows were found. This proves that a party had crossed the Straits as was surmised.

15. On the 10th November three self-supporting convicts of Kadakachang were attacked and murdered by Jarawas in the jungle near their village, and on the following morning three pig-hunters were attacked by Jarawas in the jungle near Anikhet, two being killed and one wounded. The tracks of three Jarawas were found, and it is believed that the remainder of the tribe had been camping in the jungle near Mile Tilek. A party of Andamanese and convicts were sent in pursuit, and after crossing the harbour of Port Campbell to the north, they accidentally came upon three Jarawa men on the sand at Toleluntá. A fight ensued and two Jarawas were killed, and the third made his escape. In the waistbelt of one of the Jarawas was found a dâh, since identified as the property of one of the pig-hunters murdered near Anikhet. In this case the punishment followed the crime quickly, and it was hoped that the Settlement would be free from Jarawa attacks for some time. On our side one Andamanese was badly wounded, but has recovered.

16. On January 7th 1891 Mr. Portman received a report that a party of Jarawas had come out on the road near Bindrabun village and had shot at a convict, wounding him in the mouth. The usual party was despatched in pursuit, and the foot-marks of sixteen Jarawas were seen near the Settlement, but these separated, and, although further traces of the assailants were occasionally found, the search parties did not come up with them.

17. Mr. Portman is of opinion that if he could get among these people as he did at the Little Andaman, he would no doubt have friendly relations established with them, but that it is hopeless to try and tame people whom one cannot even see. Few in number, they roam over a large tract of thick jungle, occasionally appearing on the coasts or visiting the confines of the Settlement, and murdering any convicts they may meet. When pursued, the tribe separates into parties of two and three, moving with great rapidity, and on the few occasions we have met with them, the meeting has been accidental. The man "Tke" has never been seen since his return to his tribe, and though Mr. Portman was apparently on good terms with him and he was very well treated, the pleasures of civilization have not proved sufficient to induce him either to return, or presumably to give a good report of us. The few Jarawas we have caught in the last ten years, treated well and returned to their tribe, have not had any effect on our relations with the others. The Jarawa baby caught last

year is still with us, though sickly and has forgotten the little she ever knew of her own language.

Although the Jarawas are the cause of considerable annoyance to the Settlement, still their presence in the forests is not without its advantages, as it acts as a deterrent on convicts who have an inclination to escape. The tribe appears to be retreating to the north as the Settlement is opened out, and gradually occupying jungle which belonged to parties of the now extinct Aka-Bia-da tribe.

18. *Little Andaman.*—Four visits were paid to the Little Andaman Island during the year under report.

On the 14th October Mr. Man visited Bumila Creek and left presents there, but was not able to remain long enough to meet the "Ouges."

On the 17th October Mr. Portman visited Bumila Creek, and after remaining there for two days steamed along the northern coast of the Little Andaman to Titaiji. It had been his intention to go round the island visiting the different villages, but the surf was so heavy that landing would have been impossible. As it happened a large number of people from the east and south coasts had called at Tam-be-ébut, and taking on board 24 men, 6 women, and 7 children, he returned on the 20th to Port Blair.

The "Ouges" remained with him till the 28th, when 31 returned to their own country in the "Nancowry." Six remained with him for some weeks, and were then sent back to their homes.

Mr. Man again visited the Little Andaman in February and brought away eight "Ouges" from Tam-be-ébut, who, after remaining for a few days with Mr. Portman, were taken back to their homes by that officer.

We continue on very good terms with the "Ouges" of the Little Andamans, and by paying occasional visits to them and bringing away a few lads for short trips to Port Blair from the several villages of the island, there is no doubt that the friendly relations will continue.

19. *North Sentinel.*—The North Sentinel Island was visited by the Chief Commissioner and Mr. Portman in December 1890. The aborigines were seen in the distance on the shore, but though presents were left in their huts and every effort was made to meet with and conciliate them, they remain as timid as ever; nor it is likely that, short of the actual occupation of the island, our present relations with these people will improve. They are not in sufficient numbers to be any real danger to shipwrecked sailors. Whether the island may not eventually be occupied, it being specially suited by nature for cocoanut planting, is another matter, and in that case the aborigines would doubtless soon become friendly.

20. *Health.*—The year under report has been a very sickly one in the Homes, the ordinary sick-rate being above the average, and the epidemic of Russian influenza from April till August further increased it. Only one birth is known to have occurred, the child dying shortly afterwards, and 54 men, 5 women, and 1 female child have died during the year, as against 20 deaths in the previous year.

21. *Wrecks.*—So far as can be ascertained, no wreck has occurred on the coasts of the Andaman Islands during the year under report.

22. The financial position of the Homes is as shown in the margin. The receipts of the year are R5,786 against R6,650 of the previous year. The decrease is owing to the sale of trepang being R259 less during the year, to no reward having been given to the Andamanese for having assisted in the collection of edible birds' nests, and to the

	R
Balance on 1st April 1890 . .	3,106
Government allowance . . .	2,4 0
Earnings of the Homes and from other sources	3,386
Total .	8,892
Expenditure . . .	6,495
Balance on 1st April, 1891 . .	2,397

fact that in the previous year R430, which had been advanced to pay Ahyu, had been refunded from the edible birds' nest money. The ordinary earnings of the Andamanese are a little in excess of those of the previous year.

23. The expenditure was R6,495 against R4,993 of the previous year, the increase being due to the number of Andamanese who were kept at the Homes and fed during the Russian influenza, the cost of presents given to the aborigines, and the large additional purchase of blankets and medicines.

A balance of R2,397 remains in hand at the close of the year against R3,106 of the previous year. The present balance is, however, larger than the balance of the years preceding the year 1889-90.

24. *Andaman Orphanage.*—The Revd. D. G. Latham Browne, who was in charge of this institution throughout the year under report, reports as follows:—

On the 1st of April 1890 the numbers in the Orphanage were two Andamanese and three Nicobar boys; one of the latter returned to Car-Nicobar almost immediately. The Catechist having returned from the Nicobar Islands, very ill with fever, went away on sick leave for three months early in April. Consequently the Orphanage boys were transferred to Ross, the Nicobar boys living with the church clerk and the two Andaman boys at the Parsonage.

The Catechist returned in July and at once recommenced his work with two Nicobar boys. Mr. Portman kindly transferred two small Andaman boys from the Home to the Orphanage; the Chief Commissioner brought up seven boys from Car Nicobar and Choura in August, and Mr. Man brought four other boys in November, making a full total of fifteen boys supported at the Orphanage, and taught by Mr. Solomon. In addition to this number several former pupils from the Nicobars visited the Orphanage coming up in various native craft and staying different periods—from a few days to two or three months each.

Mr. Solomon cannot speak very hopefully as to the educational progress of the Nicobar boys during the year, since most of them remained but a short time with him. Besides teaching them the rudiments of an elementary education added to religious instruction, Mr Solomon attempts to advance the civilization of the boys under his care in many ways; thus they are taught to mend and clean their clothes, to keep their quarters tidy and clean, and to manage a small garden, in all of which matters he finds his old pupils are by no means negligent when they have returned to the Nicobars.

Towards the end of January, Mr. Solomon went to Car Nicobar and was still there at the end of the year. Most of the Nicobar boys returned to their homes with him. The remainder and the Andaman boys stayed at the Orphanage under the charge of Mr. Solomon's nephew, who is a clerk in the Northern District office.

The Orphanage building was repaired this year, and the lower floor concreted all over.

The health of the boys has been generally good, medical attendance being seldom required. The thanks of all members of the institution are here given to the Junior Medical Officer at Haddo, Dr. Gupta, for his kind attention in all cases of sickness.

I have personally visited the Orphanage on many occasions and can express myself well satisfied by the work performed by Mr. Solomon, and fully believe that it will tend eventually to be greatly to the advantage of the Nicobarese.

The cost of the Orphanage during the year, including one-half of Mr. Solomon's stipend and the preliminary expenses of his trip to Car Nicobar, has been R1,530-0-4, of which the cost to public funds has been R1,200.

The Dairy farm in connection with the Orphanage has realized a slightly larger profit than last year, R185-5-2 as against R114-7-11, that is, rather over 21 per cent. on the expenditure. The outlying grazing land at South Point has been given up in consequence of the shed thereon being blown down in July. This has enabled the farm to dispense with the services of one paid servant. But as the grazing on Ross is not quite sufficient for the number of cattle, grass has been imported from the Eastern Division to the amount of three maunds a day.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

CHAPTER XVIII.

NICOBARS.

Six visits were paid to the group in the station steamer as follows :—

2. *9th to 14th July 1890.*—In Her Majesty's Indian Marine steamer *Tenasserim*, when Car Nicobar, Nancoury and Teressa were visited. At the last-named island it was ascertained that a so-called "devil murder" had been committed at Choura a few months before. That island was accordingly visited and inquiry held, resulting in the committal of a man named "Ala Sheam" to the Sessions Court, who was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. This sentence was commuted to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Local Government—*See* paragraph 23 of Chapter I, "Police."

3. *8th to 14th October 1890.*—This and the remaining visits were paid in Her Majesty's Indian Marine steamer *Nancoury*. The same four islands were gain visited, and all was found to be well.

4. *19th to 28th November 1890.*—Car Nicobar, Choura, and Nancoury were visited. At the last-named island it was found that the brigantine *P. H. Bomfield* (178 tons), which had arrived on 2nd September from Singapore, had, on the 3rd November, when leaving the harbour with a cargo of 65,000 cocoanuts, struck the reef off Trinkat Island and became a total wreck. The islands of the southern group were also visited, and a trip made up Alexandra River (Great Nicobar), near which a new Shom Pén village was discovered, and a few of the inhabitants encountered. Photographs were taken and presents distributed as usual. On returning visits were paid to Nancoury, Katchal, Teressa, and Car Nicobar. Three natives of the last-named island embarked in order to visit Port Blair.

5. *26th to 30th December 1890.*—Car Nicobar was visited in order to inquire into a report of the murder of a native, named Kara, of a village on the south coast of the island. The report was found to be true, but the accused (natives of an adjacent village) eluded capture. A Burman trader was convicted of having a gun in his possession without a license and of threatening the natives. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in Viper Jail, where he had undergone punishment on a former occasion for a similar offence.

6. *24th to 30th January 1891.*—Car Nicobar was again visited, and the Catechist and his party landed. A released convict trader was conveyed to Nancoury, where all was found to be well. On return to Car Nicobar, all but one of the six men accused of the murder of Kara were arrested and committed to the Sessions Court. They were convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and were sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment. —*See* paragraph 33 of Chapter I, "Police."

7. *11th to 17th February 1891.*—After calling in at Car Nicobar and finding all well, a visit was paid to Nancoury, where the master of the schooner *Penguin* was tried and convicted, under Regulation III of 1876 (section 320), of introducing arrack (about 400 gallons) without a license. He was fined R250, and the balance of arrack remaining unsold (about 120 gallons) was confiscated, and, being unfit for consumption, destroyed. Visits were paid to Teressa and Car Nicobar, where the remaining accused in the case of murder of Kara was arrested and committed to the Sessions Court. He was also convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and was similarly punished—*See* paragraph 34, Chapter I, "Police."

8. Throughout the year the practice of employing an agent (a clerk of the Port Blair Establishment) at Nancoury for the purpose of granting trading

passes and port-clearances on behalf of the Conservator of the Port at Port Blair and attending to the flag staff, was continued.

9. There was ample evidence to show that the cocoanut trade has suffered no loss through the removal of our establishment from Nancoury Harbour. Vessels continue to arrive as freely as ever from Bombay, Kutch, Ceylon, Negapatam, Burma, and the Straits. The periodical visits, averaging one every two months, paid by the Port Blair steamer, evidently prove sufficient to maintain our authority as well as our friendly relations with the natives who continue to welcome us, and at Nancoury to express regret at our no longer living amongst them. This is no doubt chiefly due to their having now to depend on the trading vessels for supplies of cloth, rice, sugar, tobacco, &c., and to the paucity of presents which they receive in comparison to former times.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement of Strength of the Andaman and Nicobar Military Police Force as it stood on the 31st March 1891.

Number of each grade.	Rank.	Pay of each grade.	Remarks.
c.		₹	
1	Head-quarter Inspector	230 to 250	per mensem.
1	Inspector	150	Ditto.
1	Subadar	95	Ditto.
5	Subadars	80	Each per mensem.
6	Jemadars	50	Ditto.
2	Sergeants, 1st grade	40	Ditto.
10	Ditto, ditto	34	Ditto.
29	Ditto, 2nd ditto	28	Ditto.
36	Naiks	20	Ditto.
277	Constables, 1st grade	15	Ditto.
282	Ditto, 2nd ditto	12	Ditto.
641	Total	...	Chief Commissioner's boats crew are selected from the grade of Constables (13 men), who receive an additional allowance of ₹10 per mensem.
5	Vacancies	...	
646	Total.		

APPENDIX

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR

RETURN OF

Ascertained to have been committed during the year

1	2	3	4	5		6	7		8	
CASES.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Authority of the Indian Penal Code.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.			DURING				
			Cases.	Persons.		Number of offences.	Number of persons concerned.		Number of persons arrested.	
				F.*	C.†		F.	C.	F.	C.
A.—Not bailable	Giving false evidence	195	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
	Delivery of altered coin	248-254	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Delivery of Queen's coin	251	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Murder	302	1	...	1	3	5	1	5	1
	Abetment of murder	302-114	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...
	Ditto ditto	302-109	..	...	...	1	3	...	3	...
	Murder by a life-convict	303	1	...	1	6	...	6	...	6
	Culpable homicide, &c.	304	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Attempt at murder	307	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4
	Theft	379	1	...	1	19	3	20	3	20
	Theft and dishonest possession	379-411	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	5
	Theft and causing hurt	379-323	..	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Theft in a building	380	...	...	...	12	1	17	1	17
	Theft, &c.	380-107	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Theft and dishonest possession	380-411	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Theft by a servant	381	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Theft, &c.	382	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Robbery	392	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	7
	Possession of stolen property	411	...	...	...	5	2	5	2	5
	Habitually dealing in stolen property	413	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
	Mischief	436	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Lurking house-trespass	453	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	House-breaking	454	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	House-breaking and theft	454-380	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	4
	House-breaking	456	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...
	Attempt at house-breaking	456-511	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	House-breaking and theft	457-380	1	...	1	15	...	10	...	9
	House-breaking, &c.	457, 380-382	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
	TOTAL	...	4	...	4	95	20	102	20	96
B.—Bailable	Escape	224	...	...		39	...	86	...	68
	Attempt at suicide	309	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Voluntarily causing hurt	323	...	...	...	4	1	3	1	3
	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	326	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Ditto ditto	332	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Ditto ditto	332-109	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...
	Ditto ditto	334	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Rash navigation	280	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Assault	352	...	...	...	11	18	2	17	2
	Ditto	353	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Cheating	417	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Insult	504	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	63	27	94	26	76
Local or Special Law	Maintenance Act, X of 1882	488	...	...	..	3	3	...	3	...
	Andaman and Nicobar Regulation, III of 1876	32 (*b*)	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...
	Ditto ditto ditto	32 (*c*)	...	...	...	10	11	...	12	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	16	17	...	18	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...	4	...	4	174	64	196	64	172

* F.—Freemen. † C.—Convicts

No. II.

SETTLEMENTS POLICE.

CRIME.

1890-91 in the District of Port Blair and Nicobar Islands.

9		10		11	12		13	14		15		16		17	18	19		20
THE YEAR.														PENDING AT CLOSE OF MONTH.				
Committed to Sessions.		Convicted			Acquitted			Died.		Discharged.		Escaped.		Cases		Persons.		REMARKS.
		By Magistrate.		By Settlement Officers.	By Magistrate.		By Settlement Officers.							Taken up by Magistrate.	Taken up by Settlement Officers.			
F.	C.	F.	C.	C.	F.	C.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.			F.	C.	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Lunatic.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	1	17	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	12	6	11	58	3	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	...	...	16	51	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	14	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	21	16	55	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	12	37	27	113	16	1	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

	1889-90.				1890-1891.			
	Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.	
	R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	
Value of property stolen	856	0 0	658	0 0	577	14 10	360	6 3
Recovered	429	7 6	129	4 9	161	5 7	102	7 3

APPENDIX No. III.

Return of Criminal Regular Cases disposed of by the Criminal Courts of Port Blair during 1890-91.

Description of Cases.	Brought forward from last year.			Brought to trial during the year.						Total.						Convicted.				Acquitted.				Committed to Sessions.				Pending at close of year.			Total Amount of Fines.				Remarks.
				Cases.		Persons.				Cases.		Persons.																			Imposed.		Realized.		
	Cases.	Persons.		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		Cases.	Persons.		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
		F.	C.			F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.		F.	C.	ℛ a. p	ℛ a. p.	ℛ a. p.	ℛ a. p.	
Bailable . . .	...	...	...	29	25	24	16	26	16	29	25	24	16	26	16	18	16	21	16	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 8 0	232 0 0	66 8 0	*257 0 0	* Includes Rs. 25 balance of last year.
Non-bailable . . .	...	...	...	24	33	8	17	20	25	24	33	8	17	20	25	4	2	6	11	3	...	3	1	1	15	11	12	1†	...	1†	20 0 0	35 0 0	20 0 0	35 0 0	†Pending under section 464, C.P.C.
Special	...	...	...	14	16	19	...	18	...	14	16	19	...	18	...	16	...	10	...	3	...	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	344 0 0	605 0 0	194 0 0	‡480 0 0	‡ R125 outstanding at close of year.
Total .	...	...	...	67	74	51	33	64	41	67	74	51	33	64	41	38	18	37	27	12	...	16	1	1	15	11	12	1	...	1	455 8 0	872 0 0	280 8 0	772 0 0	

APPENDIX No. IV.

Statement showing the number of persons brought to trial in the several Magistrates' Courts during 1890-91, with the result of trials.

Year.	Number of cases.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.		Number of persons committed to the Sessions.		Number of cases pending.		Proportion of offences per head.		Remarks.
	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	
1889-90 . . .	41	26	51	33	38	18	12	...	1	15	...	...	·8	·8	
1890-91 . . .	43	31	64	41	37	27	16	1	11	12	...	1	·67	·76	

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing the nature of the cases disposed of by the Sessions Court during 1890-91, and the sentences awarded.

Descriptions of Offences.	Tried by Sessions Court.		How disposed of.		Average duration of trial.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Days.	No.	
Convicts.							
Murder, Section 302, I. P. Code	1	1	1	...	1	4	
„ „ 303, „	7	7	5	2	17	89	
Attempt at murder, Section 307, I. P. Code.	4	4	4	...	6	13	
Total	12	12	10	2	2	106	
Free.							
Murder, Section 302, I. P. Code*	2	4	4	...	3	5	
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Section 304, I. P. Code.†	3	7	7	...	4	2	
Total	5	11	11	...	1·4	7	
GRAND TOTAL	17	23	21	2	18	113	

* Nicobarese.
† 6 Nicobarese and 1 Andamanese.

Sentences.

Descriptions of Offences.	Hanged.	Transportation for life.	Ten years' rigorous imprisonment.	Five years' rigorous imprisonment.	Two years' rigorous imprisonment.	One year's rigorous imprisonment.	One month's rigorous imprisonment.
Convicts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Murder, Section 302, I. P. Code	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ 303, „	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at murder, Section 307, I. P. Code.	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	1	...	...	...	...	...
Free.							
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Section 304, I. P. Code.	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Murder, Section 302, I. P. Code	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
Total	...	...	1	1	1	2	6
GRAND TOTAL	9	1	1	1	1	2	6

APPENDIX No. VI.

Showing the number and description of the convicts in the Jail of Port Blair for the year 1890-91.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8			9			10		11												12		13		14		15		16		17
																				Released during the year.																					
																				A		B		C	D															
																									By order of Government.															
																									E		F		G											
																													Under 25 years' rule.										
																													Absolute.		Conditional.									
No.	Jail.	Balance on the 31st March 1890.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		Received from India and Burma during the year.		Recaptured.		Total population.			Daily average number.			Transferred to India and Burma Jails to undergo sentence.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.	For good conduct.		Under 20 years' rule.							Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escape.		Executed.		Died.		Balance.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Port Blair	11,293	904	19	1	11,312	905	850	51	72	...	12,234	956	13,190	10,931	873	11,804	143*	1	...	...	400	1	11	56	67	194	5	3	...	21	...	...	...	86	...	12	...	435	17	10,873	865	11,738

* Includes 10 transferred to India to be released.
1 female transferred to undergo sentence.
133 transferred to Burma to be released.

APPENDIX No. VII.

Abstract of Crimes for which the Prisoners (as per strength) on the 31st March 1891 were transported.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Murder	7,093	853	7,946
Dacoity	1,711	...	1,711
Mutiny	58	...	58
Theft	446	...	446
Abduction of females and child-stealing	26	2	28
Receiving or retaining stolen property	110	...	110
House-breaking	258	1	259
Causing grievous hurt	303	5	308
Robbery	391	...	391
Poisoning	33	2	35
Dishonest misappropriation of property	10	...	10
Suttee	1	...	1
Mischief	41	1	42
Criminal trespass	130	1	131
Forgery	46	...	46
Riot	20	...	20
Escape from lawful custody	12	...	12
Rape	109	...	109
Unnatural offences	18	...	18
Concealment of birth	1	...	1
Using counterfeit coin	11	...	11
False charge of offence with intent to injure	3	...	3
Quitting the regiment whilst engaged with the enemy without authority	1	...	1
Waging war against the constituted authority of a Native State	10	...	10
Harbouring an offender who escaped from lawful custody or whose apprehension has been ordered	4	...	4
Possessing arms without license	1	...	1
Causing disappearance of evidence	5	...	5
Wilfully doing an act endangering persons in railway	1	...	1
Total	10,853	865	11,718
Local Convicts	20	...	20
GRAND TOTAL	10,873	865	11,738

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Showing the Religion, Age, and Previous Occupations of the Convicts in Port Blair during the year 1890-91.

1	2	3												4								5																6		
		RELIGION.												AGE.								PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.																			
		A						B		C		D		A		B		C		D		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	Ex MALES.		TOTAL.		
		Christian.						Mahomedans.		Hindoos.		Other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Landholders.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Shop-keepers and petty traders.	Artisans.	Government servants.	Domestic servants.	Weavers.	Boatmen and Fishmen.	Other callings.	No occupation.	Occupation not recorded.	Married.	Unmarried.				
		A		B		C																																		
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																																				
No.	JAIL.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1	Port Blair	...	...	1	...	37	2	2,814	269	6,551	575	1,470	19	...	...	8,102	653	2,263	158	448	54	154	5,840	1,124	395	636	211	637	490	227	796	257	106	855	10			10,873	865	11,738

APPENDIX No. IX.

Showing the Classes of Convicts in the Jail of the Andamans according to sentence for the year 1890-91.

1	2	3																																4		
		CLASSES ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SERVICE.																																		
		A			B			C			D			E			F			G			H			I			J			TOTAL.		
		Class I.			Class II.			Class III.			Class IV.			Class V.			Class VI.			Class VII.			Class VIII.			Class IX.			Class X.					
		Not exceeding one month (locally convicted).			Above one and not exceeding three months (locally convicted).			Above three and not exceeding six months (locally convicted).			Above six and not exceeding one year (locally convicted).			Above one and not exceeding three years (locally convicted).			Above three years and not exceeding five years.			Above five and not exceeding ten years.			Exceeding ten years.			Life.			Executed.					
No.	JAIL.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
*1	Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	51	...	51	2,445	1	2,446	339	3	342	8,033	861	8,894	12	...	12	10,885	865	11,750*

* This figure, minus 12 executed, will give the actual number of convicts present at the end of the official year—11,738.

APPENDIX No. X.

Showing particulars regarding the Convicts who were employed as Guards, Overseers, and Warders in the Jail at Port Blair during 1890-91.

1	2		3										4	5								6								7		8		9
			AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.											PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT ACCOMPLISHED BY THOSE SO EMPLOYED ON DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.									PERIOD OF SENTENCE REMAINING UNEXPIRED ON DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.											
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.			A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.		D.					
JAIL.	Average number of prisoners during the year.		Warders.		Work Overseers.		Intra-mural Guard.		Extra-mural Guard.		Total.		Ratio of average number so employed per cent. of average number of prisoners in Jail, Col. 3.	One year.		Above one and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Five years.		Under one year.		Above one and under two years.		Above two and under three years.		Above five years.		Number reduced for misconduct during the year.		Number otherwise punished during the year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Port Blair	10,931	873	668	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	20	5·83	...	...	...	...	104	...	564	20	5	...	6	...	27	...	630	20	68	...	215	5

APPENDIX No. XI.

Showing the State of Education of the Convicts received in the Jail of Port Blair during the year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4						5					
			OF THOSE RECEIVED FROM INDIA AND BURMA DURING THE YEAR THERE WERE						OF THE TOTAL OF THE YEAR THERE HAVE LEARNED WHILE IN JAIL					
			Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Neither to read nor write.		To read and write a little.		To read and write well.	
COUNTRY.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average number under instruction.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bengal	...	...	143	7	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	34	7	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	99	7	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	68	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	194	12	20	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	25	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIA	...	...	565	51	41	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	131	...	23	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	11,804	...	696	51	64	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. XII.

Statement of Jail Manufacture and Produce for the year 1890-91.

Description of Manufacture.	Number or Quantity.	Southern District.	Northern District.	Total.	Rate. At	Rate. Per	Amount.
					₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Agricultural Produce.							
Arrowroot	lb	3,400	...	3,400	0 2 6	lb	531 0 0
Cacao	,,	...	160	160	0 8 0	,,	80 0 0
Coffee	,,	...	2,188½	2,188½	0 10 0	,,	1,368 0 0
Cocoanut oil	,,	20,201	19,824	40,025	0 2 6	,,	6,254 0 0
Grass, green and hay	Mds.	42,607	...	42,607	0 5 2½	Md.	13,870 0 0
Indian corn	lb	...	8,178	8,178	0 0 3	lb	128 0 0
Oil-cake	,,	18,907	19,464	38,371	0 0 3	,,	600 0 0
Paddy	,,	7,793	...	7,793	0 0 3	,,	122 0 0
Tea	,,	63,400	22,948	86,348	...	...	64,452 0 0
Vegetables	,,	22,175½	378,200	400,375½	...	...	5,185 0 0
Building Materials.							
Bricks	No.	1,268,800	1,753,900	3,022,700	7 0 0	thousand.	21,159 0 0
Lime	c ft.	57,668	1,49,400	2,07,068	0 3 0	c.ft.	38,825 0 0
Surkhi	,,	31,465	42,942	74,407	0 2 0	,,	9,301 0 0
Stone, quarried	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,285 0 0
Tiles	No.	327,300	502,955	830,255	...	...	3,478 0 0
Boat-Building.							
Boats	No.	...	2	2	240 7 6	each.	481 0 0
Dingis	,,	...	8	8	35 0 0	,,	280 0 0
Cane-work.							
Baskets, earth	No.	9,291	61,301	70,592	...	...	2,837 0 0
,, seedling	,,	14,101	...	14,101	0 2 0	doz.	147 0 0
,, fancy	,,	...	57	57	3 14 0	each.	221 0 0
Brooms	Bdls.	7,190	...	7,190	0 0 9	,,	337 0 0
Chairs, lounge	No.	...	23	23	...	...	167 0 0
,, rattan, of sorts	,,	...	49	49	...	...	149 0 0
Gabions for trees	,,	1,894	...	1,894	...	...	947 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,022 0 0
Cattle Farm.							
Milk issued and sold	lb	...	20,395 6/16	20,395 6/16	0 0 10	lb	1,062 0 0
Sale of buffaloes	No.	...	26	26	35 9 0	each.	925 0 0
,, ,, bullocks, heifers, &c.	,,	...	75	75	14 14 0	,,	1,116 0 0
,, ,, cows	,,	...	53	53	19 11 0	...	1,043 0 0
Forest Produce.							
Bamboos	No.	1,65,833	99,136	2,64,969	...	...	4,360 0 0
Canes	,,	...	...	...	...	...	6,764 0 0
Charcoal	Mds.	5,956	5,821¼	11,777¼	0 6 0	Md.	4,416 0 0
Firewood	Cords	4,178	5,983	10,161	...	...	46,627 0 0
Leaves, thatching	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,380 0 0
Oil, garjan	lb	...	10,280	10,280	1 4 0	Gal.	1,428 0 0
Posts	No.	942	13,184	14,126	...	...	5,180 0 0
Silk, cotton	lb	...	360	360	0 4 0	lb	90 0 0
Tannery bark	Mds.	1,354	...	1,354	0 6 0	Md.	508 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	153 0 0
Rope Factory.							
Coir, manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 0
Coir, raw	lb	...	14,469	14,469	0 2 0	lb	1,809 0 0
Rope, coir	,,	4,832	...	4,832	0 2 8	,,	805 0 0
Rope, Manilla	,,	1,198	...	1,198	0 3 0	,,	225 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0 0
Repairs.							
Repairs to lighters, boats, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	569 0 0
,, ,, tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	397 0 0
,, ,, carts	...	...	...	...	...	...	658 0 0

Statement of Jail Manufacture and Produce for the year 1890-91—continued.

Description of Manufacture.	Number or Quantity.	Southern District.	Northern District.	Total.	Rate. At	Rate. Per	Amount.
Settlement Produce.							
Fish, large	lb	39,927	26,223-12 oz.	66,150-12	20 lb.	Re.	3,308 0 0
„ small	„	44,358	10,758	55,116	24 lb.	„	2,297 0 0
Pork	„	...	7,558	7,558	0 1 0	lb	472 0 0
Prawn	lb	...	41	41	0 2 0	lb	5 0 0
Salt, common	„	...	284,679	284,679	0 0 4	„	5,931 0 0
Weaving.							
Angochas	No.	20,628	...	20,628	0 6 0	each	7,736 0 0
Blankets	„	...	3,429	3,429	0 10 6	„	2,250 0 0
Blanket coats	„	...	2,367	2,367	0 6 3¾	„	934 0 0
Dhoties	„	21,844	...	21,844	0 12 0	„	16,383 0 0
Dosuti cloth	yds.	994	...	994	0 4 3	yard	264 0 0
Dungri cloth	„	830	...	830	0 2 3	„	116 0 0
Fancy cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,444 0 0
Kurtahs	No.	25,673	...	25,673	0 12 0	each	19,255 0 0
Nets	...	...	...	...	...	...	827 0 0
Sarhis	No.	488	...	488	0 12 0	each	366 0 0
Workshop.							
Almirahs	No.	5	2	7	...	...	138 0 0
Apparatus, complete, brick kiln	„	1	...	1	715 4 0	each	715 0 0
„ photographic	„	1	...	1	221 5 9	„	221 0 0
Barrows, wheel	„	26	...	26	5 0 0	„	130 0 0
Beaming machine, iron work	„	24	...	24	7 2 0	„	171 0 0
Belting leather looms	„	24	...	24	7 2 0	„	171 0 0
Boot and shoe	„	...	...	...	...	...	377 0 0
Bolts, iron, of sizes	lb	3,696	...	3,696	...	...	297 0 0
Buckets, wooden	No.	325	329	654	...	...	305 0 0
Bullocks, shoeing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,101 0 0
Cabinets	No.	2	3	5	...	...	221 0 0
Carts	„	4	7	11	...	...	440 0 0
Chairs, of sorts	„	126	...	126	1 4 7	each	162 0 0
Doors, of sorts	„	3	...	3	46 9 10	„	140 0 0
Looms	„	11	...	11	...	...	824 0 0
Oars	„	215	459	674	...	...	739 0 0
Paddy-mills	„	...	11	11	...	...	201 0 0
Rings, iron, with wooden tablets	„	5,803	...	5,803	0 0 8½	each	257 0 0
Shutters, weaving	„	300	...	300	0 11 0⅘	„	221 0 0
Sluice gate, with frames, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 0 0
Sticks, walking, carved	No.	251	...	251	1 4 0	each	314 0 0
Straps, iron, for trusses	„	158	...	158	1 15 2	„	308 0 0
Tables, of sorts	„	9	...	9	12 12 11⅓	„	115 0 0
Timber, sawing	tons	...	342	342	20 4 0	ton	6,926 0 0
Tinning degchies	No.	391	...	391	1 0 0	each	391 0 0
Truck wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,384 0 0
Miscellaneous.							
Atta, Bran } labour for grinding	lb	...	1,169,908 / 53,793	1,223,701	160lb	R	7,648 0 0
Gabions	No.	...	4,260	4,260	1 0 0	each	4,260 0 0
Road metal	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,072 0 0
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,75,901 0 0

APPENDIX NO.

Showing the Offences committed by, and the Punishments inflicted on the Convicts

| | Indian Penal Code Sections. | | |

XIII.

in the Jails of Port Blair during the year 1890-91.

Classes of paragraphs of the Manual.												GRAND TOTAL	Punishment inflicted.																								Total.		Ratio of punishment per cent. of average strength.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.		A	B	C					D					E	F	G	H											
														Executive.	Extra imprisonment.	Corporal punishment with			Corporal punishment alone.			Chaingang.																		
																Chaingang.	Fine.	Reduction of grade.	10 Stripes.	Above 10 & up to 20 stripes.	Above 20 & up to 30 stripes.	Total.	3 months and under.	6 months and under.	1 year and under.	2 years and under.	Above 2 years.	Total.	Solitary confinement.	Reduction of diet.	Reduction of grade.	Other punishments.						
														M	F	M	F											M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
...	...	...	5	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	12	16																											
...	...	...	5	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	23																											
...	...	...	5	9	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	24																											
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3																											
...	1	...	14	2	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	27	41																											
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3																											
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2																											
...	1	2	2	2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	44																											
...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5																											
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1																											
...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6																											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1																											
...	...	...	23	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	33	37																											
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	9																											
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2																											
...	...	...	3	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	25																											
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	4																											
...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	7																											
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1																											
4	2	6	49	16	1	26	...	3	6	11	3	127	160																											
15	...	15	76	19	20	272	1	23	13	23	10	487	569																											
2	3	8	58	13	44	44	...	25	14	11	1	223	269																											
...	2	...	7	...	1	17	...	2	...	...	...	29	53																											
...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	8																											
...	...	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10																											
22	9	32	272	79	156	371	1	54	38	48	14	1,096	1,323																											
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1																											
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1																											
...	...	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	12	13																											
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5																											
...	...	...	2	3	1	6	...	2	1	...	...	15	21																											
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1																											
...	...	...	2	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	18																											
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1																											
1	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	12																											
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	7																											
...	...	...	3	2	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	12	19																											
...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	10																											
...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	8																											
...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	4																											
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7																											
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7																											
...	...	...	8	6	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	20	27																											
...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4																											
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3																											
4	7	27	206	30	48	91	7	12	67	18	12	529	614																											
...	...	...	127	7	1	56	1	22	5	8	5	232	281																											
...	...	...	3	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	10	57																											
...	...	...	1	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	15	15																											
5	7	27	372	71	69	191	8	39	76	26	18	909	1,136																											
27	16	59	644	150	225	562	9	93	114	74	32	2,005	2,459	12	...	25	...	170	...	27	120	54	...	371	130	127	239	2	291	69	62	8	...	353	6	1,053	154	2,182	280	19·96	32·07
																																					2,462			

victions of last year carried out this year.

APPENDIX No. XIV.

Strength of the Punishment Chaingang on 31st March 1891.

Offence.	Port Blair.
Assault	14
Absence	10
Attempt to murder	1
Abetment of gambling	2
Being in possession of forbidden articles	18
Ditto stolen property	14
Causing hurt	7
Dishonest misappropriation of property	8
Escape from lawful custody	97
False charge	5
False evidence	2
Forgery and cheating	1
Gambling	14
House-breaking	9
House-trespass	6
Insubordinate conduct	7
Interrupting order and discipline	10
Malingering	5
Mutinous and insubordinate conduct	3
Obtaining money under false pretences	1
Offences relating to coin	4
Passing beyond limits to which convicts are restricted	11
Parting with articles supplied by Government	2
Robbery	1
Suspicion of murder	2
Theft	59
Threatening to commit murder	4
Unnatural crime	1
Total	318

APPENDIX No. XV.

Statement showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts at Port Blair for the year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8			9			10			
					Escaped during the year.				Recaptured during the year.			Remaining uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.			
					A	B	C		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D
Number	Jails	Remaining 31st March 1890.	Deduct escapes at large over seven years.	Balance of previous year's escape.	By land.	By sea.	Total.	Grand Total.	Of those who escaped in previous year.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous year.	Of present year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under 3 years.	Above 3 years and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
1	Port Blair	71	20*	51	77	9	86	137	4	68	72	47	18	65	...	6	10	70†

* This figure, *plus* 1,146, struck off up to last official year, 1,166.
† This includes 62 life-convicts

APPENDIX No. XVI.

Statement showing the Occupation and Calling of the Conditionally Released and Self-supporting Convicts on the 31st March 1891.

Occupations.	Conditionally released.		Self-supporters.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ayahs	...	...	...	7
Barbers	...	...	35	...
Buniahs	...	...	17	...
Blacksmiths	...	...	12	...
Boot and shoe-makers	...	...	23	...
Carpenters	...	...	21	...
Cattle-graziers	...	...	9	...
Cultivators	3	...	1,644	...
Confectioners	...	...	4	...
Cooly and daily labourers	...	...	10	...
Compounders	...	...	11	...
Dhobies	...	...	34	...
Fishermen	1	...	41	...
Firewood sellers	...	...	2	...
Garden contractors	...	...	4	...
Government servants	1	...	73	...
Milk-sellers	3	...	71	1
Mehters	...	...	17	...
Moonshis	...	...	15	...
Poulterers	...	...	7	...
Potters	...	...	3	...
Sawyers	...	...	48	...
Shopkeepers	1	...	62	...
Servants	1	...	292	...
Tailors	...	...	11	...
Tinners	...	...	7	...
Writers	...	...	4	...
Others	...	...	7	...
Wives of self-supporters	...	...	...	557
Wives of conditionally released convicts	...	2	...	...
Total	10	2	2,484	565

APPENDIX NO. XVII.

Return of Civil Suits disposed of by the several Civil Courts during 1890-91.

Name of Courts.	Number of suits brought forward from 1889-90.	Number of suits instituted in 1890-91.	Total.	Value of suits.	Judgment		Compromised.	Dismissed.	Pending at the close of the year.	Process-fees.	Remarks.
					For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.					
				R a. p.							
Original Suits.											
1st Assistant Superintendent	...	8	8	3,196 12 3	7	1	...	...	...	52	
Ross Divisional Officer	...	16	16	415 7 3	12	1	...	2	1	42	
Eastern Divisional Officer	...	7	7	107 10 ...	4	....	...	3	...	26	
Western Divisional Officer	...	17	17	459 6 8	12	...	1	3	1	50	
Northern Divisional Officer	...	2	2	30 2 9	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Southern Divisional Officer	...	4	4	147 4 3	3	...	...	1	...	15	
Total	...	54	54	4,356 11 2	38	4	1	9	2	187	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Description of Land, Classification of House-sites,

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Valley Land.										Hill Land under cultivation.											
	Not rented.		Free of rent.		Under rent.		Total area.		Amount of rent due.		Not rented.		Free of rent.		Officers' gardens.		Under rent.		Government cultivation.		Total area.		Amount of rent due.	
	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	R a. p.		Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	R a. p.	
Southern District.																								
Ross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....		...	...	...	...	43	2	...	...	...	...	43	2	.....	
Haddo	7	1	...	...	6	16	13	17	10 3 3		...	.	...	...	23	14	22	8	1,267	3	1,313	5	16 13	6
Aberdeen	1	...	...	...	156	1	157	1	234 1 3		1	3	...	...	29	14	369	19	176	17	577	13	277 7	6
South Point	...	..	1	..	53	13	54	13	80 7 6		...	..	...	..	...	...	173	11	201	5	374	16	130 1	6
Junglighat	14	5	...	...	128	.	142	5	192 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	13	.	176	15	189	15	9 12	0
Niagaon	...	...	...	...	615	6	615	6	922 14 3		...	...	14	6	...	.	840	...	51	5	905	11	630 0	0
Lamba Line	15	11	...	.	170	.	185	11	255 0 0		2	13	...	...	...	...	275	4	643	15	921	12	206 6	0
Pahargaon	66	9	7	...	428	1	501	18	642 11 3		2	16	7	6	5	15	202	2	293	13	601	12	219 1	3
Brookesabad and Rangoochang	18	9	139	8	200	2	357	19	300 2 6		...	...	990	7	...	...	1,543	6	330	7	2,864	...	1,167 7	9
Protheroepore	31	8	...	...	434	17	466	3	652 2 0		...	...	270	4	...	...	350	4	...	7	620	15	262 10	6
Garacharma and Minnie Bay	85	3	304	9	609	19	999	11	914 14 9		...	...	55	4	...	.	504	14	260	7	820	5	378 7	3
Bumlitan and Ali Musjid	50	9	6	9	831	3	888	1	1,246 11 9		112	18	412	13	...	...	1,356	6	235	1	2,116	18	1,017 3	6
Bhagailsingpore	387	14	...	...	600	4	987	18	900 5 0		...	...	118	2	...	...	106	17	157	15	382	14	80 1	6
Total Southern District	677	9	458	6	4,234	4	5,370	3	6,351 9 6		119	10	1,868	2	102	5	5,847	11	3,794	10	11,731	18	4,385 8	3
Northern District.																								
Dundas Point	77	...	14	...	56	.	147	...	83 10 9		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	...	531	...	.....	
Namunaghur	60	...	26	..	423	...	509	...	633 3 6		32	...	11	...	...	...	59	...	133	...	235	...	44 6	6
Mitha Khari	251	...	5	...	366	...	622	...	548 3 9		...	...	17	...	...	...	32	...	557	...	606	..	23 13	6
Port Mouat and Ograbaraij	94	...	73	...	711	..	878	...	1,068 2 0		30	..	27	...	...	...	44	...	959	...	1,060	..	33 0	0
Chouldari	155	...	76	...	201	...	432	...	301 12 6		...	...	8	...	...	...	172	...	776	...	956	..	54 3	6
Dhani Khari and Munglutan	566	...	52	..	822	...	1,440	...	1,234 1 6		38	...	163	...	...	.	124	...	172	...	497	...	92 15	6
Hobdaypore	10	...	200	..	343	..	553	..	514 11 3		2	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	27	..	18 10	3
Tusonabad	...	.	362	...	404	...	766	...	605 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	..	30	..	...	...	30	...	22 8	6
Cadellgunj	...	...	1,010	...	48	..	1,058	...	72 4 0		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	.....	
Manpore	...	..	266	...	...	...	266	...	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	
Hope Town, Machligaon, Chatham, Perseverance Point, Mount Harriett and North Bay	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		.....		...	...	...	...	11	...	44	...	3,607	...	3,662	..	33 0	0
Bamboo Flat	...	...	...	...	379	..	379	...	567 13 9		...	...	...	...	9	...	8	...	1,282	...	1,299	...	6 2	0
Stewartgunj	23	...	71	...	647	...	741	...	971 9 3		...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	369	...	394	.	18 6	0
Wimberleygunj	152	...	3	..	430	...	585	...	647 6 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	56	...	42 3	6
Kadakachang	41	...	107	..	211	...	362	..	317 2 0		...	...	15	...	....	...	11	...	29	...	55	...	8 7	0
Mathra	21	..	2	..	132	...	155	...	199 2 9		...	...	13	...	...	...	6	...	19	...	37	...	3 14	3
Bindraban	...	...	16	...	455	...	471	...	680 8 9		...	...	29	...	...	...	49	...	60	..	158	...	51 13	3
Anikhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	...	306	...	.....	
Goplakabung	...	..	69	..	...	..	69	...	.....		...	...	...	...	2	.	...	...	816	...	818	...	.....	
Viper	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....		...	...	...	...	8	...	...		147	...	155	...	.....	
Total Northern District	1,453	..	2,352	..	5,628	..	9,433	...	8,444 11 9		102	...	284	...	30	...	704	...	9,763	...	10,883	...	453 7	6
	2,130	9	2,810	6	9,862	8	14,803	3	14,796 5 3		121	10	2,152	2	132	5	6,651	11	13,557	10	22,614	18	4,839 0	

No. XVIII.

Total Rent Demand, &c., of Villages in Port Blair in 1890-91.

Hill Land, uncultivated, and Fallow Land.																		Grand Total.				Village House-sites.								Grand Total of all rent due.
Grazing land.		Cantonments.		Officers' quarters		Villages.		Roads.		Tanks.		Swamps.		Government buildings.		Total area.		Total area.		Total rent.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Cultivators' house.	Total number of houses.	Total of house-sites.		
Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	R	a.	p.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
19	...	10	3	6	1	5	17	25	19	1	16	...	...	101	7	170	3	213	5	.....		10	...	...	...	...	10	250	0	0	250	0	0
180	4	...	...	15	13	9	18	70	17	26	19	...	...	53	4	356	15	1,683	17	27	0	9	...	...	5	34	1	40	93	0	0	120	0	0
771	4	74	4	49	18	97	5	101	2	43	5	...	...	115	11	1,252	9	1,987	3	511	8	9	6	3	19	124	28	180	523	0	0	1,034	8	9
305	12	...	...	...	...	14	10	33	4	11	15	...	...	105	5	530	6	959	15	210	9	0	...	...	4	48	12	64	116	0	0	326	9	0
694	15	...	...	...	...	31	17	54	3	24	4	2	7	89	9	846	15	1,178	15	201	12	0	...	...	4	44	14	62	108	0	0	309	12	0
2,653	10	...	...	...	...	38	11	106	15	62	...	...	...	2	6	2,863	2	4,383	19	1,552	14	3	...	...	...	54	60	114	108	0	0	1,660	14	3
379	11	...	...	1	4	38	5	52	12	62	17	...	...	10	3	544	12	1,661	15	461	6	0	...	...	1	74	61	136	153	0	0	614	6	0
836	...	...	...	1	...	14	19	25	17	44	11	...	...	6	12	928	19	2,032	9	861	12	6	...	...	1	45	61	107	95	0	0	956	12	6
2,379	15	...	...	...	...	25	11	60	10	57	17	...	...	3	11	2,527	4	5,749	3	1,457	10	3	...	...	...	32	125	157	64	0	0	1,521	10	3
2,070	18	...	...	...	...	27	18	34	7	67	9	...	...	...	...	2,200	12	3,287	10	914	12	6	...	...	1	45	64	110	95	0	0	1,009	12	6
2,542	12	...	...	1	2	33	13	29	1	43	2	...	...	10	...	2,659	10	4,479	6	1,293	6	0	...	...	1	77	92	170	159	0	0	1,452	6	0
701	7	...	...	...	...	70	2	64	13	128	8	...	...	2	1	966	11	3,971	10	2,263	15	3	...	...	...	49	174	223	98	0	0	2,361	15	3
645	1	...	...	...	...	17	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	1	2,036	13	980	6	6	...	...	...	35	80	115	70	0	0	1,050	6	6
14,239	9	84	7	74	18	425	6	663	...	574	3	2	7	449	9	16,512	19	33,615	...	10,737	1	9	16	3	36	661	772	1,488	1,932	0	0	12,669	1	9
760	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	87	...	19	...	...	...	2	...	899	...	1,577	...	83	10	9	...	...	2	17	8	27	44	0	0	127	10	9
500	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	41	...	37	...	...	...	1	...	614	...	1,358	...	677	10	0	...	...	...	16	53	69	32	0	0	709	10	0
590	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	47	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	707	...	1,935	...	572	1	3	...	...	...	20	34	54	40	0	0	612	1	3
644	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	52	...	45	...	31	...	4	...	805	...	2,743	...	1,101	2	0	...	...	4	22	80	106	64	0	0	1,165	2	0
302	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	23	...	64	...	105	...	1	...	511	...	1,899	...	356	0	0	...	...	...	9	33	42	18	0	0	374	0	0
489	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	41	...	112	...	...	...	1	...	685	...	2,622	...	1,327	1	0	...	...	1	31	87	119	67	0	0	1,394	1	0
155	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	221	...	801	...	533	5	6	...	...	...	7	88	95	14	0	0	547	5	6
190	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	7	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	1,046	...	627	8	6	...	...	...	7	119	126	14	0	0	641	8	6
186	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	10	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	1,334	...	72	4	0	...	...	...	9	197	206	18	0	0	90	4	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	298	...	.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....		
632	...	...	...	2	...	16	...	85	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	743	...	4,405	...	33	0	0	...	...	2	40	4	46	90	0	0	123	0	0
856	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	51	...	61	...	...	...	6	...	1,002	...	2,680	...	573	15	9	...	...	3	38	35	76	91	0	0	664	15	9
913	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	25	...	134	...	...	...	1	...	1,099	...	2,234	...	989	15	3	...	...	1	20	58	79	45	0	0	1,034	15	3
471	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	19	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	579	...	1,220	...	681	9	6	...	...	2	18	75	95	46	0	0	735	9	6
257	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	13	...	30	...	...	...	1	...	312	...	729	...	325	9	0	...	...	...	5	21	26	10	0	0	335	9	0
145	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	360	...	203	1	0	...	...	...	3	24	27	6	0	0	209	1	0
102	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	802	...	732	6	0	...	...	...	13	54	67	26	0	0	758	6	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	314	...	.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....		
239	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	306	...	1,193	...	.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....		
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	27	...	182	...	.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....		
7,431	...	...	...	5	...	438	...	661	...	714	...	136	...	31	...	9,416	...	29,732	...	8,893	3	6	...	...	15	275	970	1,260	625	0	0	9,523	3	6
21,670	9	84	7	79	18	863	6	1,324	...	1,288	3	138	7	480	9	25,928	19	63,347	...	19,630	5	3	16	3	51	936	1,742	2,748	2,557	0	0	22,192	5	3

APPENDIX No. XIX.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman Islands for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1889-90.		1890-91.		Difference.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
PORT BLAIR.						
Receipts.						
I.—Land Revenue—						
Fixed collections	17,763 6 9		20,226 6 0			
Sale of Government estates	525 2 3		872 5 3			
House-tax collections	2,571 4 3		2,604 2 3			
Birds' nest contract	3,030 0 0		2,202 6 6			
Grazing fees	4,261 2 0		8,454 0 0			
Miscellaneous	5,450 6 2		489 9 11			
		33,601 5 5		34,848 13 11	1,247 8 6	
II.—Opium—						
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department	2,755 0 0		2,704 4 0			
		2,755 0 0		2,704 4 0	...	50 12 0
IV.—Stamps—						
One-anna stamps for receipts and cheques	331 0 0		399 0 0			
Other general stamps	136 4 0		150 0 0			
Sale of Court-fee stamps	3,366 15 0		3,347 0 0			
Miscellaneous	30 0 0		...			
		3,864 3 0		3,896 0 0	31 13 0	
V.—Excise, B—						
License fees (for license to sell any liquor, wholesale or retail)	1,525 0 0		830 0 0			
Farms of drugs and license-fees for sale of opium or preparations therefrom	7,725 0 2		6,125 0 0			
Rent of toddy trees	3,460 0 0		3,640 0 0			
Gain on sale proceeds of excise opium	12,445 0 0		12,175 12 0			
Fines and confiscations	397 8 0		315 0 0			
		25,552 8 2		23,085 12 0	...	2,466 12 2
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—						
Deductions by Government from salaries and pensions	5,413 10 10		5,310 6 9			
Deductions by Government from interest	19 14 4		25 11 8			
Ordinary collections	899 9 0		656 14 1			
		6,333 2 2		5,993 0 6	...	340 1 8
XVI. B.—Law and Justice—						
Sale of Settlement produce	13,420 3 6		7,710 10 0			
Hire of convicts	25,713 3 2		30,421 12 4			
Sale of stores	79,255 13 10		76,589 9 2			
Unclaimed and intestate property	4,111 11 5		3,085 3 3			
Jail manufacture	5,323 14 4		9,011 9 4			
Government Tea Gardens, Navy Bay	28,700 6 7		29,921 14 1			
Government Tea Gardens, Goplakabung	11,473 14 7		9,065 13 1			
Recoveries from Native States for their prisoners in Port Blair	1,38,619 9 0		50,178 7 1			
Miscellaneous.						
Fees on registration of documents	157 12 0		136 8 0			
Fines	1,613 10 11		2,851 7 10			
Confiscations	343 2 10		596 6 6			
Ameens' fees	50 0 0		42 0 0			
Chowkidari fees	6,781 10 3		6,920 11 6			
Educational fees	2,231 4 0		2,290 8 3			
School fees	105 10 3		292 0 0			
Ferry fees	4,114 11 1		3,854 0 7			
Conservancy fees	1,059 12 9		927 9 11			
Hospital receipts	618 7 11		503 7 4			
Miscellaneous	11,734 14 6		10,933 7 9			
		3,35,429 12 11		2,45,333 2 0	...	90,096 10 11

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman Islands—contd.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1889-90.		1890-91.		Difference.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XXI—Interest, E—						
Interest on advances to cultivators	114 7 6	114 7 6	...	...	...	114 7 6
XXIII.—Stationery and Miscellaneous—						
Sale of Gazettes and other Publications	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	...	...	24 0 0
Debt Heads.						
Advances.						
Advances to cultivators	1,608 15 8	1,608 15 8	28 4 0	28 4 0	...	1,580 11 8
Total Receipts	...	4,09,283 6 10	...	3,15,889 4 5	1,279 5 6	94,673 7 11
Forest	...	1,62,195 0 0	...	1,58,325 0 0	...	3,870 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	...	5,71,478 6 10	...	4,74,214 4 5	1,279 5 6	98,543 7 11
Expenditure.						
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—						
Land Revenue	...		...			
Stamp refunds	112 2 0		100 11 0			
Excise	350 0 0		...			
Assessed taxes—Income Tax	7 0 6		...			
		469 2 6		100 11 0	...	368 7 6
3.—Land Revenue—						
Charges for collecting Land Revenue in Port Blair	1,506 7 3	1,506 7 3	1,619 0 0	1,619 0 0	112 8 9	
6.—Stamps—						
Discount on sale of Court-fee stamps	64 9 2	64 9 2	271 3 0	271 3 0	206 9 10	
19 B.—Law and Justice—						
Convict charges at Port Blair—						
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies:—						
Chief Commissioner and Superintendent	35,274 14 2	...	36,000 0 0			
Deputy Superintendent						
Assistant Superintent						
Extra Assistant Superintendents, 1st class	60,210 11 11	...	60,729 14 11			
Extra Assistant Superintendents, 2nd class						
Clerks	19,364 5 4	...	18,981 8 8			
Band Master	240 0 0	...	240 0 0			
Country stationery	95 2 0	...	1 13 0			
Servants	1,319 0 0	...	1,320 0 0			
Veterinary Surgeon	540 0 0	...	358 1 0			
Purchase and repair of furniture	24 0 0	...	...			
Office contingencies	351 7 4	...	335 15 4			
Service telegrams	15 11 0	...	14 7 0			
Purchase of books	21 14 6	...	200 0 0			
Office postage	227 0 6	...	120 14 0			
Travelling expenses	...	...	1,294 7 9			
	1,17,684 2 9	...	1,19,597 1 8	...	1,912 14 11	
Tea Garden Establishment.						
Navy Bay.						
Tea Planter	4,775 0 0	...	5,212 11 10			
Commission to Tea Planter	86 15 1	...	311 15 6			
Horse allowance to Tea Planter	180 0 0	...	...			
Temporary Clerk	61 15 0	...	137 7 8			
Garden Contingencies	2,967 0 9	...	5,343 7 8			
	7,170 14 10	...	11,006 4 8			

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman Islands—contd.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1889-90. Total of detailed heads.	1889-90. Total of major heads.	1890-91. Total of detailed heads.	1890-91. Total of major heads.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Tea Garden Establishment.						
Goplakabung.						
Assistant Manager	1,922 9 4	...	2,567 9 3			
Commission to Manager	...	...	70 1 9			
Horse allowance to Manager and Assistant Manager	260 0 0	...	748 11 9			
Contingencies	1,543 13 6	...	1,731 11 10			
	3,726 6 10	...	5,118 2 7		1,391 11 9	
Educational Establishment.						
Master and Teachers	2,836 7 0	...	2,903 5 0			
Monitors	1,057 6 0	...	998 1 6			
Clerks	60 0 0	...	60 0 0			
Allowance to convict masters	331 0 3	...	462 13 6			
Grants-in-aid	640 0 0	...	550 0 0			
Travelling expenses	...	...	35 1 0			
Country stationery	50 13 0	...	...			
Contingencies	256 6 9	...	349 10 0			
Official postage	2 0 0	...	...			
Purchase of books	46 2 9	...	1 3 6			
	5,280 3 9		5,360 2 6	...	79 14 9	
Medical Establishment.						
Senior Medical Officer	13,157 2 4	...	13,886 12 6			
Assistant Surgeon	14,625 0 0	...	14,175 0 0			
Apothecary (Assistant to Senior Medical Officer)	3,570 0 0	...	3,489 14 3			
Allowance to ditto	415 11 7	...	292 0 0			
Hospital Assistants	3,940 3 7	...	4,089 8 0			
Clerk	822 0 0	...	864 0 0			
Contingencies	...	...	...			
Official postage	8 0 0	...	16 0 0			
Travelling expenses	...	...	293 2 4			
	36,538 1 6	...	37,106 5 1	...	568 3 7	
Ecclesiastical Establishment.						
Chaplain	10,669 5 9	...	7,567 11 1			
Clerk	144 0 0	...	144 0 0			
Travelling allowance	75 12 0	...	...			
Official postage	...	...	1 8 0			
	10,889 1 9	...	7,713 3 11	...	...	3,175 13 10
Commissariat Establishment.						
Commissariat Officer	6,179 1 6	...	7,461 4 8			
Clerks	11,842 8 9	...	9,747 6 9			
Staff Sergeants			2,422 15 11			
Servants, coolies, cattle jemadar, &c.	2,894 0 10	...	2,847 12 5			
Service telegrams	14 9 0	...	72 2 0			
Country stationery	3 0 0	...	...			
Official postage	70 3 0	...	105 8 0			
Purchase and repair of furniture	385 3 0	...	416 12 0			
Free Bakers' establishment	936 0 0	...	561 9 5			
Contingencies	...	...	67 0 3			
	22,324 10 1	...	23,702 7 5	...	1,377 13 4	
Registration.						
Allowance to Registration Clerk	240 0 0	...	240 0 0			
	240 0 0	...	240 0 0			
Treasury Branch.						
Accountants	3,572 14 5	...	3,637 0 0			
Treasurer	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0			
Clerks	600 0 0	...	600 0 0			
Poddars	300 0 0	...	300 0 0			
Country stationery	2 12 0	...	...			
Contingencies	71 4 0	...	56 5 0			
Service telegrams	6 0 0	...	4 6 0			
Official postage	35 0 0	...	35 0 0			
Purchase and repair of furniture	5 0 0	...	3 8 0			
	5,792 14 5	...	5,836 3 0	...	43 4 7	

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman Islands—contd.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1889-90. Total of detailed heads.	1889-90. Total of major heads.	1890-91. Total of detailed heads.	1890-91. Total of major heads.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
Marine Establishment.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Mechanical Engineer	2,996 5 2	...	2,820 8 6			
Assistant Harbour Master	1,800 0 0	...	1,800 0 0			
Clerk	600 0 0	...	600 0 0			
Carpenters	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0			
Temporary carpenters	883 0 0	...	893 8 9			
Signalmen	120 0 0	...	...			
Official postage	25 0 0	...	...			
Travelling allowance	161 2 0	...	...			
Contingencies	86 3 3	...	113 12 9			
Service telegrams	0 8 0	...	2 14 0			
Drivers, serangs, and lascars	4,404 5 2	...	4,445 7 1			
Steam money to Mechanical Engineer	560 2 1	...	382 0 0			
	12,836 9 8	...	11,758 3 1	...	...	1,078 6 7
Jail Establishment.						
Overseers	8,173 1 9	...	8,214 0 7			
Pay of released convicts employed in the Settlement	2,579 7 10	...	1,717 6 11			
	10,752 9 7		9,931 7 6	...	...	821 2 1
Police Establishment.						
District Superintendent	7,695 7 7	...	9,524 15 10			
Inspectors	4,593 5 4	...	4,550 0 0			
Sub-Inspectors	536 2 0	...	...			
Chief Constables (Subadars)	5,928 6 6	...	6,428 4 1			
Jemadars	3,588 0 7	...	3,751 7 11			
Sergeants, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades	12,666 14 0	...	11,853 10 3			
Naiks	2,320 10 7	...	7,352 7 10			
Constables, 1st class	53,264 2 8	...	47,974 4 8			
„ 2nd „	40,796 6 9	...	39,484 7 5			
Chief Commissioner's boat crew	1,560 0 0	...	1,690 0 0			
Armourers	263 0 0	...	...			
Mohurrirs	327 0 0	...	348 0 0			
Subsistence and other expenses of recruits	626 1 9	...	1,256 15 9			
Contingencies	1,301 1 7	...	356 9 0			
Travelling expenses	99 13 4	...	936 4 6			
Official postage	34 0 0	...	41 6 0			
Service telegrams	7 6 0	...	6 15 0			
Pony allowance	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0			
Country stationery	18 13 6	...	...			
Purchase and repair of furniture	246 9 0	...	47 7 0			
	1,37,073 5 2	...	1,36,803 3 3	...	...	270 1 11
Supplies, Stores and Services.						
Subsistence allowance to European convicts	668 2 6	...	315 0 0			
Subsistence allowance to Native convicts	95,159 13 3	...	91,297 10 0			
Commissariat Supplies.						
Purchase of live stock	14,896 10 8	...	7,080 5 11			
„ of provisions	3,48,195 3 7	...	3,27,184 3 7			
„ of malt liquor	2,535 3 6	...	432 7 2			
„ of opium	25 0 0	...	...			
„ of toddy	1,221 14 0	...	1,440 3 11			
„ of forage for horses, elephants, &c.	32,090 3 4	...	4,573 8 2			
„ of oil for lighting	21,856 13 5	...	10,237 9 0			
„ of hospital supplies	97 12 5	...	585 2 6			
„ of barrack stores	...	...	...			
Slaughter-house establishment	760 15 4	...	644 7 7			
Bags, of sizes	17,399 15 9	...	14,513 6 0			
Petty stores	6,350 10 4	...	11,138 7 10			
Pay of shepherds	1,261 2 11	...	683 6 8			
Wooden cases	1,300 3 3	...	809 13 8			
Empty hogsheads	2,465 4 0	...	3,023 2 0			
Godown contingencies	7,279 14 7	...	5,351 4 5			
Miscellaneous	1,630 6 9	...	2,605 4 10			
	5,55,195 5 7	...	4,81,915 7 3	...	...	73,279 14 4

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman Islands—concld.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1889-90.		1890-91.		Difference.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Medical Supplies.						
Purchase of medicines	4,563 8 10	...	2,993 2 0			
	4,563 8 10	...	2,993 2 0	...	...	1,570 6 10
Marine Supplies.						
Purchase of Marine stores	8,809 1 2	...	10,302 3 3			
	8,809 1 2	...	10,302 3 3	...	1,493 2 1	
Clothing.						
For convicts	35,000 0 0	...	26,983 10 8			
„ Free Police	1,254 12 0	...	6,067 10 5			
	36,254 12 0	...	33,051 5 1	...	...	3,203 6 11
Tools and Implements.						
Purchase of tools and implements	14,978 7 3	...	18,261 0 8			
	14,978 7 3	...	18,261 0 8	...	3,282 9 5	
Utensils.						
Purchase of utensils	4,876 15 6	...	2,792 14 4			
	4,876 15 6	...	2,792 14 4	...	...	2,084 1 2
Ordnance Supplies.						
Purchase of Ordnance stores	2,168 5 2	...	...			
	2,168 5 2	...	...	...	...	2,168 5 2
Commission.						
Commission on sale of stores	1,768 2 9	...	1,586 0 3			
	1,768 2 9	...	1,586 0 3	...	...	182 2 6
Forest Supplies.						
Timber supplied to Port Officer	1,808 4 4	...	3,107 1 5			
„ „ „ Settlement	63,713 3 6	...	41,996 15 11			
	65,521 7 10	...	45,104 1 4	...	...	20,417 6 6
Contingent Charges.						
Andaman Home	2,400 0 0	...	2,400 0 0			
„ Orphanage	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0			
Allowance to Christian prisoners' library	288 0 0	...	288 0 0			
Miscellaneous	1,263 5 3	...	1,256 14 3			
Purchase of stationery	...	...	...			
Postage charges	...	...	50 7 0			
	5,151 5 3	...	5,195 5 3	...	44 0 0	
Passage Money, Freight, and Carriage of Stores.						
Passage money	48,389 8 0	...	49,891 6 3			
Table „	237 3 10	...	2,892 3 0			
Freight on stores	95,167 12 10		1,10,240 4 6			
	1,43,794 8 8	12,13,391 0 4	1,63,023 13 9	11,38,398 1 10	19,229 5 1	
Total Convict Charges, Port Blair	...	12,15,431 3 3	...	11,40,388 15 10	33,577 7 11	1,08,619 11 4
Port Blair Public Works Department	...	29,351 3 11	...	26,340 1 4	...	3,011 2 7
Forest expenditure	...	94,975 0 0	...	1,80,052 0 0	35,077 0 0	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	13,39,757 7 2	...	12,96,781 1 2	68,654 7 11	1,11,630 13 11

APPENDIX No. XX.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of the Convicts in the Port Blair Settlement during the year 1890-91.

1	2	3		4		5		6			7		8		9		10		11		12		13	14
		Stores, Supplies, and Services.		Fixed Establishment.		Guards.		Medical Supplies.			Convict Clothing.		Marine Supplies.		Freight and Passage.		Public Works.		Contingencies.		Grand Total Expenditure.			
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B		
Average number.	Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number of sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Receipts.	Net cost to Government per convict.
		₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.
11,804	Port Blair .	4,83,501	40 15 4	2,54,102	21 8 5	1,52,802	12 15 1	2,993	0 4 0	4 5 1	26,984	2 4 7	10,302	0 13 11	1,63,024	13 12 11	13,140	1 1 9	1,89,933	16 1 5	12,96,781	109 13 9	4,74,214	69 10 11

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the Scales of Diet in force in the Jails of

1	2	3	4	A	B
No.	Jails.	Diet of labouring convicts.	Diet of non-labouring convicts.	Atta per ℔.	Rice per ℔.
	Port Blair.	℔ oz. Rice . . . . . 1 8 or Atta . . . . . 1 4 Dal . . . . . 0 4 Ghi . . . . . 0 1 Salt . . . . . 0 ¾ Condiment . . . . 0 ½ Tamarind . . . . 0 ½ Vegetable . . . . 0 8 Fish four times a week . . 0 5 Dhai twice a week . . . 0 6	℔ oz. Rice . . . . . 1 4 or Atta . . . . . 1 0 Dal . . . . . 0 3 Ghi . . . . . 0 1 Salt . . . . . 0 ¾ Condiment . . . . 0 ½ Tamarind . . . . 0 ½ Vegetable . . . . 0 8 Fish four times a week . . 0 5 Dhai twice a week . . . 0 6	20 ℔ per rupee.	7 pies per ℔.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of Port Blair

1	2	3		4	5	6				7			8			9		
						Jail servants.				Commissariat.			Medical.			Marine.		
Daily average number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number who do not labour for Government, such as self-supporters, &c.	Average number unable to labour from sickness or old age.	Average number of convalescents and weakly convicts employed on light labour.	A Average number of convicts so employed.	B Ratio per cent. of average strength.	C Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	D Total estimated earnings for the year.	A Average number of convicts so employed.	B Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	C Total estimated earnings for the year.	A Average number of convicts so employed.	B Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	C Total estimated earnings for the year.	A Average number of convicts so employed.	B Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	C Total estimated earnings for the year.
No.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		℞ a. p.	℞	No.	℞ a. p.	℞	No.	℞ a. p.	℞	No.	℞ a. p.	℞
11,804	Port Blair . .	7,594	3,024	693	493	688	5·82	6 0 0	49,536	186	6 0 0	13,392	203	6 0 0	14,616	744	6 0 0	53,568

No. XXI.

Port Blair and the Average Cost of the Chief Articles comprising it.

5								6	
Average rate at which procured during the year, with freight at 5 per cent.								Average monthly cost of diet of each convict.	
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		
Curry-staff per lb.	Dal per lb.	Salt per lb.	Ghi per lb.	Fish per lb.	Tamarind per lb.	Vegetable per lb.	Dhai per lb.	Labouring.	Non-labouring.
2 annas per lb.	7 pies per lb selling rate.	4 pies per lb.	5 annas 9 pies per lb.	22 lb per rupee.	9 pies per lb.	148 lb per rupee.	7 pies per lb.	R3-5-1.	R2-14-11

No. XXII.

during the year 1890-91 and their Estimated Earnings.

10			11												12	
Forest.			Cultivator.			Manufacture.			Making Clothing, &c., for Convicts.			Other Settlement Works.			Total.	
A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B
Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated earnings per head.	Net estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labour.
No.	R a. p.	R	No.	R a. p.	R	No.	R a. p.	R	No.	R a. p.	R	No.	R a. p.	R	R	R a. p.
438	64 8 9	28,273	562	164 12 0	92,590	941	259 0 3	2,43,736	242	204 13 8	49,575	4,083	6 0 0	2,93,076	8,39,263	103 12 5

APPENDIX No. XXIII.

Showing the Amounts recovered from Native States for the Maintenance of their Convicts during the year 1890-91.

	Periods.						Total.		
	1888-89.			1889-90.					
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Akalkot	...			700	0	0	700	0	0
Ali Rajpur	...			1,319	14	3	1,319	14	3
Bhavnagar	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Bariya	...			500	0	0	500	0	0
Bansda	...			200	0	0	200	0	0
Bhopal	...			2,891	10	1	2,891	10	1
Basoda	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Barwani	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Bantra	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Cooch Behar	...			2,042	10	3	2,042	10	3
Charkhari	...			300	0	0	300	0	0
Chhatarpur	...			132	12	6	132	12	6
Dhrol	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Dewas, senior	...			765	11	7	765	11	7
Dewas, junior	...			351	1	2	351	1	2
Dhar	...			900	0	0	900	0	0
Gondal	...			300	0	0	300	0	0
Gwalior	...			4,598	12	5	4,598	12	5
Hyderabad, Deccan	...			7,712	13	8	7,712	13	8
Indore	...			1,126	9	3	1,126	9	3
Jasdan	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Junagad	...			215	9	6	215	9	6
Jhabua	...			680	11	1	680	11	1
Kolaba	...			600	0	0	600	0	0
Kolhapur	...			3,012	14	5	3,012	14	5
Kurwai	...			50	0	0	50	0	0
Mysore	...			6,994	1	0	6,994	1	0
Miraj	...			300	0	0	300	0	0
Mudhol	...			400	0	0	400	0	0
Meywar	...			1,153	14	3	1,153	14	3
Narsinghgarh	...			112	14	5	112	14	5
Porbandar	...			200	0	0	200	0	0
Rajpipla	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Rajgarh	...			619	14	3	619	14	3
Rewah	...			3,879	11	11	3,879	11	11
Sangli	...			200	0	0	200	0	0
Sorath	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Sunth	...			233	13	11	233	13	11
Savantvadi	...			200	0	0	200	0	0
Satara	...			200	0	0	200	0	0
Sirhoee	...			825	0	0	825	0	0
Shahpura	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Sailana	447	0	0	100	0	0	547	0	0
Sayla	...			200	0	0	200	0	0
Umetha	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Vankaner	...			229	4	10	229	4	10
Vala	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
No detail	...			4,381	10	4	4,381	10	4
Total	447	0	0	49,731	7	1	50,178	7	1

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred and Recovery effected under each head of charge in the Commissariat Department, Port Blair, during the year 1890-91.

Head of Service.	Expenditure without freight.	Recoveries.	Net expenditure without freight.	Probable freight.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Settlement purposes	21,801 9 2	.....	21,801 9 2	4,118 6 7	The amounts shown under the head "Recoveries" are only those paid in cash into the local treasury.
Marine Department	11,417 12 3	.....	11,417 12 3	2,156 14 2	
European troops	27,809 4 7	1,865 2 0	25,944 2 7	5,253 6 8	
Native troops	15,971 4 10	1,354 12 3	14,616 8 7	3,012 4 4	
Commissariat, Miscellaneous	14,291 1 11	32 9 7	14,258 8 4	2,705 10 2	
Civil Charges	5,189 4 10	1,332 13 6	3,856 7 4	980 4 6	
Military Hospitals	2,694 1 0	.....	2,694 1 0	508 12 6	
Convict Hospitals	38,062 9 0	.....	38,062 9 0	7,190 4 4	
Live-stock	30,808 14 9	.....	30,808 14 9	5,820 0 6	
Convicts without payment	3,25,257 11 4	.....	3,25,257 11 4	61,443 10 8	
Free residents	42,610 13 11	43,143 7 1	.....	8,049 7 5	R532-9-2 recovered in excess.
Convicts on payment	26,279 12 3	26,899 5 8	.....	4,964 6 6	R619-9-5 recovered in excess.
Forest Department with freight	7,943 14 3	.....	7,943 14 3	.....	
			4,96,662 2 7		
			—1,152 2 7		
Total	5,70,138 2 1	74,628 2 1	4,95,510 0 0	1,06,203 8 4	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing the cost of Store and Dead-stock Articles imported during the year 1890-91.

Date of Shipment.	Value of Stores.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	
11th April 1890	23,696 9 10	
23rd May 1890	42,084 5 9	
4th July 1890	36,059 6 9	
15th August 1890	28,701 3 4	
26th September 1890	23,390 15 7	
4th October 1890	210 6 8	
7th November 1890	44,134 13 9	
19th December 1890	24,034 5 1	
30th January 1891	12,311 7 5	
13th March 1891	32,081 15 10	
Imported Rangoon rice	1,34,084 11 6	
„ bulls and sheep from Madras	456 12 6	
„ onions and potatoes from Madras	1,395 5 0	
„ Coolthi, ragi and cholam from Madras	128 9 0	
„ ghee, brass and iron test weights from Madras	938 14 0	
Total	4,03,709 14 0	

APPENDIX No. XXVI.

Comparative Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Produce made over to, or purchased by, the Commissariat Department, Port Blair, during the Official Years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Articles.	Received from the Settlement.				Received from Self-supporters.			
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Arrowroot . . lb	850	132 13 0	4,070	635 15 0	...	...	...	...
Charcoal . . „	50,569	237 0 0	62,500	292 15 6	...	...	...	...
Coffee . . . „	2,655	829 11 0	2,188½	1,112 8 0	...	...	...	...
Cloth, dungree . Yds.	...	...	...	...	300	42 3 0	400	56 4 0
Cocoa . . . lb	22½	11 4 0	160	50 0 0	...	...	...	...
Coir . . . „	275	17 3 0	2,286	142 14 0	...	...	...	...
Dhai . . . „	...	...	...	...	132,889	5,537 0 8	142,406	5,191 14 0
Dhall, urud . . „	...	...	...	...	12,063	376 15 6	...	...
Draught bullocks . No.	...	...	...	...	61	1,776 0 0	1	9 2 6
Firewood . . lb	12,946,482	16,014 8 5	12,024,589	14,874 2 8	...	...	...	...
Fish . . . „	130,714	5,446 6 9	97,936	4,080 7 0	36,329	1,513 11 4	33,466	1,394 6 8
Hay or straw . . „	1,136,225	2,663 0 6	378,000	885 15 0	...	...	...	...
Hides, tanned . No.	2	8 0 0	1	2 0 0	...	...	...	...
Hoppers . . „	...	...	...	...	6,030	125 10 0	16,002	333 6 0
Indian-corn . . lb	...	...	8,178	127 12 6	1,071,584	16,743 8 0	477,505	7,461 0 3
Lime . . Bags	235	58 12 0	400	100 0 0	...	...	...	...
Milk . . Bottles	9,638	602 6 4	13,579	777 15 8	190,313	11,894 9 0	193,024	11,058 10 11
Oil, cocoanut . lb	20,224	3,160 0 0	36,554	5,711 9 0	...	...	...	...
Paddy . . . „	...	...	7,793	121 12 3	453,945	7,092 14 3	685,761	10,715 0 3
Salt . . . „	252,800	5,339 9 4	233,000	4,854 2 8	...	...	...	...
Slaughter-cattle . No.	91	1,365 0 0	76	1,140 0 0	276	5,153 8 0	394	3,876 5 6
Sheep . . . „	...	...	...	...	6	27 0 0	9	23 8 0
Tea . . . lb	2,500	1,562 8 0	1,800	1,125 0 0	...	...	...	...
Toddy . . . Gal.	...	...	...	...	4,789½	1,197 6 0	5,812½	1,453 4 11
Turmeric . . lb	...	...	...	...	5,959	372 7 0	60,716	2,511 13 0
Vegetables . . „	327,673	2,559 15 1	342,270	2,312 10 3	435,328	3,400 15 7	496,693	3,356 0 6
Wick, cotton . . „	...	...	...	...	300	37 8 0	275	77 5 6
Miscellaneous . .	...	2,976 6 0	...	1,619 15 3	...	5,378 14 1	...	6,062 1 6
Total .	...	42,984 7 5	...	39,967 10 9	...	69,670 2 5	...	53,580 3 6

APPENDIX No. XXVII.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1890-91.

	Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.		
	Major Works.	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R.*	*a.*	*p.*
Northern District.	Saw-mill, Chatham	3,902	5	0			
	Bamboo Flat Foundry	319	11	4			
Southern District.	Saw-mill, Garacharma	1,892	1	0			
	Total Major Works				6,114	1	4
	Minor Works.						
Southern District.	Constructing a cook-house for School Master at Garacharma	15	2	5			
	Constructing a latrine in the compound of Western Divisional Officer's quarters	9	0	0			
	Constructing two brick latrines at Aberdeen	58	13	0			
	Ditto a pucca drain round the new workshed at Middle Point	2	8	0			
	Ditto a brick room for the Police guard at Deputy Conservator of Forest's quarters	10	12	0			
	Putting in three glass windows and shutters on the roof of the sooji godown	2	4	0			
	Constructing two brick latrines at South Point	5	6	0			
	Ditto a dhobi house at do.	73	8	5			
	Ditto a new slaughter-house at Aberdeen	8	14	10			
	Ditto steps, &c., to Sergeant King's quarters, Ross	9	0	9			
	Ditto three cattle-pounds at Haddo, Lamba Line and Protheroepur	4	4	0			
	Ditto palisade to Police guard, Protheroepur	23	10	0			
	Ditto a latrine for do. do.	2	10	0			
	Ditto a brick tannery at Phœnix Bay	77	1	3			
	Ditto a studio for Mr. Portman	33	7	0			
	Ditto a coast wall at South Point	73	13	3			
	Ditto three cattle-pounds at Aberdeen, Niagaon, and Pahargaon	7	7	9			
	Ditto a blacksmith's shop, Ross	43	2	0			
	Ditto a ration stand for the Commissariat Department	110	8	2			
	Ditto a wooden bridge at South Point	71	12	5			
	Ditto a tailor's shop at Female Jail	34	8	0			
	Ditto a platform in the Police ration godown at Aberdeen	5	10	0			
	Ditto a double roof over the Store Office, Commissariat Department	23	0	0			
	Ditto a brick wall round the Female Jail	20	0	0			
	Laying foundations for engine, &c., Flour Mill, Ross	407	12	0			
	Altering the steps to Post Master's quarters	1	1	0			
	Ditto a brick sheep-shed into a cattle-shed	19	0	0			
	Ditto the drain of the Settlement Mess	9	8	0			
	Ditto Nos. 2, 3, and 4 pig styes	37	1	0			
	Extension to Supervisor's coach-house to form an office	13	12	0			
	Altering the co-operative store and converting it into a school-room	1	14	4			
	Altering and adding to ice-house, Ross	5	15	0			
	Adding to Commissariat retail godown	7	0	0			
	Erecting six trellis-work cubicles in Ross Hospital	4	4	0			
	Ditto rails to Western Divisional Officer's office	1	3	0			
	Enclosing space under No. 1 Barrack at Haddo to form a godown	23	6	6			
	Ceiling a room, &c., in Commissariat Cattle Sergeant's quarters, Aberdeen	11	12	6			
	Total Southern District	1,269	12	7			

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1890-91—continued.

	Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.		
		₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Northern District.	Adding a verandah to the present coal-shed, Hope Town	119	0	0			
	Constructing a double barrack, Anikhet	111	8	0			
	Ditto Indigo Factory with a set of vats	270	8	11			
	Ditto cook-house	167	12	0			
	Ditto bullock-shed	89	0	0			
	Ditto bundara	31	8	0			
	Replacing worn-out tools and carrying out small repairs and also constructing a new brick kiln	1,019	4	3			
	Replacing old and broken tools	990	3	0			
	Tools and plant	369	10	6			
	Total Northern District	3,168	6	8			
	Total Minor Works				4,438	3	3
	Repairs.						
	Commissariat Department.						
Southern District.	Repairs to verandah, retail godown, Ross	11	7	0			
	Ditto ghee godown, Ross	51	0	0			
	Ditto bakery ovens, Ross	224	4	0			
	Ditto gutters, Ross	3	9	0			
	Ditto Indian-corn godown, Ross	23	8	0			
	Ditto Store Office, Ross	36	0	0			
	Concreting workshop, Ross	16	3	0			
	Painting bakery doors, &c., Ross	33	3	0			
	Ditto the corrugated roofs of the godown, Ross	411	13	0			
	Repairs to cattle sergeant's quarters, Aberdeen	2	10	0			
	Ditto sheep and bullock-shed, ditto	39	6	0			
	Ditto piggery, Navy Bay	3	13	10			
	Ditto sheep-sheds, Junglighat	4	9	0			
	Ditto bakery and roof of flour mill	1	1	6			
	Ditto malt liquor godown, Ross	2	4	0			
Northern District.	Repairs to quarters of the Store clerk, Chatham	33	0	5			
	Providing a verandah to ration godown, ditto	101	4	7			
	Total Commissariat Department	999	0	4			
	Ecclesiastical Department.						
Southern District.	Repairs to chaplain's quarters, Ross	5	1	11			
	Ditto Christ Church, Ross	16	3	6			
	Ditto cemetery, Aberdeen	8	0	0			
	Ditto Native catechist's quarters, Haddo	42	10	0			
	Total Ecclesiastical Department	71	15	5			
	Educational Department.						
Southern District.	Repairs to school windows, Aberdeen	0	12	0			
	Total Educational Department	0	12	0			
	Forest Department.						
Southern District.	Repairs to quarters of Deputy Conservator of Forests, Haddo	54	0	0			
	Re-roofing Forest Department godown, with shingles, Haddo	30	9	3			
	Total Forest Department	84	9	3			

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1890-91—continued.

	Name of Works.	Amount. ₹ a. p.	Total. ₹ a. p.
	Jail Department.		
Southern District.	Repairs to convict barracks	17 14 0	
	Ditto Female Jail, South Point	3 12 0	
	Constructing masonry beds at South Point	4 13 0	
	Repairs to cooking range, Aberdeen	7 8 9	
	Ditto No. 3 barrack	4 11 0	
	Ditto convict barrack, Tea Garden	3 10 0	
	Removing trellis-work in No. 2 Barrack, Aberdeen, also making a compartment in Barrack No. 5 by trellis-work and erecting a night latrine in the same	3 1 0	
	Re-roofing convict cook-house with corrugated sheets	1 9 0	
Northern District.	Repairs to the barracks at Port Mouat	10 14 0	
	Ditto the convict barracks at Viper	123 2 1	
	Ditto the workshop, Viper	165 9 0	
	Ditto Viper Jail	264 8 5	
	Ditto the barracks, Shore Point	9 6 10	
	Ditto latrine attached to No. 1 Barrack, Mount Harriett	6 13 1	
	Ditto gallows, Viper	1 2 6	
	Ditto barrack at Bajajagda	11 11 8	
	Ditto convict barracks, Corbyn's Cove	14 11 8	
	Ditto ditto North Bay	21 6 6	
	Ditto Overseer's quarters, Chatham	9 2 11	
	Ditto convict barrack and cook-house, Chatham	85 0 0	
	Ditto ditto ditto Dundas Point	473 8 7	
	Ditto No. 1 Barrack, Bamboo Flat	202 0 9	
	Total Jail Department	1,446 0 9	
	Judicial Department.		
Southern District.	Repairs to Government House	230 2 6	
	Ditto bath-room of 3rd Clerk, Superintendent's Office	37 9 0	
	Ditto European clerks' quarters, Ross	3 12 0	
	Ditto Native clerks' do. do.	5 14 0	
	Ditto quarters of 6th clerk, Superintendent's Office	1 12 0	
	Ditto quarters of Post Office clerk	7 0 0	
	Ditto ditto out-offices of Deputy Superintendent, Aberdeen	12 9 9	
	Ditto ditto 5th clerk, Superintendent's Office	2 8 0	
	Ditto ditto Overseer, Aberdeen	1 7 0	
	Ditto ditto Supervisor, ditto	2 10 0	
	Ditto ditto First Assistant Superintendent's clerk, Aberdeen	18 0 0	
	Ditto ditto 3rd clerk, Superintendent's Office	0 5 0	
Northern District.	Repairs to quarters of Superintendent, Mount Harriett	3 4 6	
	Ditto ditto and out-offices of the Southern Divisional Officer	141 7 11	
	Ditto Supervisor's quarters, Chatham	110 11 2	
	Ditto District Officer's quarters, Viper	18 7 10	
	Ditto Divisional Officer's bungalow, Chatham	28 2 4	
	Ditto the District Office, Viper	15 0 0	
	Ditto Overseer's quarters, Viper	5 0 0	
	Total Judicial Department	645 11 0	

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1890-91—continued.

	Name of Works.	Amount.			Total.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
	Medical Department.						
Southern District.	Repairs to quarters of Assistant to Senior Medical Officer	23	13	3			
	Repairs to quarters of Hospital Assistant, Ross	0	9	0			
	Ditto Convict Hospital, Ross	12	2	0			
	Fitting wooden bars in windows, Ross Hospital	1	5	0			
	Repairs to Hospital Asssistant's quarters, Haddo	34	5	3			
	Ditto ditto cook-house, do.	2	8	0			
Northern District.	Repairs to Hospital Assistant's quarters, Viper	4	0	10			
	Ditto Hospital barrack, Chatham	5	0	0			
	Ditto cook-house attached to the Junior Medical Officer's quarters, Viper	26	15	7			
	Ditto Hospital barracks and filter, Viper	48	10	0			
	Total Medical Department	159	4	11			
	Military Department.						
Southern District.	Alteration to European Infantry married quarters, Ross	10	8	0			
	Whitewashing European Infantry barrack, Ross	55	14	0			
	Ditto ditto and Native Infantry Hospitals, Ross	15	0	0			
	Repairs to European Infantry barracks	250	8	0			
	Ditto Military buildings	174	11	4			
Northern District.	Repairs to the quarters of the Officer Commanding Native Infantry detachment, Viper	113	11	6			
	Total Military Department	620	4	10			
	Miscellaneous.						
Southern District.	Earth-oiling buildings	6,378	9	0			
	Repairs to Ross Jetty	167	10	6			
	Ditto co-operative stores	6	14	4			
	Ditto picota at South Point	1	15	6			
	Ditto village latrine, Junglighat	2	0	0			
	Fixing machine in masonry at Tea Garden	4	12	0			
	Coal-tarring all the bridges and sluices in the district	115	0	0			
	Repairs to Chief Commissioner's stables	0	8	0			
	Whitewashing Tea Factory	4	0	0			
Northern District.	Repairs to bazar building, Viper	5	0	0			
	Ditto village latrine at Wimberleygunj	6	8	10			
	Ditto sluices between Wimberleygunj and Bajajagda	29	10	2			
	Ditto saw-mill water pipe, Chatham	9	8	0			
	Ditto tool godown, Bajajagda	5	4	8			
	Ditto bridge at Goplakabung	4	2	0			
	Ditto cattle shed at ditto	23	0	0			
	Changing sluice gates from wood to iron	752	4	9			
	Boat slip at Chatham	4	8	0			
	Hay racks made in the cattle shed, Elephant Point	25	0	0			
	Earth-oiling buildings	2,805	13	0			
	Sluice made in Chouldari bund	168	2	6			
	Re-constructing blacksmith shop, Bamboo Flat	176	0	0			
	Total Miscellaneous	10,696	3	3			

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1890-91—concluded.

	Name of Works.	Amount.			Total.		
		₹	a.	p.	₹.	a.	p.
	Police Department.						
Southern District.	Repairs to Police Thana, Ross	0	9	0			
	Ditto quarters of Headquarter-Inspector, Aberdeen	40	14	0			
	Ditto pucca floor under Police Barrack, Aberdeen	23	14	0			
	Ditto Police Thana, Aberdeen	3	6	0			
	Repairing and whitewashing Police married quarters, Aberdeen	7	11	0			
	Ditto Police Signal Tower, Aberdeen	10	0	0			
	Ditto Jetty Guard rail at Aberdeen	0	3	0			
Northern District.	Repairing Subadars' quarters, Bamboo Flat	12	0	5			
	Ditto Signal Tower, Chatham	2	14	6			
	Ditto Thana at Bamboo Flat	53	1	7			
	Ditto stockade round the Police Thana, Viper	5	8	0			
	Total Police Department	160	1	6			
	Treasury Department.						
Southern District.	Repairs to quarters of Treasury Accountant	20	4	0			
	Total Treasury Department	20	4	0			
	Total Repairs	...			14,904	3	3
	GRAND TOTAL	...			25,456	7	10
	Deduct—Refunds on account of sawing timber	...			12,316	6	6
	Total	...			13,140	1	4

APPENDIX No. XXVIII.

Dr. *Detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Navy Bay Tea Garden for the year 1890-91.* *Cr.*

Items.	Season 1889-90.			Season 1890-91.			Total.	Rate per lb.	Amount.
	Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.	Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.			
	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	R a. p.	R a. p.
Commissariat Department, Burma	2,020	1,520	...	...	...	...	3,540	0 7 10	1,733 2 0
Ditto ditto	1,179	689	...	...	...	...	1,868	0 7 8¾	901 8 11
Messrs. Wilson & Co., Madras	250	...	250	...	...	...	500	...	255 0 0
Messrs Williamson, Magor & Co., Calcutta	4,995	...	...	...	...	...	4,995	...	2,272 15 3
Sold locally	81	1	447	...	...	...	529	...	249 4 0
	8,525	2,210	697	...	...	...	11,432	...	5,411 14 2
Commissariat Department, Burma	...	...	...	32,371	15,466	...	47,837	0 7 8¾	23,087 15 11
T. Dawson & Co., Rangoon	...	...	...	60	...	60	120	...	85 13 0
Local cash sales	...	...	...	918	70	426	1,414	...	1,121 8 0
Sale of plantain, melon, mangoes and vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214 11 0
Total Cash Payments	8,525	2,210	697	33,349	15,536	486	60,803	...	29,921 14 1
Tea made over to Local Commissariat Department	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	1,800	0 10 0	1,125 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	8,525	2,210	697	33,349	17,336	486	62,603	...	31,046 14 1
Add—Tea delivered but proceeds not received—									
Commissariat Department, Burma	...	...	...	1,350	900	...	2,250	...	...
Messrs. Balthazar & Sons, Rangoon	...	...	...	1,260	...	2,280	3,540	...	...
T. Dawson & Co., Rangoon	...	...	...	540	...	960	1,500	...	...
Stock in hand	...	...	...	2,678	1,779	482	4,939	...	...
Total	...	...	...	5,828	2,679	3,722	12,229	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	8,525	2,210	697	39,177	20,015	4,208	74,832	...	31,046 14 1

Items.		Amount.	Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.
Current Expenditure.	By Manager's salary for 12 months	5,075 0 0	
	,, Acting Manager's allowance	137 11 10	
	,, Manager's commission on profits of garden for 1889-90 paid in 1890-91	311 15 6	
	,, Clerk's pay	87 9 8	
	,, Gratuity to convicts	380 14 2	
	,, Contingencies	1,923 2 3	
	,, Value of articles received from Commissariat Department	13 12 0	
	Total Current Expenditure	7,930 1 5	
Capital Account.	By Cost of two Jackson's hand-power rolling machines, with charges to Port Blair	1,079 14 6	
	,, Cost of 25 maunds Manipuri indigenous tea seed, with charges to Port Blair	2,367 5 0	
	,, Mr. King's deputation to India	422 3 6	
	Total Capital Account	3,869 7 0	
	Total Cash Expenditure	...	11,799 8 5
Book Expenditure.	By Convict petty officers and labouring convicts employed from 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891	15,347 0 2	
	,, Hire of 46 bullock carts, at R1 each	46 0 0	
	,, Value of timber received for tea boxes from Southern District in 1889-90, less 25 per cent. discount	1,100 6 6	
	,, Ditto ditto in 1890-91, ditto	692 14 1	
	,, Value of 9,040 seedling baskets	94 2 8	
	,, Value of stores received from Eastern Division	83 7 0	
	,, Ditto ditto, Western Division	61 8 0	
	Total Book Expenditure	...	17,425 6 5
	By Profit	...	1,821 15 3
	GRAND TOTAL	...	31,046 14 1

APPENDIX No. XXIX.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Tea Garden at Goplakabung during the year 1890-91.

Items.	Season 1889-90.			Season 1890-91.			Total.	Rate.	Value.
	Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.	Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.			
	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	R a. p.	R a. p.
Supplied to Burma Commissariat . .	350	150	...	...	...	...	500	0 7 10	244 12 8
Ditto ditto . .	77	127	...	...	...	...	204	0 7 8⅔	98 7 4
Rangoon retail sale	...	...	120	...	...	...	120	...	48 5 0
Sold locally	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 0 0
	428	277	120	...	...	...	825	...	392 9 0
Supplied to Burma Commissariat . .	...	...	...	6,943	11,027⅓	...	17,970⅓	0 7 8⅔	8,673 4 1
Total .	428	277	120	6,943	11,027⅓	...	18,795⅓	...	9,065 13 1
Add—Tea delivered but proceeds not received—									
Thomas Dawson, Esq., Rangoon .	...	...	969	400	...	911	2,280	...	...
Messrs. Balthazar and Sons, Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	2,600	...	...
Loss in weight on tea shipped to Burma, Commissariat.	...	...	...	80	145⅓	...	225⅓	...	...
Stock in hand	...	...	...	593	870	530	1,993	...	...
	428	277	1,089	8,016	12,043	4,041	25,894	...	9,065 13 1
Loss on year's working . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,325 14 1
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,391 11 2

Items.	Amount.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
By Assistant Manager's salary for 12 months	2,397 9 3	
„ Manager's horse allowance . . .	240 0 0	
„ Manager's commission on profits of 1889-90	35 0 9	
„ Assistant Manager's horse allowance .	240 0 0	
„ „ „ commission on profits of 1889-90.	35 1 0	
„ contingencies	1,731 11 10	
„ gratuity to convicts	171 8 0	
„ convict writer, petty officers and labouring convicts employed	8,371 6 5	4,850 14 10
By value of timber for boxes received in 1889-90	148 15 8	
„ value of timber for boxes received in 1890-91	9 15 0	
„ value of repairs to a shaft of a rolling machine	1 12 3	
„ value of stores received from Commissariat Department	1 6 6	
„ value of stores received from Northern District offices	7 4 6	
		8,540 12 4
GRAND TOTAL .	...	13,391 11 2

APPENDIX No. XXX.

Statement showing the Census of Cattle in Port Blair on the 31st March 1891.

	Bulls.	Bullocks.		Cows.	Under 2 Years.		Buffaloes.		Total number of horned cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
	Stud.	Slaughter-cattle.	Draught and agricultural purposes.		Heifers.	Bull-calves.	Full-grown.	Calves.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Commissariat Department . { Northern District . . .	...	69	...	...	...	4	...	...	73	...	...
Commissariat Department . { Southern „ . . .	7	107	12	...	...	...	...	...	126	525	...
Total .	7	176	12	...	...	4	...	...	199	525	...
Settlement . . . . { Northern District . . .	18	...	112	250	196	231	59	37	903	...	...
Settlement . . . . { Southern „ . . .	10	...	180	...	...	...	6	...	196	...	...
Total .	28	...	292	250	196	231	65	37	1,099	...	...
Self-supporters and others . { Northern District . . .	2	...	1,226	1,607	829	765	79	56	4,564	...	515
Self-supporters and others . { Southern „ . . .	4	...	1,195	2,152	1,305	1,357	150	109	6,272	...	758
Total .	6	...	2,421	3,759	2,134	2,122	229	165	10,836	...	1,273
Grand Total on 31st March 1891 .	41	176	2,725	4,009	2,330	2,357	294	202	12,134	525	1,273
Grand Total on 31st March 1890 .	38	77	2,443	3,908	2,232	2,108	271	169	11,246	1,875	1,810
Increase . . .	3	99	282	101	98	249	23	33	888	...	...
Decrease . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,350	537

APPENDIX No. XXXI.

Statement of the Cattle Farm on the Northern District for the year 1890-91.

Expenditure.	Amount.	Income.	Amount.		Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.		Buffaloes.		Buffalo Calves.		Remarks.
								Bulls.	Cows.	Bulls.	Cows.	Bulls.	Cows.	
Cash.	R a. p.		R a. p.											
Grain	287 14 0	Value of milk to road-makers and firewood-cutters . . .	1,060 12 1	In farm on 1st April 1891 . .	7	314	66	155	102	2	43	28	18	
Bran	62 11 8			Born during the year . . .	...	...	...	124	101	...	...	10	8	
Paddy	31 12 5	Value of cattle supplied to Commissariat Department . .	1,140 0 0	Transfd. from calves to heifers .	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indian corn	18 2 6			„ fem. „ buffalo cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	
Medicines	60 11 11	Value of milk sold locally . .	1 9 0	„ male „ bulls .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
				„ „ „ „ .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Value of an unservicebale bull calf	8 0 0											
Total Cash .	461 4 6	Cattle shipped to Rangoon . .	1,013 0 0	Total .	9	314	110	279	203	3*	51	38	26	* One was used for draught purposes.
							915				118			
		Buffaloes, &c., sold locally .	925 0 0	Died during the year . . .	...	10	8	21	16	...	...	6	7	
				Transfd. from fem. calves to heifers .	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	
Book Debits.				„ „ buffalo cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Hire of attendants and grass-cutters	3,149 8 0			„ male „ „ bulls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
				„ for draught purposes .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
				„ from male calves to bulls	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
				old to the Commissariat Department	...	2	50	25	1	...	...	...	...	
Total .	3,610 12 6			„ locally during the year . .	...	51	...	1	...	...	26	4	1	
Gain . . .	537 8 7			Total .	...	63	58	49	61	1	26	11	16	
				Balance on 31st March 1891 .	9	251	52	230	142	2	25	27	10	
							684				64			
Total .	4,148 5 1	Total .	4,148 5 1											

APPENDIX No. XXXII.

Statement showing the Number of Children and their Average Attendance at the Various Schools in the Settlement of Port Blair during 1890-91.

Schools.	On rolls on the 1st April 1890.		Total.	On rolls on the 31st March 1891.		Total.	Average on rolls during the year.		Average attendance during the year.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Aberdeen	122	32	154	121	22	143	113·21	27·93	105·11	24·11	92·91	86·66
Garacharma	49	23	72	44	17	61	45·84	23·17	42·96	21·56	93·6	97·07
Brookesabad	10	6	16	12	13	25	10·61	7 73	9·96	7·49	93·96	97·02
Bamboo Flat	20	17	37	22	16	38	20·54	17·55	18·65	16·03	90·81	91·35
Dhanikhari	15	4	19	10	5	15	12·25	3·79	11·94	3·75	97·81	98·99
Port Mouat	7	4	11	5	3	8	4·99	1·73	4·36	1·44	88·73	78 83
Total	223	86	309	214	76	290	207·44	81·90	192·98	74 38	92·97	90·98

APPENDIX No. XXXIII.

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts in the Jail of Port Blair during the Calendar Year 1890.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8											
																			Ratio per cent. of average strength.											
																			A			B			C			D		
Jail.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			Of admission into Hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from Cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Port Blair	9,144	550	9,694	10,961	883	11,844	11,230	905	12,135	22,328	1,094	23,422	675·63	17·51	693·14	406	16	422	203·75	123·89	197·75	6·16	1·98	5·85	...	...	...	3·70	1·81	3·56

1	2	3																		4							
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		Ratio of admission and deaths per cent. average strength.							
	Jail.	Small-pox.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Cholera.		Scrofula and Chronic Pneumonic Phthisis.		Anæmia and General Debility.		Respiratory Diseases.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcer and Boil.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
	Port Blair	...	...	13,888	...	580	55	..	...	72	44	238	20	1,028	75	1,036	102	81	17	1,173	...	117·25	...	4·47	·46	...	...	3·74	·86

APPENDIX No. XXXIV.

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jail of Port Blair during the Calendar Year 1890.

APPENDIX No. XXXV.

Showing the Admissions into Hospital, Daily Average Sick, and the Deaths per cent. of Average Strength of the Prisoners of All Classes in the Port Blair Jail during the several months of the Calendar Year 1890.

	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
Actual . .	1,598	554·82	20	1,584	551·98	19	1,899	586·12	25	2,428	669·62	27	3·324	799·76	44	3,198	880·88	44	2,124	784·44	47	1,550	754·15	38	1,564	742·16	37	1,464	701·53	28	1,271	661·53	17	1,423	630·73	37
Per cent. of daily average strength.	13·42	4·66	·16	13·28	4·62	·15	15·79	4·87	·20	20·00	5·51	22	27·71	6·66	·36	26·91	7·41	·37	17·81	6·58	·39	13·15	6·40	·32	13·30	6·31	·31	12·60	6·03	·24	10·96	5·70	·14	12·25	5·43	·31

APPENDIX No. XXXVI.

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Port Blair Jail during the Calendar Year 1890 according to Age.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c
	Under 16 years.			16 to 40 years.			40 to 60 years.			Above 60 years.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Average number . . .	...	...	...	8,268	645	8,913	2,267	158	2,425	448*	54	502	10,983	857	11,840
Number of deaths	...	...	...	217	12	229	184	3	187	5	1	6	406	16	422
Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number	...	...	...	2·62	1·86	2·56	8·11	1·89	7·71	1·11	1·85	1·19	3·69	1·86	3·56

A—The "average number" may be obtained by means of monthly census.

APPENDIX No. XXXVII.

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Port Blair Jail during the Calendar Year according to Length of Imprisonment undergone.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Under 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 7 years.	Above 7 years.
Average number	412	686	848	846	4,324	4,724
Number of deaths	14	29	42	30	83	224
Ratio per cent. of average number	3·39	4·22	4·95	3·54	1·91	4·74

Giving Particulars regarding Vaccination for the Calendar Year 1890.

Number admitted during the year.	OF THE NUMBER ADMITTED.								VACCINATIONS PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR.							
	Had been vaccinated.		Had been inoculated.		Had small-pox.		Not protected.		Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.			
	Number.	Per cent. of admissions.	Number.	Per cent. of admissions.	Number.	Per cent. of admissions.	Number.	Per cent. of admissions.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
Male prisoners								*Vide* Report.								
Female prisoners																
Jail Establishment																

Casualty Roll of the Port Blair Jail for the Calendar Year 1890.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Employment previous to imprisonment.	Employment in Jail.	Class as in Abstract.	Sentence.			Completed Imprisonment.			Cause of deaths.*	Date of admission into hospital.	Date of death.
							Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.			
					Vide Monthly Returns.										

* In this column should be entered only that one cause of death under which the Medical Officer considers the case should be returned. The other causes, if any, can be noticed in the column of remarks. When a man dies of a disease other than that for which he was originally admitted he should be discharged "otherwise" under the head of the original disease, and re-admitted under the head of the fatal disease.

REMARKS.

Vide Report.

APPENDIX No. XXXVIII.

Annual Return of Sick Prisoners, Port Blair Jail, for the year 1890.

Class.	Abstract.																									
	Population.										Sick.															
	Remaining.		Admitted.		Total.		Aggregate of the daily total of strength.		Daily average strength.		Remained in hospital.		Admitted.		Total.		Discharged.		Died.		Remaining.		Aggregate of the daily totals of sick in hospital.		Daily average sick.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicts	11,005	900	1,364	126	12,369	1,026	4,000,765	322,295	10,961	883	541	10	22,328	1,094	22,869	1,104	21,862	1,071	370	13	637	20	2,532	109	675·63	17·51
Under trial and committed to Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total — Each sex	11,005	900	1,364	126	12,369	1,026	4,000,765	322,295	10,961	883	541	10	22,328	1,094	22,869	1,104	21,862	1,071	370	13	637	20	2,532	109	675·63	17·51
Total — Both sexes	11,905		1,490		13,395		4,323,060		11,844		551		23,422		23,973		22,933		383		657		2,641		693·14	

APPENDIX No. XXXIX.

PORT BLAIR.

N. B.—The following return embraces all classes of prisoners confined in the same jail. Total of each group of diseases should be given in the body of the return, if there be space for such totals.

Group.	Sub-Group.	No.	Diseases.	Remained in hospital from previous year.			Number of admissions during the year.			Total.	Results.					
				Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.			Remaining sick.
													Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	
			General Diseases.													
Morbid States and Processes.	...	...	Dropsy	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...
A	1	3	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
		11	Influenza	...	..	...	33	...	...	33	33	...	...	..	...	...
		13	Mumps	...	...	...	70	...	...	70	69	...	...	...	...	1
		22	Dysentery	15	...	...	729	...	...	744	623	...	70	...	...	51
			Total	15	...	...	842	...	...	857	735	...	70	...	...	52
	2	23A	Ague	136	...	...	13,888	...	...	14,074	13,915	...	...	...	...	159
		23B	Remittent fever	10	...	...	530	...	...	540	467	...	55	...	...	18
			Total	196	...	...	14,418	...	...	14,614	14,382	...	55	...	...	177
	3	26B	Erysipelas	2	...	...	21	...	...	23	20	...	3	...	...	...
		28	Seplesæmia	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
			Total	2	...	...	22	...	...	24	20	...	4	...	...	...
	4	29A	Primary syphilis	3	...	...	34	...	...	37	36	...	...	...	...	1
		29B	Secondary syphilis	25	...	...	171	...	...	196	187	...	...	...	...	9
		30	Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	28	...	...	224	...	...	252	242	...	...	...	...	10
B	4	51	Scurvy	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
C	...	55	Debility	1	...	...	62	...	...	63	48	...	4	...	...	11
			Total	1	...	...	62	...	...	63	48	...	4	...	...	11
D	...	58	Rheumatism, chronic	10	...	...	287	...	...	297	291	...	...	...	...	6
		62	Non-malignant, new growth	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1
		62A	Pterygums	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		64	Phthisis tuberato	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		69A	Leprosy tubercular	2	...	...	9	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	...	1
		69B	Ditto anæsthetic	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		73	Anæmia	21	...	...	176	...	...	197	165	...	16	...	...	16
		65	Scrofula	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	34	...	...	486	...	...	520	480	...	16	...	...	24
Diseases of the nervous system.	1	86(1)	Cerebral meningitis	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
		86(7)	Myelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		87A	Abscess of the brains (from disease of the ear)	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		89C	Locomotor ataxy	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		91	Apoplexy	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		92	Paralysis	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		93	Hemiplegia	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
		94	Paraplegia	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...
		95	Local paralysis	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
		102	Anæsthesia ?	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		109D	Wry-neck	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		111	Shaking palsy	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
		117A	Neuralgia, head	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
		117B	Sciatica	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...
		119	Megrim	1	...	...	20	...	...	21	18	...	...	...	...	3
		120	Tetanus	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		122	Epilepsy	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
		128	Insanity	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	4	...	...	100	...	...	104	87	...	9	...	...	8

PORT BLAIR—*continued.*

Group.	Sub-Group.	No.	Diseases.	Remained in Hospital from previous year.			Number of admissions during the year.			Total.	Results.					
				Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.	Died. Convicts.	Died. Under trial.	Died. Civil.	Remaining sick.
Diseases of the Eye.	2	146	Emphysema	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		147A	Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	1	...	...	139	...	...	140	136	...	...	...	...	4
		149A	Keratitis, superficial	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	12	...	...	...	...	4
		150A	Ulceration of the cornea	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	13	...	...	...	...	3
		150C	Sloughing ulcer of the cornea	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	..	...	...	...
		154	Opacity of the cornea	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		182E	Cataract, hard	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1
		198	Night-blindness	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		231	Hordeolum	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		240A	Ptosis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	2	...	...	189	...	...	191	179	...	...	...	...	12
Diseases of the Ear.	...	254A	Inflammation of the external meatus	...	...	...	63	...	...	63	63	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	63	...	...	63	63	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Circulatory System.	...	280(1)	Endo-carditis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		280(2)	Pericarditis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		283(2)	Valvular disease, mitral	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		294	Rupture of the heart	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		298	Palpitation of the heart	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
		308(1)	Thrombosis	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
			Total	1	...	...	10	...	...	11	7	...	4	...	...	...
Diseases of the Respiratory System.	...	324A	Laryngitis	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		338A	Bronchitis, acute	2	...	...	73	...	...	75	57	...	16	...	...	2
		338B	„ chronic	12	...	...	385	...	...	397	370	...	9	...	...	18
		338C	„ catarrhal	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		345	Spasmodic asthma	14	...	...	400	...	...	414	401	...	1	...	...	12
		347A	Hæmoptysis	2	...	...	11	...	...	13	10	...	3	...	...	...
		349A	Pneumonia, lobular	5	...	...	135	...	...	140	94	...	43	...	...	3
		352	Gangrene of the lungs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		356	Acute pneumonic phthisis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		357	Chronic pneumonic phthisis	7	...	...	68	..	...	75	26	...	43	...	...	6
		369A	Pleurisy	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	17	...	2	...	...	1
			Total	43	...	...	1,097	...	...	1,140	979	...	119	...	...	42
Diseases of the Digestive System.	...	378	Cancrum Oris	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		388	Caries (mastoid bone)	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		391	Inflammation of the gum	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		392	Gum-boil	...	...	...	44	...	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	...
		399	Caries of the tooth	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		421	Sore-throat	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		422	Suppurative tonsillitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		423	Follicular „	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
		441	Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		452	Dyspepsia	6	...	...	109	...	...	115	108	...	...	...	...	7
		456	Melæna	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		457	Enteritis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		463	Obstruction of the bowels	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...
		468·6A	Hernia, inguinal, oblique	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		473	Diarrhœa	9	...	...	307	...	...	316	263	...	32	...	...	21
		474	Constipation	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		475	Colic	1	...	...	118	...	...	119	117	...	...	...	...	2
		480A	Piles, internal	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	23	...	...	...	...	1
		480B	„ external	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	12	...	...	...	...	1
		481	Prolapsus of the rectum	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		483	Fistula in ano	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
		492A	Hepatitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		492C	Cirrhosis of the liver	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	3	...	7	...	...	4
		493	Abscess of the liver	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		499	Jaundice	2	...	...	81	...	...	83	63	...	17	...	...	3
		513A	Peritonitis, acute	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
			Total	18	...	...	754	...	...	772	668	...	64	...	...	40
Diseases of the Lymphatic System.	...	516	Hypertrophy of the spleen	...	...	...	144	...	..	144	133	...	9	...	...	2
		517	Ague-cake	6	...	...	78	...	...	84	80	...	...	...	...	4
		529	Inflammation of lymph-glands	4	...	...	50	...	...	54	53	...	...	...	...	1
		530	Suppuration of lymph-glands	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
			Total	10	...	...	273	...	...	283	266	...	9	...	...	8
Diseases of the Urinary System.	...	550	Albumenuria	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		551	Bright's disease	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	2	...	3	...	...	...
		551 (1)	Chronic nephritis	1	...	...	6	...	...	7	4	...	2	...	...	1
		574	Cystitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
			Total	1	...	...	15	...	...	16	9	...	6	...	...	1

PORT BLAIR—*continued.*

Group.	Sub-group.	No.	Diseases.	Remained in hospital from previous year.			Number of admissions during the year.			Total.	Results.					
				Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.			Remaining sick.
													Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	
Diseases of the generative system.	...	591	Urinary abscess of the male urethra	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		608	Phimosis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		614	Abscess of the scrotum	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		615	Sloughing ulcer of the scrotum	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		622C	Hydrocele (encysted)	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
		626-1A	Orchitis, acute	2	...	...	27	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...
		626-1B	,, chronic	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	3
		660	Metritis	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		660A	Inflammation of the metritis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		667B	Stricture of the urethra	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		693	Menorrhagia	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	2	...	...	55	...	...	57	53	...	...	...	...	4
Affections connected with Pregnancy.	...	709	Abortion	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	...	749A	Ostitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		749B	Peri-ostitis	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		749C	Osteo-myeletis	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...
		751	Caries	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	2
		752A	Necrosis (central)	13	...	...	38	...	...	51	46	...	1	...	...	4
		760A	Synovitis, acute	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	1
		804A	Inflamed bursa	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	13	...	...	58	...	...	71	60	...	4	...	...	7
Diseases of the connective tissue.	...	811	Inflammation of the connective tissue	1	...	...	13	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...
		812	Abscess	9	...	...	199	...	...	208	194	...	1	...	...	13
			Total	10	...	...	212	...	...	222	208	...	1	...	...	13
Diseases of the skin.	...	818	Urticaria	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
		820	Eczema	8	...	...	88	...	...	96	95	...	...	...	...	1
		827	Lichen	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		828	Psoriasis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		830	Herpes	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...
		831	,, zoster	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
		833	Acne	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		839	Leucoderma	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		849	Ulcer	45	...	...	901	...	...	946	891	...	...	...	...	55
		850	Cicatrices	3	...	...	46	...	...	49	48	...	...	...	...	1
		852	Boil	4	...	...	272	...	...	276	265	...	...	...	...	11
		853	Carbuncle	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		854	Gangrene	1	...	...	14	...	...	15	5	...	9	...	...	1
		856	Whitlow	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		857	Corn	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		870	Ringworm	1	...	...	38	...	...	39	37	...	...	...	...	2
		873	Itch	6	...	...	126	...	...	132	123	...	...	...	...	9
		874	Irritation caused by plants	1	...	...	72	...	...	73	73	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	69	...	...	1,598	...	...	1,667	1,578	...	9	...	...	80
Poisons	...	945	Opium-poison	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		946	Irritant poisoning (mushroom)	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...
Poisoned wound	...	990(A 1)	By snakes	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	...	1
		990(A 3)	By stinging insects	4	...	...	52	...	...	56	53	...	...	...	...	3
			Total	4	...	...	63	...	...	67	63	...	...	...	...	4
Injuries	...	1007	Exhaustion due to extensive ulceration of the lower extremities	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		1031	Strain of muscles (of the calf)	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1033	Burns and scalds	4	...	...	131	...	...	135	133	...	...	...	...	2
		1041	Abrasion	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	1
		1044	Foreign body, right hand	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1052A	Scalp wound, bone not exposed	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	19	...	...	...	...	1
		1052B	Scalp wound, bone cut	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1054C	Fracture of vault of the skull compound without depression	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...

PORT BLAIR—*concluded.*

Group.	Sub-Group.	No.	Diseases.	Remained in hospital from previous year.			Number of admissions during the year.			Total.	Results.					
											Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.			Remaining sick.
				Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.				Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	
		1057	Concussion of the brain	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1063	Contusion of the face	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1064	Contused wound of the face	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1069	Fracture of the nasal bone	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1072	Dislocation of the lower jaw	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1073	Contusion of the eye	2	...	...	31	...	...	33	32	...	...	...	...	1
		1077	Foreign bodies in the cornea	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
		1082	Wound of the cornea	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1095	Contusion of the soft parts of the neck	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1100	I. Wound of the neck	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1107	Contusion of the chest	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
		1109	Fracture of the 9-inch left ribs without injury to lungs or heart	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1111	Fracture of the ribs	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1121	Contusion of the back	1	...	...	8	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	1
		1126	Fracture of the spine	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		1130	Compression of cord without fracture	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		1132	Contusion of the abdomen	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1139	Wound of abdominal viscera without wound parietes rupture of the spleen	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		1144	Wound of the scrotum	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1164	Contusion of the upper extremities	3	...	...	146	...	...	149	138	...	...	...	...	11
		1165	Sprain of the wrist joint	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		1166A	I. Wound of the upper extremity	5	...	...	36	...	...	41	35	...	...	...	...	6
Injuries—*contd.*	...	1166B	C. Wound ditto	18	...	...	124	...	...	142	124	...	...	...	...	18
		1166C	L. Wound ditto	1	...	...	19	...	...	20	19	...	...	...	...	1
		1166D	Pd. Wound ditto	1	...	...	18	...	...	19	18	...	...	...	...	1
		1170	Fracture of the clavicle	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1
		1172	Fracture of the humerus	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1173	Fracture of the bones of the forearm	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1
		1173B	Fracture of the ulna	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1174	C. C. Fracture of the finger	4	...	...	5	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
		1178	Dislocation of the humerus	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1182	Dislocation of the wrist joint	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1186	Contusion of the lower extremity	12	...	...	224	...	...	236	226	...	...	...	...	10
		1187	Sprain, ankle joint, &c.	...	...	...	42	...	...	42	40	...	...	...	...	2
		1188A	I. Wound of the lower extremity	12	...	...	128	...	...	140	135	...	...	...	...	5
		1188B	C. Wound of the lower extremity	19	...	...	1,622	...	...	1,641	1,559	...	...	...	...	82
		1188C	L. Wound of the lower extremity	2	...	...	43	...	...	45	40	...	...	...	...	5
		1188D	Pd. Wound of the lower extremity	12	...	...	192	...	...	204	192	...	...	...	...	12
		1192	Fracture of the femur	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	2
		1197	Ditto patella.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1199	Ditto (simple) of right sebia and fibula	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1120	Compound fracture of fibula	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		1201	Compound fracture of the bones of the foot	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		1203	Dislocation of the fumur at the hip.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	97	...	...	2,858	...	...	2,955	2,784	...	7	...	...	164
Human parasites	...	34	Guinea-worm	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Classification of tumours.	...	4CB	II. Tumour ganglion	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	...	61CB	IIIC. Sebaceous cyst.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
No appreciable diseases.	...	...	Under observation	1	...	...	8	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	1	...	...	8	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	551	...	...	23,422	...	...	23,973	22,933	...	383	...	...	6[illegible]

Annual Return of Surgical Operations for the Calendar Year 1890.

Class.	Diseases.	Operations.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.			Remaining.
						Cured.	Otherwise.	Died.	
Removal of foreign bodies	Foreign bodies (cornea)	Extraction	...	6	6	6	...	...	...
Opening abscess	Abscess	By knife	9	182	191	182	...	1	8
Do. boil	Boil	Incision	3	248	251	240	...	...	11
Operation on other parts of the mouth	Caries of teeth	Extraction	...	146	146	146	...	...	...
	Loose teeth	Do.	...	54	54	54	...	...	...
	Gum-boil	Free incision	...	25	25	25	...	...	...
Operation on the digestive organs	Hæmorrhoids, ext.	Excision	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	Cirrhosis of the liver (ascites)	Tapped	...	5	5	5	...	...	...
	Fistula in ano	Opened	...	7	7	7	...	...	...
Operation on the lymph organs	Bubo	Free incision	3	13	16	16	...	...	...
Operation on the generative organs	Phimosis	Circumcision	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
Operation on the organs of locomotion	Necrosis	Amputation and incision	9	22	31	30	...	...	...
Operation on the skin	Carbuncle	Incision	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Warts	Ligature	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Gangrenous ulceration	Amputation	1	2	3	1	...	2	...
Amputation for injuries	Erysipelas	Incision	2	3	5	5	...	...	...
	Lacerated Wound, upper extremity	Amputation	...	2	2	1	...	...	1
	Lacerated wound, lower extremity	Do.	...	2	2	1	...	...	1
	C. C. Fracture of the phalangu right Thumb	Do.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Incised wound, upper extremity	Suture	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	C. C. Fracture of the finger	Amputation	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
	Compound fracture of the fibula	Do.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Do. do. of the bone of the foot	Do.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Contused wound, lower extremity	Do.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Left leg	Do.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Finger	Do.	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Reduction of Dislocation.								
	Lower jaw	Reduction	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	Left hip	Do.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
		Total	30	734	764	739	...	3	22

APPENDIX XL.

Annual Return of Sick of Free Police treated in the Police Hospital on Ross Island, Port Blair, during the Calendar Year ending 31st December 1890.

Order.	Group.	Sub-group.	No.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
				I.—General Diseases.							
	A	1	13	Mumps	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			22	Dysentery	...	24	24	23	...	1	
		2	23*a*	Ague	4	534	538	531	...	7	
			23*b*	Remittent fever	...	14	14	8	6	...	
		4	29*a*	Primary syphilis	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			30	Gonorrhœa	...	3	3	3	...	...	
	B	1	17	Tænia Solium	...	1	1	1	...	...	
		2	51	Scurvy	...	1	1	1	...	...	
	C		55	Debility	...	3	3	3	...	...	
	D		58	Rheumatism, chronic	2	20	22	20	...	2	
			62	Non-malignant, new growth	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			73	Anæmia	...	4	4	3	1	...	
				II.—Local Diseases.							
Nervous System	1	...	1176	Sciatica	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			119	Megrim	...	2	2	2	...	...	
Eye	2	...	147*a*	Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	...	3	3	3	...	...	
			149*a*	Keratitis, superficial	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Ear	3	...	254*a*	Inflammation, external ear	...	7	7	7	...	...	
Respiratory System	6	...	332	Aphonia	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			338*b*	Bronchitis, chronic	1	33	34	33	...	1	
			338*c*	„ catarrhal	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			345	Spasmodic asthma	1	12	13	13	...	...	
			349*a*	Pneumonia	...	4	4	3	1	...	
			357	Chronic Pneumonic Phthisis	...	1	1	...	1	...	
Digestive System	7	...	392	Gum-boil	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			421	Sore-throat	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			423	Follicular tonsillitis	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			452	Dyspepsia	...	7	7	7	...	...	
			473	Diarrhœa	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			474	Constipation	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			475	Colic	...	7	7	7	...	...	
			480*a*	Piles, internal	...	4	4	4	...	...	
Lymphatic System	8	...	516	Hypertrophy of the spleen	...	3	3	3	...	...	
			517	Ague-cake	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			529	Inflammation of lymph-glands	...	3	3	3	...	...	
Urinary System	9	...	559*a*	Calculus in kidney	...	3	3	3	...	...	
			574*a*	Cystitis	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Generative System	10	...	622*a*	Hydrocele	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			626-1*b*	Orchitis, chronic	...	2	2	...	...	2	
Connective Tissue	12	...	812	Abscess	...	2	2	2	...	...	
Skin	13	...	818	Urticaria	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			820	Eczema	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			822	Impetigo	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			830*a*	Herpes	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			849	Ulcer	1	43	44	43	...	1	
			852	Boil	...	7	7	6	...	1	
			854	Gangrene	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			856*a*	Onychia	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			873	Itch	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Poisoned Wounds	...	...	990-*a*1	By snakes	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			990-*a*3	By stinging insects	...	3	3	3	...	...	
Injuries	...	...	1038	Burns and scalds	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			1073	Contusion of the eye	...	3	3	3	...	...	
			1082	Wound of the cornea	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			1107	Contusion of the chest	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			1164	Contusion of the upper extremities	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			1165	Sprain of the upper extremities	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			1186	Contusion of the lower extremities	...	7	7	7	...	...	
			1188*a*	I. Wound of the lower extremities	...	3	3	3	...	...	
			1188*b*	C. Wound of the lower extremities	...	8	8	8	...	...	
No appreciable disease	...	...	...	Under observation	...	2	2	2	...	...	
				Grand Total	9	810	819	795	9	15	

Average effective strength—572

Average daily sick — 16·39

APPENDIX XLI.

Meteorological Observations recorded in the Observatory of Port Blair during the Calendar Year 1890.

Months.	Reading of Barometer.				Temperature of Air.						Dry and wet Bulb.				Rain.		Ozone.		Wind.		Cloud.	
	Mean for month.	Highest in month.	Lowest in month.	Range.	Highest in month.	Lowest in month.	Range in month.	Mean of all highest.	Mean of all lowest.	Mean daily range.	Approximate for month.	Mean of dry bulb.	Mean of wet bulb.	Mean deducted dew point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Number of days which it fell.	Amount collected.	Mean at 10 A. M.	Mean at 4 P. M.	General direction.	Estimated strength.	10 A. M.	4 P. M.
January 1890	29·992	30·140	29·858	·282	90·0	66·5	23·5	87·3	76·1	11·2	82·9	83·7	77·2	...	...	8	5·03	...	...	N. N. E.	...	P. K.	P. K.
February	30·033	30·202	29·852	·350	91·3	68·0	23·3	89·0	75·8	13·2	83·7	84·7	78·7	...	...	7	2·24	...	...	N. E.	...	P. K.	P. K.
March	29·931	30·152	29·872	·280	92·2	70·6	21·6	92·3	76·9	15·4	86·1	87·7	79·7	...	...	1	0·08	...	...	N. E.	...	C. K.	C. K.
April	29·951	30·110	29·840	·270	95·8	73·1	22·7	92·4	79·0	13·4	87·2	87·6	81·0	...	...	11	5·33	...	...	S. S. E.	...	P. K.	P. K.
May	29·885	30·056	29·686	·370	93·4	76·8	16·6	88·9	75·3	13·6	84·2	84·5	80·0	...	...	24	17·77	...	...	W. S. W.	...	P. K.	P. K.
June	29·872	29·998	29·732	·266	90·0	70·6	19·4	86·5	77·1	9·4	83·0	82·8	79·2	...	...	27	21·09	...	...	S. W.	...	P. K.	P.
July	29·907	30·052	29·718	·334	90·2	70·9	19·3	86·9	76·7	10·2	83·0	83·6	78·5	...	...	22	10·04	...	...	S. S. W.	...	P. K.	P. K.
August	29·907	30·044	29·780	·264	91·3	71·6	19·7	86·7	76·7	10·0	82·6	83·0	78·5	...	...	20	6·68	...	...	W. S. W.	...	P. K.	P. K.
September	29·888	30·032	29·742	·290	89·7	68·9	20·8	85·3	75·7	9·6	81·4	81·5	78·2	...	...	24	19·11	...	...	W. S. W.	...	P.	P.
October	29·962	30·090	29·790	·300	90·5	72·1	18·4	87·2	76·3	10·9	82·9	82·9	78·9	...	...	20	13·46	...	...	W. S. W.	...	P. K.	P. K.
November	30·039	30·152	29·924	·228	91·2	71·9	19·3	88·7	76·3	12·4	84·7	84·9	79·0	...	...	12	8·47	...	...	S. E.	...	P. K.	P. K.
December	30·049	30·190	29·912	·278	89·7	66·9	22·8	87·8	74·5	13·3	83·0	83·9	76·8	...	...	3	0·27	...	...	S. E.	...	C. K.	P. K.
Total	359·416	361·218	357·706	3·512	1,095·3	847·9	247·4	1,059·0	916·4	142·6	1,004·7	1,010·8	945·7	...	...	179	109·57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean for the month	29·951	30·101	29·808	·292	91·2	70·6	20·6	88·2	76·3	11·8	83·7	84·2	78·8	...	...	14·9	9·13	...	...	...	...	..	..

APPENDIX No. XLII.

Showing the Types of Insanity in the Port Blair Asylum during the year 1890.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7																		8			9			10			11			12		
Cases.	129 Mania.			130 Melancholia.			Dementia, including acquired imbecility.			132 Idiocy.			Epileptic insanity.			Toxic Insanity.																		Insanity associated with obvious morbid change or changes in the brain.			Consecutive insanity from fevers, visceral inflammations.			Other forms of insanity to be specified in foot notes.			Not yet diagnosed.			Total.		
																Charus-smoking.			Ganja-smoking.			Use of bhang.			Opium-smoking (Madak and Chandu).			Opium-eating.			Spirit-drinking.			All other intoxications.														
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Remaining on the 31st December 1889	51	1	52	5	...	5	9	...	9	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	1	98
Admitted	19	1	20	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	24
Total treated	70	2	72	5	...	5	10	...	10	1	...	1	7	...	7	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	2	122
Recovered	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Improved	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Died	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Released and transferred	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Remaining on 31st December 1890	62	2	64	5	...	5	10	...	10	1	...	1	6	...	6	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	2	113

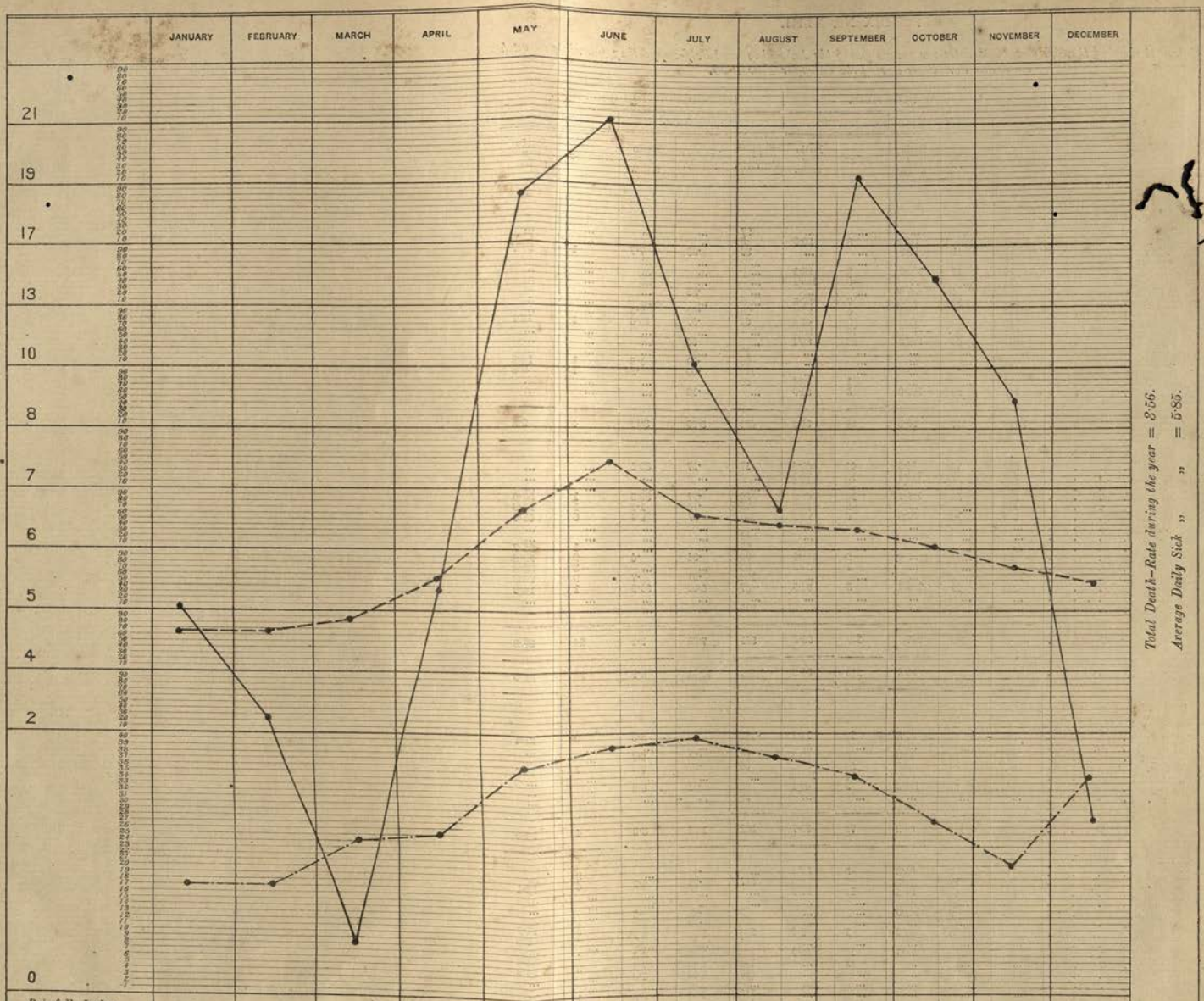
APPENDIX No. XLIII.

Statement showing the Sick and Death-rates per annum among the Labouring and Self-supporting Convicts at each station in Port Blair during the Calendar Year 1890.

	LABOURING CONVICTS.					SELF-SUPPORTING CONVICTS.				
		SICK.		DEATHS.			SICK.		DEATHS.	
	Average number of Convicts.	Average number.	Ratio per mille.	Number.	Ratio per mille.	Average number of Convicts.	Average number.	Ratio per mille.	Number.	Ratio per mille.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.										
NORTHERN DIVISION.										
Kadakachang	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
Chatham	299	26	86·9	6	20·0	5	...	...	...	...
Hope Town	11	1	90·9	...	...	36	·28	7·7	1	27·7
Perseverance Point	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Bay	71	11	154·9	2	28·1	...	...	...	...	...
North Corbyn's Cove	74	...	...	8	108·1	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Harriett	32	4	125·0	...	...	...	·95	...	...	...
Shore Point	254	12	47·2	7	27·5	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboo Flat	156	4	25·6	4	25·6	78	·59	7·5	...	...
Stewartgunj	48	3	62·5	2	41·6	62	·97	15·6	1	16·1
Goplakabung	355	30	84·5	10	28·1	...	...	...	...	...
Bajajagda	261	66	252·8	23	88·1	...	·50	...	...	...
Nachligaon	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Bindrabun	41	...	...	...	...	70	·09	1·2	1	14·2
Wimberleygunj	...	...	...	...	...	113	·03	·26	1	8·8
Muthra	15	...	...	1	66·6	30	...	...	...	...
Anikhet	147	20	136·0	5	34·0	...	·12	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,778	177	99·5	68	38·2	434	3·53	8·13	4	9·2
SOUTHERN DIVISION.										
Viper	889	75	84·3	44	49·4	17	·57	33·5	...	...
„ Chaingang	243	27	111·1	19	78·1	...	...	...	...	...
„ Invalid gang	218	21	96·3	49	224·7	...	...	...	...	...
Dundas Point	240	31	129·1	16	66·6	20	·77	38·5	1	50·0
Namunaghar	115	...	...	2	17·3	75	·13	1·7	1	13·3
Dhunny Leaf Creek	268	16	59·6	6	22·3	132	·37	2·8	6	45·4
Elephant Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metha Khari	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...
Agrabaraij	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	1	35·7
Hobdaypore	18	...	...	2	111·1	99	·04	·4	2	20·2
Cheuldari	30	...	...	1	33·3	34	...	...	3	88·2
Tusonabad	...	...	...	...	...	128	·01	·7	9	70·3
Port Mouat	124	19	153·2	8	64·5	67	6·00	89·5	1	14·9
Budmash Pahar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cadellgunj	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,145	189	881	147	68·5	861	7·89	9·1	24	27·8
TOTAL OF DISTRICT	3,923	366	93·2	215	54·8	1,295	11·42	8·1	28	21·6
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.										
EASTERN DIVISION.										
Aberdeen	982	47	47·8	14	14·2	142	·76	5·3	3	21·1
Middle Point	133	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
South Point	290	14	48·2	8	27 5	57	·14	2·4	...	...
Haddo	627	48	76·5	24	38·2	40	·37	9·2	1	25·0
„ Invalid gang	124	12	96·7	17	137·0	...	...	...	...	...
Navy Bay	183	27	147·5	9	49·1	60	·41	6·8	...	...
Phœnix	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,339	148	63·2	72	30·7	332	1·68	5·0	4	12·0
WESTERN DIVISION.										
Junglighât	126	7	55·5	5	39·6	...	·14	...	2	...
Bumlitan	232	17	73·2	2	8 6	247	·74	2·9	4	16·1
Tea Garden	514	47	91·4	14	27·2	...	...	...	...	...
Ali Musjid	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corbyn's Cove	47	6	127·6	...	...	29	·02	·6	...	...
Nayagaon	...	...	...	...	...	85	·29	3·4	1	11·7
Garacharma	108	5	46·2	1	9·2	204	1·00	4·9	1	4·9
Dudhgaon	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...
Pahargaon	435	32	73·5	10	22·9	113	1·00	8·8	4	35·3
Lumba Line	...	...	...	1	...	134	1·00	7·4	2	14·9
Chukkergaon	...	...	...	...	...	16	0·02	1·2	...	...
Ranguchong	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Protheroepore	...	...	...	...	...	118	1·00	8·4	1	8·4
Brookesabad	...	...	...	...	...	187	·94	5·0	2	10·6
Minnie Bay	114	12	105·2	3	26·3	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagailsinghpura	...	...	...	...	...	159	·98	6·1	1	6·2
TOTAL	1,614	126	78·0	36	22·3	1,318	7·13	5·4	18	13·6
Ross	920	26	28·2	9	9·7	92	1	10·8	1	10·8
TOTAL OF DISTRICT	4,873	300	61·5	117	24·0	1,742	9·81	5·6	23	13·2
GRAND TOTAL	8,796	666	75·7	332	37·7	3,037	21·23	6·9	51	16·7

APPENDIX XLIV.

Chart of Rainfall, Sick, and Death-Rates for 1890.



	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Rainfall, Inches	5·03	2·24	0·08	5·33	17·77	21·09	10·04	6·68	19·71	13·46	8·47	0·27
Deaths, per cent. of Strength	0·17	0·17	0·24	0·25	0·36	0·39	0·40	0·37	0·34	0·27	0·20	0·34
Average Daily Sick, per cent. of Strength	4·66	4·62	4·87	5·51	6·66	7·41	6·58	6·40	6·31	6·03	5·70	5·43

Rainfall .....
Deaths .....
A. D. Sick .....

Reg. No. 630. Home.—Nov. 91.—134.

Litho., G. I. O., Calcutta.

APPENDIX XLV.

Cash Account of the Andamanese for the year 1890-91.

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance in hand on 1st April 1890	3,105 13 4		Purchases from local traders	2,747 11 3	
Government allowance for the year 1890-91	2,400 0 0		Pay of writer	24 0 0	
Rewards for recapturing runaway convicts	85 0 0		„ of compounder	96 0 0	
Earned by the Andamanese	2,631 7 9		Purchased from the Commissariat Department	2,709 13 9	
By sale of trepang	400 0 0		„ from the Settlement Mess	152 4 0	
Interest on the money in the Savings Bank	77 7 0		Northern Divisional Officer's bills	10 11 0	
Sale of paddy to the Commissariat Department	181 12 0		Purchase of blankets	108 8 0	
Presented by Mr. Hill	10 0 0		Purchased from Calcutta tradesmen	416 8 0	
			Southern District Officer's bills	228 14 0	
					6,494 6 0
			Balance in hand—		
			In Savings Bank	2,392 14 1	
			Cash in hand	4 4 0	
					2,397 2 1
TOTAL	.....	8,891 8 1	TOTAL	.....	8,891 8 1

APPENDIX XLVI.

Statement showing the Entire Population of the Settlement as it stood on the 31st March 1891.

	FREE POPULATION.												CONVICT POPULATION.				GRAND TOTAL.			
	ESTABLISHMENT.				FREE RESIDENTS.		CHILDREN OF ALL CLASSES						CONVICTS.		CONDITIONALLY-RELEASED CONVICTS.		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
	Civil.	Military.	Marine.	Police.	Males.	Females.	Of free residents.		Of convict parents.											
									Males.		Females.									
	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.			Males.	Females.	Convicts.	Conditionally-released convicts.	Convicts.	Conditionally-released convicts.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Christians	39	150	9	2	17	46	47	59	...	1	...	...	32	2	1	1	250	49	48	59
Mahomedans	14	111	29	116	142	160	107	97	119	4	104	7	2,469	228	10	1	2,891	389	236	208
Hindoos	32	199	1	423	336	363	259	236	257	15	244	14	6,953	627	25	2	7,969	992	531	494
Buddhists	...	...	...	...	2	2	10	3	5	...	1	...	1,409	7	...	...	1,411	9	15	4
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
TOTAL	85	460	39	541	497	571	423	395	381	20	349	21	10,874	864	36	4	12,532	1,439	824	765

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 550 H. D.—27-11-91.—150.—H. R.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

AND

THE PENAL SETTLEMENT

OF

PORT BLAIR

FOR

1891-92.

IMPERIAL
15. DEC. 93
LIBRARY

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1892.

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Para.	Page.		Para.	Page.
Personnel	1	1	Finance	14	4
Cyclone	2	*ib.*	Commissariat	15	*ib.*
Military police force	3	*ib.*	Public works	16	5
Criminal justice	4	*ib.*	Agriculture	17	*ib.*
Jail statistics	5	2	Forest Department	18	6
Jail manufactures	6	*ib.*	Education	19	7
Convict offences	7	3	Military	20	*ib.*
Escapes	8	*ib.*	Marine	21	*ib.*
Self-supporters	9	*ib.*	Post Office	22	8
Marriages	10	*ib.*	Medical and sanitary	23	*ib.*
Civil justice	11	*ib.*	Aborigines	24	*ib.*
Registration	12	*ib.*	Nicobars	25	*ib.*
Land revenue	13	4			

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

	Para.	Page.		Para.	Page.
CHAPTER I.			Jail manufacture	11	24
POLICE.			Convict clothing	12	*ib.*
			Fancy weaving	13	25
			Sooji-sifting	14	*ib.*
			Factoring	15	*ib.*
Strength of the force	1	9	Blanket factory	16	*ib.*
Caste	2	*ib.*	Rattan work	17	*ib.*
Recruiting	3	*ib.*	Salt	18	26
Casualties	4	*ib.*	Bricks	19	*ib.*
Discipline	5	10	Fisheries	20	*ib.*
Drill and musketry	6	*ib.*	Laboring convicts	21	*ib.*
School	7	*ib.*	Medical history sheets	22	*ib.*
Signalling	8	11	New station	23	*ib.*
Ponies	9	*ib.*	Substitution of Roman for Urdu character.	24	*ib.*
Clothing	10	*ib.*			
Cost of force	11	*ib.*	History tickets	25	27
Pounds	12	*ib.*	Classification of convicts	26—28	*ib.*
Ferries	13	*ib.*	Mark system	29	*ib.*
Crime	14	*ib.*	Convict Officers	30	*ib.*
Property stolen and recovered	15	12	Do. remittances	31	28
Murder cases	16	*ib.*	Divisional Officers' powers	32	*ib.*
Resumé of cases	17—28	*ib.*	Offences	33—35	*ib.*
			Corporal punishments	36	*ib.*
			Punishment, Chain-gang	37	29
CHAPTER II.			Escapes and recaptures	38	*ib.*
CRIMINAL JUSTICE.					
Powers	1	15	SELF-SUPPORTERS.		
Criminal returns	2	*ib.*			
Trials, free persons	3—5	*ib.*	Strength and casualties	39—40	30
Do. convicts	6—7	16	Occupation and calling of conditionally-released convicts.	41—42	*ib.*
Do. free and convict	8	17			
Sessions cases	9—10	*ib.*	Agricultural produce	43	31
Appeals and revisions	11	18	Marriages	44	*ib.*
Inquests	12	*ib.*	Female term convicts	45	*ib.*
Witnesses	13	*ib.*	Location of wives of convicts undergoing punishment.	46	*ib.*
Duration of trial	14	*ib.*			
			Women's hospital	47	*ib.*
CHAPTER III.					
JAILS.			**CHAPTER IV.**		
			CIVIL JUSTICE.		
Strength and classification	1—2	19			
Causes of increase and decrease	3	*ib.*			
Particulars of releases	4—5	20	Powers	1	31
Original crimes	6	23	Number and value of suits	2—4	*ib.*
Religion, age, and previous occupation.	7	*ib.*	Distribution of work	5	32
			Disposal of suits	6	*ib.*
Classification by terms of sentence	8	*ib.*	Value of suits	7	33
Particulars of guards	9	*ib.*	Execution of decrees	8	*ib.*
Education	10	*ib.*	Appeals	9	*ib.*

	Para.	Page.
CHAPTER IV—*contd.*		
CIVIL JUSTICE—*contd.*		
Process-fees	10	33
Stamps	11	*ib.*
Staff	12	34
CHAPTER V.		
REGISTRATION.		
Receipts	1	34
Transactions	2—3	*ib.*
Value of transactions	4	*ib.*
Optional registration	5	*ib.*
Instruments registered	6	*ib.*
Searches	7	*ib.*
Arrears	8	*ib.*
Registration fee	9	*ib.*
CHAPTER VI.		
LAND REVENUE.		
Area of cleared land	1	35
Rent demand	2	*ib.*
Realisations	3	*ib.*
Cause of difference	4—8	*ib.*
Cultivated land	9	36
Cultivators' holdings	10—12	*ib.*
Huts	13	*ib.*
Educational cess	14	*ib.*
CHAPTER VII.		
FINANCE.		
Receipts	1—17	36
Expenditure	18—46	39
CHAPTER VIII.		
COMMISSARIAT.		
Officers	1	43
Strength of garrison	2	*ib.*
Rations to European troops	3	44
Do. Native troops	4	*ib.*
Do. Free police	5	*ib.*
Do. Convicts	6	*ib.*
Buneas	7	45
Sources of supply	8	*ib.*
Rice	9	*ib.*
Potatoes and onions	10	*ib.*
Local Supplies.		
Coffee	11	46
Cocoa	*ib.*	*ib.*
Milk	*ib.*	*ib.*
Dhai	*ib.*	*ib.*
Vegetables	*ib.*	*ib.*
Dhall	*ib.*	*ib.*
Lime juice	*ib.*	*ib.*
Do. pickle	*ib.*	*ib.*
Tamarind	*ib.*	*ib.*
Indian corn	*ib.*	*ib.*
Paddy	*ib.*	*ib.*
Firewood	*ib.*	*ib.*
Reserve stock	12	*ib.*
Sale of stores	13	47
Malt-liquor	14	*ib.*
Rum	*ib.*	*ib.*
Bakery	15	*ib.*
Bread-making	*ib.*	*ib.*
Sooji sifting	16	*ib.*
Mills	17	*ib.*
Engines	18	*ib.*
Boilers	*ib.*	48
Ice-machine	19	*ib.*
Contractors' bills	20	49
Destruction of records	*ib.*	*ib.*
Farm, Aberdeen	22	49
Do. Navy Bay	23	*ib.*
Do. Elephant shed	24	50
Cattle	25	*ib.*
Sheep	26	*ib.*
Sheep-breeding	27	51
Settlement cattle	28	*ib.*
Cyclone	29	52
CHAPTER IX.		
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Military works	1	53
Civil works	2	*ib.*
Details of expenditure	3—5	*ib.*
Expenditure and grant	6	54
Chatham saw-mill	7	*ib.*
Dhani Khari saw-mill	8	55
Bamboo flat foundry	9	*ib.*
Minor works	10—11	*ib.*
Repairs	12—13	*ib.*
Establishment	14	56
Other works	15	*ib.*
Saw-pits	16	58
Artificer corps	17	59
CHAPTER X.		
AGRICULTURE.		
Reclamations	1—5	59
Clearings	6	60
Secondary jungle	7	*ib.*
Tea Garden—Navy Bay	8—21	*ib.*
Do. Goplakabung	22—33	62
Liberian coffee	34	64
Cocoa	35	*ib.*
Nutmegs	36	*ib.*
Ceara rubber	37	*ib.*
Musa textilis	38	65
Arrowroot	39	*ib.*
Sugarcane	40	*ib.*
Paddy	41	*ib.*
Indian corn	42	66
Cocoanuts	43	*ib.*
Oil factory	44	*ib.*
Oil-mills	45	67
Indigo	46	*ib.*
Kulthi	47	*ib.*
Raggi	48	*ib.*
Assam beans	49	68
Castor-oil seed	50	*ib.*
Palm oil	51	*ib.*
Garjan oil	52	*ib.*
Bamboos	53	*ib.*
Pepper vines	54	*ib.*
Aloe	55	*ib.*
Gango seedlings	56	*ib.*
Moonj grass	57	*ib.*
Guinea grass	58	*ib.*
Fruit trees	59	*ib.*
Vegetables	60	69
Radishes	61—62	*ib.*
Hay	63	*ib.*
Night-soil	64	*ib.*
Horned cattle	65	*ib.*
Government cattle farm	66	70
CHAPTER XI.		
FORESTS.		
Area and boundaries	1—4	70
Surveys and working plans	5—7	*ib.*
Establishment	8—9	71
Breaches of Forest rules	10	72
Fires	11	*ib.*
Grazing and fencing	12	*ib.*
Natural reproduction	13—15	*ib.*
Artificial reproduction	16—17	73

	Para.	Page.
Communications	18—19	74
Buildings	20	*ib.*
Yield and working—General	21	75
Special departmental operations	22—29	*ib.*
Chatham saw-mill	30 and 49—50	78 and 84
Dhani Khari saw-mill	31—33 and 51—52	78 and 85
Calcutta depôt	34 and 53	79 and 86
Madras depôt	35 and 54	*ib.*
London depôt	36—39 and 55	*ib.*
Removal of produce	41	81
Free grants	42	*ib.*
Financial results	43 and 57	81 and 87
Tramway working and profit	44—47	82
General remarks	59	88
CHAPTER XII.		
EDUCATION.		
Number of schools	1	
Income and expenditure	2—5	88
Staff	6	89
Pupils and attendance	7	*ib.*
Educational course	8	*ib.*
Industrial school	9	90
Boarding school	10	*ib.*
Appointments	11	*ib.*
Book depôt	12	*ib.*
European school	13	*ib.*
CHAPTER XIII.		
MILITARY.		
Regulars	1—2	91
Volunteers	3	*ib*
Strength of garrison	4	*ib.*
CHAPTER XIV.		
MARINE.		
Men-of-war	1	92
Royal Indian Marine vessels	2—5	*ib.*
Private vessels	6	*ib.*
Mail steamer	7	*ib.*
Imports and exports	8—9	*ib.*
Native craft	10	*ib.*
Wrecks	11—14	93
Buoys and moorings	15	*ib.*
Steam launches	16	*ib.*
Lighters and boats	17—19	*ib.*
Shipping and landing charges	20	94
Free establishment	21	*ib.*
Tidal observatory	22	*ib.*

	Para.	Page.
CHAPTER XV.		
POST OFFICE.		
Mails	1	94
Collections	2	*ib.*
Expenditure	*ib.*	*ib.*
Money orders	3	*ib.*
Enumeration	4	*ib.*
Telegrams	5	*ib.*
Establishment	6	*ib.*
CHAPTER XVI.		
MEDICAL AND SANITARY.		
Topography	1	94
Meteorology	2	*ib.*
Convict population	3	96
Barracks and jails	4	*ib.*
Hospital buildings	5	*ib.*
Conservancy	6	*ib.*
Employment of prisoners	7	*ib.*
Diet	8	*ib.*
Water-supply	9	*ib.*
General health	10	97
Sick and death rates	11	*ib.*
Diseases	12	98
Causes of sickness and mortality	13	*ib.*
Invalid gang	14	100
Convalescent gang	15	*ib.*
Lunatic ward	16	*ib.*
Convalescent lunatic gang	17	*ib.*
Leper ward	18	*ib.*
Female jail	19	101
Free residents	20	*ib.*
Epidemics	21	*ib.*
Vaccination	22	*ib.*
Recommendations	23	*ib.*
Medical staff	24	*ib.*
CHAPTER XVII.		
ABORIGINES.		
South Andaman	1—2	101
Runaways	3	102
Trepang	4	*ib.*
Edible birds' nests	5	*ib.*
Great Andaman group	6	*ib.*
Little Andaman	7	*ib.*
Jarawa tribes	8	*ib.*
North Sentinel	9	*ib.*
Crime	10	*ib.*
Visit to Calcutta	11	103
Photographs	12	*ib.*
Health	13	*ib.*
Finance	14	*ib.*
Orphanage	15	*ib.*
CHAPTER XVIII.		
NICOBARS.		
Visits	1—10	104
Cyclone	11—12	105
Relations with natives	13	106

TABLES OF STATISTICS.

	Appendix.	Page.
Police	I—II	107
Criminal justice	III—V	110
Jails	VI—XVI	112
Civil justice	XVII	123
Land revenue	XVIII	124
Finance	XIX—XXIII	126
Commissariat	XXIV—XXVI	135
Public works	XXVII	137
Agriculture	XXVIII—XXXI	145
Education	XXXII	149
Medical	XXXIII XLII	150
Aborigines	XLIII	162
Population	XLIV	163

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
PORT BLAIR;
Dated the 9th November 1892.

No. 1174
I.

FROM

COLONEL N. M. T. HORSFORD,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PORT BLAIR,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Administration for the year 1891-92, and to request the favour of 30 printed copies being sent to me for local distribution and record.

The final documents connected with the accounts for the month of March 1892 were received *vid* Calcutta on the 24th ultimo, and this Report is submitted by the second trip of the steamer to Rangoon.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

N. M. T. HORSFORD, *Colonel,*
Superintendent of Port Blair.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENTS OF PORT BLAIR AND THE NICOBARS

FOR

1891-92.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Personnel.—Colonel T. Cadell, V. C., held the appointment of Chief Commissioner and Superintendent throughout the year. Captain H. B. Thornhill, Deputy Superintendent, on the expiry of his furlough, did not rejoin, and his services were placed at the disposal of the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Messrs. Man, Tuson, Brookes, and Tayler were confirmed in their appointments of Deputy, First, Second and Third Assistant Superintendents, respectively.

Mr. Brookes proceeded on furlough on the 9th April and returned on the 29th October 1891. Mr. H. Graham Tayler was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and Mr. W. Jessop, a Magistrate of the 2nd class, with additional powers under Section 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. *Cyclone.*—The Settlement was visited by a disastrous cyclone on the night of the 2nd November 1891. Judging by the appearance of the jungle and the damage to buildings, trees, and crops, the storm appears to have visited every portion of the Settlement with almost equal severity. It is ascertained that the area over which the cyclone ranged extended from about 25 miles north of Port Blair to about 11 miles south of the harbour. A full report on the lamentable injury to life and property at Port Blair caused by the cyclone was sent to the Government of India immediately after the occurrence.

3. *Military Police Force.*—The force was commanded throughout the year, except for a short period whilst on privilege leave, by Captain P. B. Lindsell, District Superintendent of Police.

At the close of the year the strength of the force was 640, that is, 6 below the prescribed strength. Twenty-six members of the force were punished during the year, but none of the offences were of a serious nature.

4. *Criminal Justice.*—The number of cases brought to trial in which free persons were concerned was almost the same as during the previous year, 44 against 43. The number of persons implicated in them was 55 against 64.

The number of convict cases tried judicially was 15 against 31 of the previous year, and the number of convicts implicated, 18 against 41.

The disposal of the cases during the two years was as follows:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Free.	Convicts.	Free.	Convicts.
Convicted	37	27	40	7
Committed to Sessions	11	12	5	10
Acquitted	16	1	9	1
Compromised	...	...	1	...
Pending	...	1	...	...
TOTAL	64	41	55	18
	105		73	

Seven of the acquittals were in bailable and "Special" cases.

Five cases of murder and 2 cases of attempt at murder, by convicts, were brought to trial against 8 cases of the former and 4 of the latter of the previous year. There was also one case in which 5 Car Nicobarese were tried during the year under Sections 304 and 118.

Four men were sentenced to death against 9 in the preceding year.

There were 3 appeals from convicted parties and 1 by the Public Prosecutor. Of these, 3 were rejected and 1 re-tried, resulting in the conviction of the accused acquitted by the Lower Courts.

A reference was made by the Deputy Superintendent recommending remission of sentence passed by himself on two Burman term convicts. This was acceded to.

5. *Jail Statistics.*—The daily average number of convicts throughout the year was 11,459 against 11,804 during the previous year, and the number at the close of the year under report was 11,356 against 11,738 at its commencement. Eight hundred and thirty-seven were received from India and Burma against 901 during the previous year, and the casualties during the two years were as shown in the margin.

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Released	685	73	593	78
Transferred to India and Burma.	143	1	37	1
Died	435	17	482	27
Executed	12	...	3	...
Runaways at large at end of year.	18	...	19	...
	1,293	91	1,134	106
TOTAL	1,384		1,240	

At the close of the year there were 8,846, or 70·90 per cent., life convict, and 2,510, or 22·10 per cent., term convicts.

	Number.	Percentage.
Christians	31	·27
Mahomedans	2,968	26·14
Hindus	6,999	61·63
Buddhists	1,284	11·31
Other religions	74	·65
TOTAL	11,356	100

The religions of the convicts are shown in the margin.

6. *Jail Manufactures.*—The estimated value of jail manufactures was R3,28,527 against R3,75,901 last year. The weaving of the cotton clothing

by the females and the woollen clothing at Viper by invalids continues. These industries are suitable for the employment of the classes of prisoners engaged on them. Although the effort to dispense with the services of the female prisoners at sooji-sifting was not successful, the manufacture of bread from flour instead of sooji will, when undertaken, set free the women, whose employment outside the female jail was disapproved of by the Commission.

The attempt made on the Northern District to teach convicts the Roman to be used in place of the Urdu character was not successful for want of competent teachers.

Habituals are now located at Viper and worked separately, and it is arranged to keep new arrivals on Viper, Chatham, Ross, and other healthy stations for a year.

The re-organisation of the staff of convict officials has been effected, and a mark system devised to take the place of money gratuities to certain classes of convicts. Convict remittances to India has been stopped in the case of labouring convicts and restricted in the case of self-supporters.

7. *Convict Offences.*—The number of offences committed during the year was 2,655 against 2,459 during the previous year, and their ratio to strength 26·16 against 20·85 per cent. The ratio, although comparing favourably with those of Indian jails, is 2·31 in excess of last year. The greater number of offences are, however, of a petty nature connected with order and discipline and idleness at work.

The corporal punishments have also increased. Five hundred and fifty-five floggings were awarded during the year, a ratio of 5·21 to strength against a ratio of 3·39 last year. The Burman convicts only numbered 11·20 of average strength, and yet 22·88 per cent. of the whippings were received by them.

8. *Escapes.*—There were 87 escapes against 86 during the previous year; 68 re-captures were effected, leaving 19 at large, and of these 2 were re-taken; 58 of the convicts who escaped were transported for dacoity, house-breaking, and theft.

9. *Self-supporters.*—There were 2,925 self-supporters at the end of the year—2,412 males and 513 females; a decrease of 72 men and 52 women having taken place during the year.

10. *Marriages.*—The number of marriages sanctioned during the year were the same as last year, 37; 6 female term convicts transported for seven years and upwards, and who, according to the recent ruling of Government, may be permitted to marry locally under the same conditions as female life-convicts, were received in the Settlement during the convict deportation season of 1891-92.

11. *Civil Justice.*—The number of suits instituted during the year under report was 46 against 54 of the previous year, and their value amounted to R4,200 against R4,357.

No second appeal was presented to the Sadar Court. Of the 4 appeals to the Deputy Superintendent's Court, 2 were confirmed, 1 reversed, and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

12. *Registration.*—As in former years, all the documents registered during the year were in "Book IV, Miscellaneous." Although there were sixteen more documents registered this year than last year, the value of the documents dropped from R10,174 to R4,596. This is due to one document of the previous year having been assessed at R6,125. The sum of R171 (including R15 for

copying and search fees) was realised as fees against R136 of the previous year. The expenditure was, as before, R240.

13. *Land Revenue.*—There has been an increase of 334 acres of land cleared, and, despite the cyclone, an increase of revenue under total collections of R3,167 ; R1,933 of this amount is, however, due to the birds' nest and trepang industries, worked by the Andamanese. The desire of a Chinaman to take up the lease of these farms has not been acceded to, experience in the past deciding us to retain possession of the same and work them through the aborigines under Settlement supervision.

14. *Finance.*—According to the accounts received, the total receipts and expenditure, as compared with those of the preceding year, were—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R
Receipts	4,83,153	6,09,069
Expenditure	12,87,308	13,66,944
Net cost . .	8,04,155	7,57,875

A net decrease of . . . . R46,680.

The several causes which have led to this result are explained in detail in Chapter VII. The Forest Department figures show a net increase of revenue of R64,157.

There has also been increased revenue under the following heads: "Land Rent," "Jail Manufacture," "Hire of Convicts," "Sales of Stores," "Tea Garden Receipts," and other sources. The expenditure has been greater under "Public Works Department," "Marine Department," and "Commissariat supplies," owing to the cyclone and other causes. On the whole the net cost per convict is less than last year by R1-15-10, due to the realisations on the sale of two cargoes of timber in London.

15. *Commissariat.*—Captain Watson continued in charge of this Department until just towards the close of the year, when he was transferred to Burma; his duties here being temporarily undertaken by Captain Massy of the 1st Norfolk Regiment. The number of troops rationed was about the same as last year. The quality of the Calcutta supplies continued to improve, and the only local complaint made was about the quality of the bread. Colonel Laughton's recipé was tried, but through the ignorance of the bakers was a failure. It is, however, to be tried again on the appointment of a Commissariat Sergeant to the charge of the Bakery, and if it succeeds will result in a saving of expense, as bread will then be made of flour instead of soojee. More stores were sold to the Buneahs this year than in the two previous years. Owing to the cyclone the paddy crop failed and the purchases from self-supporters of this cereal fell considerably. The cattle farms are in good order, and the grounds in the immediate vicinity have been utilized in the planting out of guinea grass. The elephant shed farm is reported to be too distant to be properly supervised by the Commissariat Sergeant. No cattle were imported during the year. The animals required for slaughter and draught purposes were principally purchased locally or taken from the farm cattle. The deaths, exclusive of those caused by the cyclone, are 7 head of slaughter cattle and 33 calves. There was no mortality among the bulls and draught cattle during the year. Of the five consignments of sheep received, one batch, consisting of 399 sheep, received on the 8th June was bad, the

average weight of each animal being 49½lb against 52½lb, the average weight for the year. Excluding deaths from the effects of the cyclone, the casualties numbered 14 sheep and 18 lambs, against 50 of the former and 15 of the latter last year. Under instructions from the Government of India, portable engines, Nos. 1 and 2, are to be sold at Calcutta, being replaced by a new engine and boiler similar to No. 4, for which an indent on the Secretary of State has been submitted. The boiler of No. 3 engine was renewed and erected on the site of No. 2, but has scarcely been used. It is in good condition. No. 4 engine and boiler have given every satisfaction. This machinery alone is quite able to turn out the whole of the flour, etc., required to be ground. The ice-machine, which has now been at work for five years, is said to be worn out, and a constant source of trouble to the Mechanical Engineer to keep in working order. It will, however, probably last a couple of years longer. When replaced, a different class of machine should be got.

16. *Public Works.*—The original grant under Civil Works was R36,300; owing to the cyclone an additional cash allotment of R11,000 was sanctioned. Rupees 210 was also sanctioned from Military Works to meet the pay of the Barrack Sergeant. The funds to meet Public Works cash expenditure, therefore, amounted in the aggregate to R47,510. The cash expenditure against this grant was R57,036, the excess expenditure being met by refunds on account of sawing timber for the Forest Department. Details of works executed during the year will be found in Chapter IX, from which it will be seen that the works included in the above account form but a small portion of those carried out without cash expenditure.

17. *Agriculture.*—On the Northern District 57 acres of reclaimed mangrove swamps, 286⅔ acres of virgin forest (141⅓ acres by labouring convicts and 145⅓ by self-supporters), and 26 acres of secondary jungle were cleared during the year; and on the Southern District 2 acres of virgin forest, 3⅔ acres of swamp land, and 5 acres of secondary jungle: 37,447 feet of trenches of various widths and depths were dug in reclaimed swamps.

The tea garden at Navy Bay continues to be managed satisfactorily by Mr. A. J. King, who also supervises the work of the Assistant Manager of the Goplakabang estate. The outturn of the former garden, which covers an area of 390½ acres, was 69,961lb against 63,400lb during the previous year. The cash receipts amounted to R31,050, almosti dentical with last year's receipts; and the cash expenditure to R8,790, leaving a cash profit of R22,260; and after deducting the estimated value of labour and local materials, there still remains a surplus of R4,505.

Considering the cyclone and drought of the last three months, the plants in bearing, in the new extensions and seedling beds, are doing well.

The tea-dryer obtained through the Secretary of State arrived in the Settlement just after the close of the year.

This garden is expected to yield 72,000 lb of tea next year.

The "thread blight" that attacked the Goplakabang garden has been nearly eradicated. The garden like that at Navy Bay suffered from the severity of the cyclone. The quantity of tea manufactured was 49,194lb against 24,100lb last year. The cash receipts amounted to R17,935, the cash expenditure to R3,538, giving a cash profit of R14,397. The estimated value of

convict labour, etc., was R9,959, so there remains this year a net profit of R4,447.

It is estimated that this garden will yield 54,000lb next year. Mr. F. Barrow, the Assistant Manager, severed his connection with this garden in September 1891, and Mr. Minto was appointed in his place in December 1891.

The Liberian Coffee Estate was extended by 6 bigahs. The plants suffered considerably by the cyclone. The falling off in the number of trees is enormous. The sample of cocoa beans sent to Calcutta was valued at R53 per cwt. Manilla hemp was manufactured during the year under Mr. Brown's instructions. The consignment sent to a Calcutta firm for sale only realised a gross rate of R12 per cwt., the incidental expenses amounting to 35 per cent. of the sale proceeds. Two crops of leaves on the indigo plants were attacked by caterpillars and almost entirely destroyed. The sample of indigo made from what was saved from the fields was valued at R100 to R140 per maund.

The paddy crop, which promised to be a bumper one, was considerably damaged by the cyclone and heavy rains that followed. The Executive Commissariat officer could only purchase about one-fifth of the quantity he obtained last year from self-supporters and other ryots.

Over three-and-a-half lakhs of cocoanuts were gathered from the trees in the Settlement, and 76,283½lb of oil manufactured. Four consignments of oil were shipped to Calcutta for sale and realised fair prices. Donaldson's oil-mill was experimented with at Viper with success. This machine has the advantage over the present mills of not only economizing labour and expressing more oil, but also of being worked by one convict in a cell by himself. Out of the 22 pepper vines obtained through the Collector of Malabar and planted out at South Point, 18 are alive and have attained to an average height of 10 feet.

18. *Forests.*—Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has continued to manage this Department during the year. Colonel Cadell in his reports has testified to the energy and ability with which this officer has carried on his work, and the present Superintendent gladly endorses that officer's opinion regarding his valuable services. From the 4th November Mr. Chester has been assisted by Mr. Buchanan, Extra Assistant Conservator, of whom he writes in deservedly complimentary terms as a hard-working officer, who has fully maintained the good reputation he brought with him from Upper Burma.

The total credits this year amounted to R2,72,338 against R1,58,325 last year; the total debits to R1,79,908 against R1,30,052, and the surplus to R92,430 against R28,273: an incerase of R64,157. If to the year's surplus is added the net increase in the value of stock, the grand total becomes R1,10,493. As remarked, however, in previous reports, the accounts of one year do not present a fair index of the working of the Department during that year, as the value of the timber exported during the year is not realised in that year.

There were larger sales from the London depôt this year than in any previous year, being the first year that two cargoes were sold in this market. One thousand five hundred and thirty tons, consisting chiefly of padouk squares and planks, realised £7·16 per ton, all round rate. The average rate per ton for the aggregate of timber and dunnage board was better than in the previous year.

The prices realised in Calcutta, except for padouk squares, were not satisfactory, 81 tons realising R4,549 or R56 per ton. In Madras padouk

squares and round logs realised R41 per ton, and selected pymea squares R47 per ton.

The sales from local depôts rose from 1,483 tons to 1,603 tons during the year; only 905 tons, however, of this quantity were sold to the Settlement Departments, which have been recently reducing their demands for timber in the log. The effects of the cyclone on the outturn of the forest, and of the cost of extracting the timber, are explained at full length in the chapter on forests.

Four pieces of forest at Navy Bay, Pahargaon, and Rangachang were notified in the local Gazette as "Reserved Forests."

One hundred and eighty-eight acres of land at Dhani Khari were cut into strips of 20 feet broad and planted with padouk at a cost of R1,127. The young plantations escaped injury from the cyclone. The older portions alone suffered, but not seriously.

The tramway was extended a mile during the year and now covers a length of 2½ miles. The material for the extension cost R7,568. The saving due to the use of the line is estimated at R6,149. Two additional miles of tramway are necessary to extract the timber from the girdled areas of the present and past years, and proposals to this end have already been submitted to Government.

The delay and difficulty in procuring convicts for forest work is, under existing circumstances, unavoidable. The department requirements for labour are yearly increasing, and if they continue at the present rate of progression, the advisability of again transporting term convicts here for forest work alone may have to be considered; meanwhile all that can be done is being done to help this important department to cope with the demands upon it owing to its extended export operations.

19. *Education.*—The European and Eurasian school is quite distant from the ordinary Settlement schools. It receives a grant-in-aid of R600 out of the R3,000 allowed for this purpose by Government. The school fees realised R322. The average attendance was 5 boys and 7·4 girls. The school-mistress resigned because her salary was not increased, and the school was temporarily closed last March. It has since been reopened. In the Settlement school the number of boys on the rolls of the schools was 217 against 207 last year, and that of girls 72 against 81; the average daily attendance of boys 195 against 193, and of girls 65 against 74. There were 9 boys in the Aberdeen school, Mensuration class, and 13 in the English school, at that station. The industrial school is favourably reported on, and as it is an institution that is likely to do good in the Settlement, it should be encouraged in every way.

The schools have a grant-in-aid of R2,400. The school fees and cess amounted to R2,650, and R222 lapsed to Government after all expenses were paid.

20. *Military.*—The detachment of the 1st Norfolk Regiment was relieved by a detachment of the same Regiment, and the detachment of Madras Infantry was also changed. The South Andaman Volunteer Rifle Corps gained the figure of merit of 52·86, and the percentage of extra efficients was 77·27.

21. *Marine.*—The event of the year was the cyclone, which did so much damage all over the Settlement and was most destructive to the shipping. The R. I. M. S. *Enterprise* was wrecked with 7 officers and 70 men. Only 6 of the crew, natives, were saved. She was anchored as usual off Ross, and was

blown on to the rocks at South Point before she could get up steam and put out to sea. The Steamer *Port Blair* was blown on shore at Ross, and was so damaged that she had to be converted into a lighter after her engine and boiler were removed. The *Florence* also went ashore, but was only slightly damaged. Many other boats and lighters were lost and damaged. The *Port Blair* has been replaced by the *Maud*. Messrs. Brown and Tayler were at different times during the year in charge of the Marine Department during the absence of Mr. Brookes, who returned from furlough and resumed charge only a day or two before the cyclone.

22. *Post Office.*—The mail service continues to be performed as far as the Settlement is concerned, as satisfactorily as in former years, by the route indicated in the report of 1889-90. Both the collections and money orders issued were less this year than in the year previous, whilst the establishment charges were greater. The collections were R5,940 against R7,701 the money orders issued R1,14,148 against R1,25, 056, and the establishment charges R3,201 against R2,751. From the enumeration taken in February the number of articles delivered were less than in the previous year by 1,200.

23. *Medical and Sanitary.*—The sick rate among the convicts was 59·4 per mille against 58·5 during the preceding year, and the death rate 34·4 against 32·3. The total number of deaths was 485 against 422 of the previous year. Eighty-six deaths occurred out of hospital. Of the deaths out of hospital, the marginally noted are shown to be violent deaths. Of the deaths in hospital, 60 per mille were reported to be due directly or indirectly to the cyclone. The sick and death rates are higher this year than last year, and the reason for this is given in paragraph 13 of the Medical and Sanitary Chapter.

	1890.	1891.
Executions	12	5
Murders	8	4
Suicides	4	4
Killed by Andamanese	5	...
Drowning	2	4
Snake-bite	...	1
Other causes	2	1
Cyclone injuries	...	53
TOTAL	33	72

The number of convicts in the invalid gang was 371 at the close of the year against 325 of the previous year; in the convalescent gangs, 1,26 against 167; in the lunatic and convalescent, lunatics 111, the same as last year, and in the leper ward, 39 against 43.

24. *Aborigines.*—The only point of interest is the visit to Calcutta in February last of 7 aborigines of the Great Andaman and, for the first time, of 4 Onges. They were kindly received by His Excellency the Viceroy in the gardens at Government House and loaded with presents.

Twenty-six runaways were re-captured by Andamanese; one of their number, who, with two others, was making away on a raft, was killed whilst in the act of resisting re-capture.

The Andaman Orphanage was successfully managed by Mr. Solomon, Catechist, under the supervision of the Reverend D. G. Latham Brown, who left the Settlement just prior to the close of the year.

25. *Nicobars.*—Seven visits were paid to the Nicobars during the year. It was ascertained that a cyclone visited the islands on 23rd March 1892, the first that we have a record of doing considerable damage at Nancowry, Camorta, Trinkat, and Kalchal, the central group of the islands. No loss of life is reported to have occurred. The only vessel exposed to its violence was a Chinese junk

at anchor off the north coast of Camorta. She was wrecked, but her crew of 28 Chinamen escaped.

The measures taken for continuing our relations with the natives are sufficient to maintain our authority over them.

The Superintendent is under obligations to Mr. Man, the Deputy Superintendent, for the continued interest which he shows in the supervision of these islands from Port Blair.

CHAPTER I.

POLICE.

1. *Strength of Force.*—On the 31st March 1892, the strength of the force was 640, being 6 men short of the prescribed establishment.

2. *Caste.*—The composition of the force according to caste is shown below:—

	Sanctioned scale. No.	Present on 31st March 1892. No.
Sikhs	260	308
Punjabi Mussulmans	85	116
Do. Hindoos	85	67
Hindustani Mussulmans	70	29
Do. Hindoos	65	61
Dogras	81	58
Europeans	...	1
TOTAL	646	640

3. *Recruiting.*—Thirty-eight recruits of different castes were enlisted during the year. The physique of the recruits was height 5 feet 8·6 inches, and chest measurement 35·02 inches.

4. *Casualties.*—A comparative statement of the casualties in the force in the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 is given below:—

	1890-91.						1891-92.					
	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants.	Naiks.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants.	Naiks.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Resigned	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	14	14
Invalided	2	1	...	...	12	15	...	...	1	1	10	12
Died	1	1	...	1	10	13	...	1	3	1	6	11
Dismissed	...	...	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	3	3
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL	3	2	1	1	35	42	...	1	4	2	34	41

The figures of the past year are almost identical with those of 1890-91, and call for no remark.

5. *Discipline.*—A comparative statement of crime in the force for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 is appended:—

Particulars of Crime.	1890-91.						1891-92.					
	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants.	Naiks.	Constables.	Total.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants.	Naiks.	Constables.	Total.
Irregularity on guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Neglect of duty	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	5
Drunkenness	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Absence without leave	...	...	1	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	2	2
Creating a disturbance	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Disobedience of orders	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Striking a superior officer	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	1	1
Gambling	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associating with convicts	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
Disrespect	...	...	1	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	3	3
Fabricating evidence	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing grievous hurt to another constable	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bringing a false charge	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Possession of stolen property	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Administering stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Minor offences	...	...	...	..	7	7	...	...	...	..	1	1
Total	...	...	3	1	29	33	...	...	1	4	21	26

The total number of punishments are 26 against 33 for the preceding year.

6. *Drill and Musketry.*—The whole force was exercised during the dry season, as usual, in squad and company drill, skirmishing, etc., half a company at a time being struck off duty for the purpose. Owing to very unfavourable weather little was done during the months of November and December; and the course had subsequently to be somewhat hurried through, so as to get the musketry completed within the official year. Nevertheless, the shooting of the force again shows an improvement in individual firing, the figures of merit for the two years being as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Individual firing	60.01	62·97
Voeley firing	42·66	41·93

The average of the recruits' practice has been—

	1890-91.	189192.
Individual firing	91·72	89·2
Volley firing	35·90	285·7

7. *School.*—The average daily attendance at the school was as follows:—

	1809-91.	1891-92.
Urdu	14·81	16·19
Nagri	10·51	10·25
Law	34 71	35·79

The state of education in the force is as follows:—

	Native Officers.	Sergeants.	Naiks.	Constables.	Total.
Can read and write Urdu	7	3	12	60	82
Can read and write in any character other than Urdu	6	24	16	146	192
Can read only in any character	...	2	1	75	78
Can neither read nor write	...	3	7	277	287
Total	13	32	36	558	639

8. *Signalling.*—There are now 3 sergeants, 4 naiks, and 37 constables 61 trained signallers in the force, of whom 30 are regularly employed and receive the prescribed allowance. The total number of messages during the year was 10,861 against 9,880 last year, the amount received in payment for private messages was ₹158-10-0 against ₹134-7-0 the year before.

9. *Ponies.*—The expense of the pony establishment was ₹1804-13-6 Two ponies were sold for ₹135 and 3 were bought, the average cost of the latter being ₹318-5-4.

The number at the close of the year was 12, besides one bullock and cart.

The old bullock and cart had also been sold during the year for ₹52, and replaced at a cost of ₹71.

10. *Clothing.*—The cost of the clothing during the year was ₹4,332, but the District Superintendent of Police reports that from this sum should be deducted ₹2,494 on account of materials in hand, drill sold to officers, value of sewing machines, etc., so that the real expenditure under this head he puts down at ₹1,838.

11. *Cost of the Force.*—The cost of the force during the year was ₹1,44,784 as against ₹1,43,048 last year.

12. *Pounds.*—The total receipts have been ₹1,026 and allowance to pound-keepers ₹552, as against ₹928 and ₹538, respectively, in 1890-91.

A comparative statement of cattle impounded during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 is given below:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Buffaloes	295	307
Bulls and cows	2,283	2,776
Calves and pigs	769	665
Sheep, goats, kids, and lambs	1,815	1,526
TOTAL	5,162	5,274

13. *Ferries.*—The ferries are managed by the police.

The ferries are as follow:—

(1)	Ross	Aberdeen.
(2)	Viper	Junglighat and Haddo.
(3)	Haddo	Chatham—Shore Point.
(4)	Viper	Elephant sheds.

They are leased annually to contractors. The receipts from this source paid into the local treasury was ₹3,243 against ₹3,887 last year.

14. *Crime.*—Appendix II is a statement of crimes ascertained to have been committed in the Settlement by the free and convict population.

The figures generally call for no remark. There is an increase of 3 in non-bailable offences, a decrease of 3 in bailable offences, including cases of escape of which there were 39 and 35 in the two years, respectively, and an increase of 7 in offences under local and special laws.

15. *Property stolen and recovered.*—There is a large increase in the value of property stolen. This is due to one theft of R511 from an ex-convict woman. Suspicion fell on a free girl, but the evidence did not warrant any action against her.

16. *Murder cases.*—There were 7* cases of murder and 4† of attempt to murder in the Settlement during the year. The murder was discovered and a conviction obtained in every case except two. There were peculiar features in these cases and a brief resumé of each is given below.

* 5 tried by Sessions as murder.
1 acquitted by Magistrate.
1 undetected.
—
7
—

† 2 tried by Sessions as attempt to murder.
2 amended to voluntarily causing hurt.
—
4
—

17. *Mussamat Rukmat.*—The woman lived with her husband. On the 23rd June her body was found in a stream near her house in a state which left no room for doubt that she had been murdered and robbed of the money and jewellery that she was known to carry on her person. Suspicion first fell on her husband's servant, No. 553B., life-convict Badal, who had been seen in the company of deceased on the after-noon on the 22nd, the day she was reported missing. A *dhao*, identified to be Badal's property, was found buried in the ground thirty paces from the spot where the body was found.

Badal's plea of an *alibi* was supported by No. 16343, life-convict Baldeo, a *parawallah* of the Junglighat guinea grass plantations. There were, however, grounds for suspecting the latter also; so Badal was arrested and a watch kept on Baldeo. Badal was brought before the Magistrate on the 28th July 1891, but was discharged for want of evidence. On the 15th July Baldeo was arrested, and a lump of silver in which a piece of an anklet of a twisted pattern was clearly discernible was found in his possession. He said he had melted down twelve rupees in a cocoanut shell. The lump of silver weighed 16¼ rupees. There were other suspicious circumstances against him, but the evidence against him was not considered sufficient to secure a conviction. As, however, he had been found in possession of silver for which he could not account, and was also in possession of opium, and it was proved that he had been absent from his duty on the day of the murder, he was sentenced to four years chain gang as a matter of convict discipline by the Southern District Officer.

18. *Abdul Samad.*—On the 6th November 1891 the dead body of life-convict, No. 21420, Abdul Samad, was found lying in a ravine on Viper. It was perfectly nude, and the man's clothes were found lying near neatly arranged. The junior Medical Officer was of opinion that death had been caused by strangulation. No clue was obtained in this case.

19. The particulars of the murder or attempt at murder cases tried at the Sessions Court during the year are given below.

20. *Car Nicobarese: (1) Sanya, (2) Isse Chock, (3) Awtrum, (4) Arhana, and (5) Hikka.*—About the 9th December 1890, at Tamalu, Car Nicobar, the first-named accused, induced the second, third and fourth accused to assist him in killing a Car Nicobaree named Chain. The crime was committed by the first accused holding his victim down, whilst the others bent back his arms and legs and strangled him with a cord, after which they disposed of the body by sinking it in the sea. The reason assigned for the crime was that Chain was a bad man—a man with an evil spirit—who threatened them with a spear. No. 1 accused had had a fight with the deceased and took the leading part. The

Court held that, although the circumstances stated in extenuation of the crime did not constitute grave and sudden provocation, the savage state of the Nicobarese should be taken into consideration and their fear of "devil men." It therefore treated the case as one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were convicted of this charge and sentenced (1) to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, and (2), (3), and (4) to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. Accused No. 5, the headman of the village, was present when Chain was killed. He approved of the act and took no steps to prevent it. He was accordingly treated as an abettor and was puinshed with six months' rigorous imprisonment.

21. *Life-convict, No. 16242, Heera Sheikh.*—The accused, a sweeper at Goplakabang, escaped from that station on the morning of the 22nd April 1891, and made his way the following morning to Lamba line, a village 24 miles distant from Goplakabang. He represented to self-supporter Kullu, with whom he was on friendly terms, that he had obtained his ticket to support himself at Bhagail Singpura. After partaking of some food at Kullu's, he left for South Point village to visit some friends. He returned to Lamba line in the evening and told Kullu that Millenghazi and his wife wished Kullu's daughter to spend the night with them at South Point and that they would send her to school the next morning. Kullu, suspecting nothing, allowed the girl to go with the accused. On the evening of the 24th, the school *parawalla* told Kullu that his daughter was absent from school that day. This led to inquiries being made at South Point on the 25th, when it was ascertained that the child had never been near Millenghazi's. At 11 A.M. the same day, the child's dead body was found in a nullah near Chucker Goan village. The accused was searched for, and on the 27th April he voluntarily gave himself up at Viper to the police. He made a confession to the effect that he had killed the child because Kullu had promised her to him in marriage after his release; received money from him for the purpose and was arranging her marriage with another man. He was convicted of the crime and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 11th June 1891.

22. *Life-convict, No. 2066B., Mulloli Kanaren.*—This convict was committed to Sessions charge with attempt at murder on 2nd June 1891, but the charge sheet was amended by the Court to voluntarily causing hurt with a dangerous weapon. The facts of the case were as follow: The accused, a servant of Mohideen, an *ex*-convict cultivator of Brookesabad, wounded his employer on the head and the wife of his employer on the back of the neck with a *dhao*. His employer escaped in the direction of Brookesabad school pursued by the cused, *dhao* in hand and received a second cut with it before he escaped into the school. The chowkidar, who was in the school at the time, hearing cries of 'murder,' came out and faced the accused. The latter, after using threatening words, turned and ran in the direction where the woman was standing. The chowkidar ran after and seized him. Mohideen accounted for the attack by stating that he found fault with the accused whilst at his work. The accused's story was that, being angry at the treatment he had received from Mohideen and his wife, he threw his weapons at them and the wounds were caused accidentally. He also stated that he entrusted money to Mohideen, and that the latter, taking advantage of the transaction not having been registered, refused to give the money up and defied him to recover it. The Court accepted the latter statement of the origin of the quarrel and held that it was not impossible that Mohi-

deen and his wife abused the accused when he followed them into their hut, and that, overcome by sudden passion, he attacked them, regardless at the time of consequences, but not with the intention of killing them. He was found guilty of the amended charge and sentenced to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment.

23. *Life-convict, No. 5638B., Sheik Bengu.*—There was ill-feeling between the accused and another convict, Khairati. The former was cook to a clerk, in whose office the murdered man was employed as a watchman. The deceased was suspected of stealing the food of the master of the accused, and there was, because of this, ill-feeling between the two. On the morning of the murder 7lb rice had been stolen, and on speaking to the deceased about it, the latter said that he would "see" him. This so provoked the accused that he took an axe and struck the deceased with it on the head and left side. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on 23rd July 1891.

24. *Life-convict, No. 7701 B., Rasu.*—This convict was sent to the Sessions Court, charged with attempting the life of Overseer Madsen by throwing two hammers, weighing 3lb. 6 ozs. and 3lb. 10 ozs., at him. Mr. Madsen was riding along one side of the Aberdeen main road and the accused was working on the opposite side. Mr. Madsen was hit on the upper part of the right side of the abdomen with one of the missiles, the other just passing over his head. When questioned as to the reason for attacking the Overseer, the accused said that he was overwhelmed with shame at his nose being cut off, and that he therefore wished to die. He hoped that his action might be construed as an attempt at murder. He was acquitted of the charge of attempt at murder, but his offence was suitably punished by the Superintendent in his executive capacity.

25. *Life-convict, No. 1488 B., Pedda Venkadu.*—At about 12-30 A.M., on the 24th September 1891, at Viper Island, the accused (a petty officer in the hospital) killed a ward cooly in a latrine in the same building by striking him with a rice-pounder on the head. Certain persons saw the accused come from the latrine wherein the deceased was killed, and also heard the sound of blows come from that direction. The accused confessed his crime to a Magistrate, alleging that the deceased had carried tales about him. This confession he denied both before the committing Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, but practically admitted in his examination before the former. He was convicted of the crime and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 25th November 1891.

26. *Life-convict, No. 19481, Female Kulli.*—On the 28th September, Periakathan, the father of the deceased, returned to his house at Bumlitan from Aberdeen. His daughter, Amro, three years of age, was not at home, and her elder sister, a child of five years, said the accused had taken her away. He went to the house of the accused, and finding no one there went to his wife, who was grazing cattle. The wife said she had left the child at home. The father then sent her to look for the child and remained with the cattle. When he returned at 4 P.M. his wife was in tears, saying she could not find the child. He then went and searched in drains and places, where there was water, for the child, and while so doing met a man, named Pathu Reddi, who told him that he had seen the missing child playing with other children, and that the accused came and took her away about 2 or 2-30 P.M. The father went a second time to the

house of the accused. She was at home and told him she had not seen the child. He then reported the loss of his child to the Chowdrie and police, and mentioned to the latter that his wife had had a quarrel with the accused and that they were on bad terms. The next morning, while the search was being resumed, at the instance of some witnesses, a certain spot was examined and the dead body of the child recovered from a heap of weeds. From the medical evidence, the sudden disappearance and then the death of a healthy child and the circumstances under which the body was found, the Court concluded that the child was murdered, and, despite the *alibi* advanced by the accused, convicted her of the crime, but recommended that the capital sentence passed on her be commuted to one of transportation for life. The Court of Reference, however, held that it would not be safe to convict the accused on the evidence adduced, and she was accordingly acquitted of the charge.

27. *Life-convict, No. 2839 B., Bhoop.*—At Bhagail Singpura, on the 1st January 1892, the accused murdered a self-supporter convict, named Gallia, by striking him on the head three times with an axe. The cause of the murder was jealousy, the deceased having been found by the accused in a hut on a charpoy with a married woman with whom the accused had also an intrigue. He confessed his crime and was sentenced to be hanged. The Court of Reference, however, while upholding the conviction of the accused for the crime of murder, held that the circumstances under which it was committed justified a commutation of the punishment to one of transportation for life.

28. *Life-convict, No. 2425, Madhab Nandi.*—This convict attempted the life of his wife on night of the 1st February 1892, at Mehta Kari, a village on the Northern District, by striking her with a dhao several times whilst she was asleep on the charpoy beside him. After committing the act, the accused left his house and gave himself up to the police at Port Mouat, a station 1½ miles distant from Mehta Kari, stating that he attempted his wife's life. The following morning the accused feigned madness which he maintained to the last. He was under medical observation for some time, and the medical evidence clearly establishing sanity, he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 14th May 1892.

CHAPTER II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

1. *Powers.*—There has been no alteration during the year in the powers exercised by the several criminal Courts in this Administration.

2. *Criminal Returns.*—A return of criminal cases disposed of by the several magisterial Courts, and a comparative statement showing the number of persons brought to trial during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92, will be found in Appendices III and IV.

3. *Trials, free persons.*—During the year under review, the number of cases in which free persons were concerned was 44 against 43 in 1890-91,

the number of persons concerned being 55 against 64, as shewn in the following table :—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Bailable	15	26	12	16
Non-bailable	12	20	8	13
Special laws	16	18	24	26
TOTAL.	43	64	44	55

4. The result of the trials was—

	1890-91. Persons.	1891-92. Persons.
Convicted	37	40
Acquitted and discharged	16	9*
Committed	11	5
Compromised	...	1
TOTAL	64	55

*8 discharged.
1 acquitted, but subsequently convicted
9 by the Sessions Court.

5. The fines imposed and realized were—

	1890-91. R	1891-92. R
Imposed	872	430
Realized	772	385

Of the fines imposed during the year, R20 were remitted on appeal and R50 were outstanding at the close of the year. The realizations of the year under report include R25, balance of last year.

The fine of R100 imposed on Moung Shwe *alias* Song-O-Soe (case No. 19 of 1890-91 of the Deputy Superintendent's Court—Revision case No. II of 1890-91, Sessions Court), which was shown as outstanding in last year's report, has not been realized, the convict having duly undergone the one and a half month's additional rigorous imprisonment awarded in default.

6. *Convict Cases.*—The cases in which convicts were concerned, but which were dealt with magisterially in the several Courts, were—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Cases	31	15
Persons	41	18

as shown in the following table :—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Bailable	10	16	2	3
Non-bailable	21	25	13	15
TOTAL	31	41	15	18

7. The result of the trials was—

	1890-91. Persons.	1891-92. Persons.
Convicted	27	7
Acquitted or discharged	1	1
Committed	12	10
Pending	1	...
TOTAL	41	18

The pending case of last year had not been disposed of at the end of the year under report, and is still shown as pending in the Return of Criminal Regular Cases, Appendix III, as the accused is still in the Lunatic Asylum.

8. Taking together the cases of both free persons and convicts, the following results are obtained :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Cases	74	59
Persons	105	73

Of these, 9 cases were tried by the Deputy Superintendent and 50 by other Magistrates.

9. *Sessions Cases.*—Seven cases of murder and attempt at murder were tried by the Sessions Court against 14 cases of murder and attempt at murder last year. There were also tried two cases of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and 1 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment thereof.

The description of offences for the two years is as follows :—

		1890-91.	1891-92.
1. MURDER	Cases	10	5
	Persons	12	5
2. ATTEMPT AT MURDER	Cases	4	2
	Persons	4	2
3. CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	Cases	3	1
	Persons	7	5
4. VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT	Cases	...	2
	Persons	...	2

Nicobarese.

10. Appendix V shows the nature of the cases disposed of by the Sessions Court during 1891-92, and the sentences inflicted.

The results of the Sessions trials, as compared with those of the preceding year, were as follow :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Sentenced to death		4
Transportation for life	1	2
Term imprisonments	11	6
Acquittals	2	3
TOTAL	23	15

11. *Appeals and Revisions.*—Two appeals were made to the Deputy Superintendent's Court during the year. These were transferred, under Section 407 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to the First Assistant Superintendent for disposal. The fine imposed on two persons by the Western Divisional Officer, under Section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, was remitted in one case, and the appeal against a fine by the same officer on three persons in a similar case dismissed.

Five cases were disposed of by the Court of the Court of Sessions in its revisional jurisdiction, *viz.* :—

(1) An appeal against a sentence of rigorous imprisonment in a summary trial by the First Assistant Superintendent in a case of criminal intimidation and threat to cause destruction by fire. This was rejected.

(2) An appeal against a conviction by the Eastern Divisional Officer in a case of abetting a convict in the commission of a convict offence. This was rejected.

(3) The sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment each, passed on two Burmese convicts, under Section 224, Indian Penal Code, was, on the representation of the District Magistrate, remitted.

(4) An appeal by the Public Prosecutor against an order of acquittal in a case of receiving stolen property, tried by the Eastern Divisional Officer, resulted in the case being re-tried, and the accused convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

(5) Appeal by Mahomed Jan against the sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 32 (*c*), Andaman and Nicobar Regulation, III of 1876, awarded by the Second Assistant Superintendent, was dismissed.

12. *Inquests.*—There were 20 inquest's proceedings during the year against 30 last year.

13. *Witnesses.*—The number of witnesses examined before the Sessions Court was 78, an average of 7 in each case.

14. *Duration of trial.*—The average period during which the cases were on the Sessions file was 1·9 days, and the Court sat on those days on which there were any cases for hearing.

CHAPTER III.

JAILS.

The number of convicts in the Settlement at the end of the year under report was as follows :—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Charge and control of convicts in barracks and for petty detailed police duties.	Jemadar	26	1	27
	1st tindals	55	2	57
	2nd tindals	17	1	18
	1st peons	116	4	120
	2nd peons	421	10	431
	Total			653
Labouring convicts (Males)	1st class R2 and rations			50
	1st „ R1-12 „ „			129
	1st „ R1-8 „ „			202
	1st „ R1-4 „ „			599
	New „ R1 „ „			5
	2nd class, grade A, on R1 and rations			1,050
	2nd „ „ B, „ ans. 12 „			1,627
	New „ „ „ „ 12 „			6
	3rd class on rations only			3,013
	Punishment chain gang			362
	Invalid gang			382
	Total			7,425
Labouring convicts (Females.)	1st class, grade A, on ans. 8 and rations			60
	1st „ „ B „ „ 8 „			69
	2nd „ on rations only			148
	Total			277
In departmental employ	Office orderlies			1
	Mohurirs			1
	Compounders and ward coolies			30
	Self-supporting, Government servants			37
	Total			69
	Servants, domestic			44
	Self-supporters			2,888
	Total			2,932
	Grand total			11,356

making a total of 11,356 compared with 11,738 of the preceding year.

2. The average strength throughout the year fell from 11,804 to 11,459, the details of which are shown in the following table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Labouring convicts	8,182	285	8,467
Self-supporters	2,454	538	2,992
Total	10,636	823	11,459

3. Statistics showing the causes of increase and decrease during the year are given in Appendix VI.

The convicts received during the year were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
From Calcutta	558	42	600
„ Madras	154	8	162
„ Burma	75	...	75
TOTAL	787	50	837
Locally convicted during the year	16	...	16
TOTAL INCREASE	803	50	853

Five convicts who escaped in previous years were re-captured during the year, and the gross increase therefore became 858.

4. The following were the casualties during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Released—				
On expiry of sentence	400	1	266	...
On payment of fine—	11	...	3	...
(*a*) Under one-sixth remission rule	16	...	20	...
(*b*) Under 20-years' rule absolutely	194	5	216	4
(*c*) For conspicuous devotion in the service of Government	9	...	6	1
(*d*) Old and infirm convicts in the Invalid gang absolutely	31	1	37	4
(*e*) Released under the 25-years' rule absolutely	3	...	...	...
(*e*) Released conditionally on police surveillance	21	...	45	...
(*f*) For other reasons	...	66	...	69
TOTAL	685	73	593	78
2. Transferred to India and Burma	143	1	37	1
3. Died	435	17	482	27
4. Executed	12	...	3	...
5. Runaways at large at end of year	18	...	19	...
TOTAL	1 293	91	1,134	106
GRAND TOTAL	1,384		1,240	

There has thus been a net decrease of 382 in the number of convicts.

5. The statistics in connection with the return called for by the Secretary of State in Despatch No. 32 (Judicial), dated 13th December 1883, are as follow:—

(*a*) Term convicts released under the one-sixth remission rule.

Remissions granted.

Below one month.	Above one and not exceeding three months.	Above three and not exceeding six months.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two and not exceeding six years.	Total number released in the year.
5	4	9	1	1	20

These releases are principally of petty officers, in accordance with paragraph 408 of the Andaman and Nicobar Manual.

(*b*) Two hundred and twenty convicts were released absolutely under the 20-years' rule, and the periods passed by them in transportation and imprisonment are shown in the following table:—

Number released.	Time spent in transportation.	Number released.	Time spent in imprisonment.
	Years.		Years.
4	17	157	20
5	18	21	21
103	19	13	22
75	20	9	23
9	21	10	24
7	22	3	25
6	23	2	26
3	24	2	27
3	25	2	28
4	26	1	35
1	27	...	...
TOTAL . 220	...	120	...

(*c*) The following is a brief statement of the particulars of the cases in which seven convicts were released during the year for conspicuous gallantry and devotion in the service of Government:—

(1) Life-convict Mubasur, No. 1379 B., saved the life of Mr. Apothecary Carroll, Assistant to the Senior Medical Officer, under the following circumstances: On the morning of the 6th December 1891, while Mr. Carroll and his family were at breakfast, a convict servant, named Zahur, attacked Mr. Carroll with an iron pestle and dealt him two blows on the top of the head. Mubasur, who was standing behind a chair at the opposite end of the table, ran round and grappled the would-be murderer, took the pestle from him and dragged him out of the room. The convict then drew a knife out of his waistband, and in taking it from him, Mubasur's fingers were cut. He was released after 10 years and 7 months in imprisonment and 9 years and 4 months in transportation.

(2) Life-convict Masum, No. 18443, gallantly helped in resisting an attack made by a batch of Burman runaways on the convict barrack at North Corbyn's Cove, and was wounded on that occasion. He was released after 18 years and 3 months in imprisonment and 17 years and 6 months in transportation.

(3) Life-convict Gujjova, No. 18319, displayed courageous conduct in going to the rescue of another petty officer who was being murdered; he was released after 18 years and 1 month in imprisonment and 17 years and 8 months in transportation.

(4) Ammir Khan, No. 1750B., a 10 years' term convict, behaved gallantly on the occasion of the wreck of the steamer *Reclaimer* on the 14th January 1885, by remaining at his

post as a stoker to the last, while the other stokers jumped into the boats. He was released after 9 years and 1 month in imprisonment and 8 years and 7 months in transportation.

(5) Life-convict female Ghaffuran, No. 20493, displayed conspicuous devotion in having set a good example to other female convicts who, at considerable risk, rescued 6 men who were washed ashore from the wreck of the *Enterprise*. Had these men not been seized in the water by the women, they would assuredly have been drowned, as they were utterly exhausted. Ghaffuran was released after 16 years and 5 months in imprisonment and 16 years in transportation.

(6) Life-convict Khooshal Khan, No. 18719, 1st class compounder of the Haddo Hospital, was released after 19 years and 6 months in imprisonment and 17 years and 10 months in transportation, for zealous conduct in saving the female patients in the Haddo Hospital on the occasion of the cyclone of the 2nd November 1891.

(7) Life-convict Poonooa, No. 17623, was released after 19 years and 7 months in imprisonment and 19 years and 3 months in transportation, for special service rendered in an expedition against Jarawas on Cinque Island, on which occasion one convict was mortally wounded.

(*d*) Eleven invalid and thirty other convicts, whose health had broken down in transportation, were released after the periods passed by them in imprisonment and transportation noted in the following table:—

Number released.	Time spent in transportation.	Number released.	Time spent in imprisonment.
	Years.		Years.
2	14	6	16
2	15	4	17
8	16	10	18
4	17	9	19
8	18	2	20
8	19	1	21
1	20	4	22
1	21	3	23
6	22	2	24
1	23	...	...
TOTAL . 41		41	...

(*e*) Life-convicts released under the 25-years' rule for dacoity.

Number released.	Time spent in transportation. Years.
27	25
12	26
3	27
2	28
1	33
TOTAL . 45	

(*f*) Released for other reasons. Sixty-nine women, shown under this head, were released along with their husbands, after the periods passed by them in transportation and imprisonment shown in the following table :—

Number released.	Time spent in transportation.	Number released.	Time spent in imprisonment.
	Years.		Years.
1	9	35	15
1	10	10	16
3	11	5	17
6	12	6	18
2	13	7	19
18	14	1	20
15	15	1	21
8	16	1	22
6	17	1	23
5	18	1	26
1	19	1	29
2	21	...	...
1	22	...	...
TOTAL 69	...	69	...

6. The crimes for which the prisoners at Port Blair (31st March 1892) were originally transported are given in Appendix VII.

7. Appendix VIII exhibits the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts.

This return shows that there were in the Settlement at the end of the year—

	Per cent of Total.
31 Christians, or	·27
2,968 Mahomedans, or	26·14
6,999 Hindus, or	61·63
1,284 Buddhists, or	11·31
74 Other religions, or	·65

The Christians enumerated above consists of 1 Eurasian and 30 natives.

8. Appendix IX shows the classes of convicts according to the terms of their sentence.

Out of 11,356 convicts present at the end of the official year, 8,846, or 77·90 per cent., were life convicts, and 2,510, or 22·10 per cent., term convicts.

9. Appendix X shows the number of convicts who were employed as guards, warders, and work overseers in the Settlement during the year.

The average percentage of convict warders, etc., to average number of prisoners is 5·72 against 5·83 last year; the sanctioned percentage is 8.

Of the 655 convicts so employed, 292, or 44·58 per cent., are shown from the records to have been punished during the year; an increase of 2·72 per cent. on last year's figures.

10. Appendix XI shows the state of education of the convicts received during the year.

Of the 787 male convicts transported, 660 (83·86 per cent.) were unable to read and write; 60 (7·63 per cent.), of whom 11 were Burmans, 11 from Bengal,

20 from North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 18 from Bombay, Punjab, and other provinces, were able to read and write a little; and 67 (8·51 per cent.), of whom 19 were Burmans, 19 from North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 29 from Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and other provinces, were able to read and write well.

11. *Jail Manufacture.*—The estimated value of jail manufacture during the year under report is calculated at ₹3,28,527 against ₹3,75,901 of previous year.

This nominal expenditure has chiefly taken place on local works. All material and labour supplied to the Public Works Department are charged to each work, so that there is now a record of what each public work would have cost if cash expenditure had been incurred on account of labour and local material.

It must be borne in mind that no inference as to the working of the convicts being successful or otherwise is to be drawn from the figures under this heading, and that the items fluctuate greatly every year.

12. *Convict Clothing.*—The cotton clothing continues to be manufactured at the female jail.

The strength of this jail on the 31st March 1892 was 296, of which 17 were petty officers.

Fifty women were received during the year, 42 from Calcutta and 8 from Madras. Thirty-two of the new arrivals have turned out passable weavers.

There were 86 looms at work on the last day of the year, *viz.*, 34 in No. 1 factory and 52 in No. 2 factory, and the task exacted from the women is as follows:—

	Per woman per day.
Kurtha or dhoties, 30″ wide	8 yards.
Angochas, 25″ wide	9 do.
Sarhis, 40″ wide	6 do.
Cotton-spinning	6lb
Spool-winding	6lb

After a careful and lengthened trial of the 11 new automatic looms, it was found that the two fly wheels requiring 16 women to turn them were insufficient to keep the looms constantly in motion; and as the outturn on each loom did not exceed 10 yards a day, it was considered advisable to stop these looms till more labour was available.

Since the use of No. 8*s.* cotton twist, the clothing being so much stouter, the third issue to third class convicts was discontinued, thus reducing the issue considerably.

The new beaming, brushing, and warp machines have been working satisfactorily during the year.

The outturn of the factories was—

		Number.
Kurthas		11,404
Dhoties		12,352
Angochas		16,618
Sarhis		460
Dosoti cloth	yards	298
Gara cloth	,,	54
Blue dosoti	,,	52
Dosoti cloth with I, II, and III stripes	,,	168

The account shows that these articles were manufactured at a cash expenditure of R14,453. Had they been imported from India, they would have cost R23,392: a cash saving of R8,939 has thus been effected; and if the nominal value of the convict labour expended in the manufacture were included, there would still be a saving of R3,391. Moreover, as explained in previous reports, weaving affords suitable intramural employment for the women.

13. Weaving of fancy cloth, towels, etc., was continued throughout the year. The District Officer reports a profit of R1,312 against R1,391 last year.

14. It has not been found possible to dispense with the women employed in sifting flour and cleaning wheat, but those employed on this work have always been selected on account of advanced age and unprepossessing appearance, and no mishap has taken place in consequence of their employment outside the limits of the jail. The Commissioners wrote that "if 20 male prisoners, who could never be fit for harder form of labour, were selected and taught this work, they could be lodged in Ross, and be always available for duty in the godowns when required." Mr. Tuson considered that this was feasible, and the experiment was accordingly entrusted to him. After patiently trying for some time to make it a success, he reported that it could not be done. It is hoped that by making the bread with hop, yeast, and flour, instead of with toddy, yeast, and sooji, as at present, it will become unnecessary to employ female convicts in sifting and cleaning; but the Executive Commissariat Officer has recommended that the experiment should not be commenced until a capable Commissariat Sergeant is sent in place of the one who has been removed to Burma. The females employed in this work are the only ones employed outside the jail. The estimated earnings on this account is set down at R642.

15. The number of women employed in the tailors' shop has been reduced from 10 to 6, one woman sewing 20 kurthas a day. In addition to the kurthas sewn, bandsmen's suits, petty officers' badges, Christian prisoners' suits, and blanket-coats, etc., were made up in the shop. Machine thread, an expensive article, was replaced by thread locally made from the twist purchased for the clothing, and a monthly saving of R25 thereby effected.

16. *Blanket Factory.*—Eight hundred and twenty-four blankets and 4,682 blanket-coats were manufactured at Viper Jail at a total cost of R9,610. This is at the rate of R1-14-8 for each blanket and R0-15-4 for every blanket-coat, against R1-9-10½ for each blanket and R0-12-11¼ for every blanket-coat of the previous year; and if the nominal value of the convict labour and locally-procured wool and other items were included, the cost would be R3-0-7 per blanket and R1-8-3½ per blanket-coat. The cash cost is less than the cash price formerly paid for these articles from India, and the freight is saved by their local manufacture. Moreover, as previously explained in former reports, much of the labour employed consists of old and decrepit invalids, and it was to find employment for these men that the industry was started.

17. *Rattan Factory.*—An average number of 17 able-bodied and 20 invalid gang men were employed at Viper throughout the year in making chairs, fancy baskets, etc., the sale of which realized R971 against R906 in the preceding year. The rattan industry at Haddo, worked by the convalescents and invalids, realized R725 against R513 of the previous year.

In addition to the articles manufactured for sale, a large number of baskets, leaves, sieves, etc., were made for Settlement purposes, as shown in the jail manufacture return.

18. *Salt.*—Three lacs five thousand pounds salt were manufactured during the year against 284,679 ℔ in 1890-91; 226,482 ℔ were issued to the Commissariat Department against 233,000 in the preceding year.

19. *Bricks.*—The Northern District brick kilns turned out 2,325,750 bricks and 720,000 tiles, and the Southern District kilns 2,191,200 bricks, 253,684 half round, 1,120 half round ridge, and 8,558 flooring tiles; the bricks and tiles made last year were as follow:—

Burnt bricks 1,998,300, sun-dried bricks 129,800, and 327,300 tiles.

The bulk of the bricks were burnt by Bull's patent kiln process—a great improvement in every way on the former method of burning in clamps.

20. *Fisheries.*—The Executive Commissariat Officer reports that he has obtained this year 19,647 ℔ from self-supporters and 103,933 ℔ from the Government gangs, against 33,466 ℔ from the former and 97,936 ℔ from the latter last year.

21. *Labouring Convicts.*—The statement below gives the daily average number (omitting fractions) of labouring convicts employed in the several departments throughout the year as compared with the previous year:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Commissariat Department	186	145
Marine Department	744	665
Forest Department	438	554
Medical Department	203	220
TOTAL	1,571	1,584
Settlement and miscellaneous	6,392	6,145
GRAND TOTAL	7,963	7,729

22. *Medical History Sheets.*—All the labouring convicts and self-supporters in the Settlement were, by the end of the year under report, provided with medical history sheets.

23. *New Station.*—A new station was founded beyond the vegetable garden at Goplakabang for the purpose of extending tea cultivation, and was named Kalàtang.

24. *Substitution of Roman for Urdu character.*—The experience gained on the Northern District, where 31 literate convicts have been under instruction in writing Urdu in the Roman character, points to the conclusion that, in the absence of competent teachers, it is impossible to expect any save Urdu literates, and only a small proportion of these, to acquire the necessary degree of proficiency within a reasonable time. As no fewer than 25 out of the total of 31 that were under instruction are 3rd class convicts, and could therefore only, under exceptional circumstances, have been employed as Munshis, the benefit gained after many months teaching has been so insignificant as to be out of all proportion to the time and labour expended. The difficulty of instruction is naturally increased by the fact that few of a teachable age are usually found among paid convicts.

The following tabular statement will show the result of the experiment made :—

NUMBER SELECTED. ACQUAINTED WITH				URDU LITERATES.		OTHER LITERATES.	
URDU.		NAGRI, BENGALI, ETC..					
Paid Convicts.	3rd Class.	Paid Convicts.	3rd Class.	Paid Convicts.	3rd Class.	Paid Convicts.	3rd Class.
3	10	3	15				
Appointed Station Munshi of a large station				1	...	...	...
Ditto ditto ditto small ditto				...	...	1	...
Ditto Office Munshis				...	2	...	2
Ditto Munshi, Forest Department				1	...	...	...
Ditto Compositors, Printing Office				...	1	...	1
Ditto Duftries				...	...	...	2
Ditto Office Orderly				...	...	1	...
Rejected as incompetent				1	7	1	10
			TOTAL	3	10	3	15

25. *History Tickets.*—The system of maintaining a separate history ticket, as in the Indian jails, for each convict has been introduced and carefully worked in the Viper Jail. All the 198 convicts in the chain gang were provided with history tickets by the end of the year under report. History tickets would be of great use to Divisional Officers, but their introduction generally would entail additional labour and no saving in establishment.

26. *Classification of Convicts.*—All habitual offenders sentenced under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, who have been deported since October 1890, have been located on Viper Island, and are, as far as possible, segregated from the other convicts.

They are distinguished from the other convicts by red stripes in their clothing in the place of the blue stripes used for other convicts. None of the habituals have been promoted since the receipt of the Resolution on the Commission Report, and the instructions of the Government of India on this point will be acted upon.

27. Arrangements have been made to keep habituals and dangerous criminals on Viper, and to locate new arrivals for the first year on Viper, Chatham, and Ross, and at certain other healthy stations.

28. *Gradation of Convicts.*—The amended rules for the gradation of convicts, as submitted by the Superintendent and approved by the Government of India, are now in operation.

29. *Mark system.*—A mark system applicable to men in the Artificer Corps,—male blanket weavers, female weavers of convict clothing, skilled workmen in the Forest Department, and to the lowest grade of petty officers, has, with the approval of the Government of India, been introduced and is now in operation.

Out of 665 artificers and petty officers who have the option of remaining under the gratuity system, or of coming under the new mark system, 132 artificers and petty officers elected the latter.

The mark system is in force with regard to all those who had no option.

30. *Convict Officers.*—The re-organization of the staff of convict officials have been issued with the approval of the Government of India and are being

acted upon, regard being paid, of course, to the claims of present incumbents, as sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

31. *Convict remittances.*—The remittance of money by convicts to India has been stopped, with the exception that self-supporters may make remittances not exceeding R100 with the District Officer's sanction, or more with the Superintendent's sanction, for special purposes; and the privilege of bequeathing property outside the Settlement has been withdrawn from convicts as decided by the Governor General.

32. *Divisional Officers' powers.*—The powers of certain experienced Divisional Officers have, with the approval of the Government of India, been enhanced.

33. *Offences.*—Appendix XIII shows the number and nature of offences committed, and the punishments inflicted during the year.

The offences of convict self-supporters are entered according to villages, whilst those of labouring convicts are recorded by divisions and districts. The offences committed by the convicts under the sections of the Indian Penal Code include those shown in the Police and Magisterial returns.

The number of offences has risen from 2,459 to 2,655; the ratio of punishments to daily average number of convicts being 23·16 per cent. this year against 20·85 per cent. last year

34. The percentage of offences to strength during the past two years is shown in the margin. There has thus been an increase of 2·85 in the offences committed by the males and a reduction of 4·13 in the offences committed by the females.

	Male.	Female.
1890-91 .	19·96	32·07
1891-92 .	22·79	27·94

The great number of the offences committed by the males have been of a petty nature and fall within the headings of "Interrupting order and discipline," "Disobedience of orders," and "Idleness or negligence in work." The offences of the females are mainly under the latter head and are due to work connected with the weaving factory.

35. The percentage of offences to strength continues to bear favourable comparison with those of the jails of other provinces, as the following figures, taken from the last reports which have been received, show:—

	Years.	Average strength.	Number of offences.	Percentage.
Madras	1890	7,954	3,316	41·69
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	1891	26,126	10,534	40·31
Burma	1890	8,139	19,674	241·73
Hyderabad	1890	866	463	53·4
Assam	1890	1,327	1,279	96·36
Andamans	1891-92	11,459	2,655	23·16

36. *Corporal Punishment.*—The total number of corporal punishments awarded during the year was 555, being at the rate of 5·21 per cent. on the average daily strength—an increase on the number and ratio of the previous year, in which 371 floggings were administered, giving a percentage of 3·39. As explained last year, the Burman convicts came in for a greater share of this description of punishment in comparison with their strength than any other class of convicts in the Settlement.

The Burmans in the Settlement number 1,284, or 11·20 per cent. of average strength of male convicts, and yet 22·88 per cent. of the whippings were inflicted on them.

37. *Punishment Chain gang.*—The strength of the punishment chain gang on the 31st March 1892, as shown in Appendix XIV, was 362, being an increase of 44 as compared with that on the 31st March 1891.

The number includes those prisoners of previous years whose terms of chain gang imprisonment had not expired at the close of the year. The two chief crimes for which the convicts have been punished by chain gang sentences are "escape from lawful custody" and "theft." There are no less than 86 convicts in the gang for the former offence and 49 for the latter offence.

38. *Escapes and Re-captures.*—Appendix XV exhibits details of the escapes and re-captures effected during the year.

The number of escapes was 87 against 86 in the previous year. Of the total number of escapes, 58 were those of convicts who had been transported for dacoity, house-breaking, and theft. Of the 87 convicts who escaped during the year, 68 were re-captured, leaving 19 at large at its close, 2 of whom have been subsequently re-captured.

Of the 17 convicts who are still at large, 16 have not been heard of since, and it can only be presumed that they have perished in the jungles or been killed by Jarawas; the other is a term convict, who doubtless effected his escape by the mail steamer to Rangoon on the 26th June 1891, the day on which the steamer left for Rangoon. The convict who was employed as a boatman in the boat of the Agent of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company was punished on the 18th June by reduction to the 3rd class and transferred to labour in one of the Government fishing boats for being in possession of opium.

After the convict had effected his escape, it was brought to notice that he had received a letter from his father in Madras, warning him that he was coming across by the mail steamer from Madras and would pick up Gopal and take him on to Rangoon.

The father, who it appears arrived here by the mail steamer from Madras on the 26th June 1891, and had two or three sons with him well dressed and wearing jewelry, landed on Ross Island and were noticed there as well-to-do merchants.

The Port Officer reported that he permitted ten passengers, the friends of a clerk in the Marine Department, to land on Ross, for the purpose of cooking their meals on shore, and that they were embarked on board the mail steamer by a free police munshi, no convicts or other passengers being placed in the boat with them, with the exception of the boatmen.

Convict Gopal, who returned in his fishing boat at 12 noon on the 26th June, was missing at 5 P.M. Subsequently it was found that Gopal had taken off his neck ring and number and left it on his bed. A petty officer of Haddo and another of Aberdeen saw Gopal on Ross on the afternoon of the 26th, and thinking he was still a boatman of the Agent of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, took no notice of the convict.

Gopal must, however, have effected his escape in the guise of a free man and got on board by one of the many boats which ply between Ross and the mail steamer.

Warrants for his apprehension have been forwarded to the Home Department, Government of India, and the Inspectors General of Police, Madras and Burma.

39. *Self-supporters.*—The number of self-supporters holding tickets at the end of the year was 2,925, of whom 2,412 were men and 513 women. This shows a decrease of 72 men and 52 women as compared with the figures of the previous year. Tickets were granted to 356 males and 58 females, and 538 were struck off the list for the causes shown below:—

Nature of Casualty.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unable to support themselves and remanded to labour	38	1	39
Remanded to labour, services not being required by employer	49	13	62
Punished and reduced to labouring classes	73	20	93
Died	56	5	61
Released	212	71	283
Total	428	110	538

During the previous year the casualties among the self-supporters from the causes above enumerated aggregated 527.

40. The percentage of self-supporters punished and reduced to labouring ranks during the year was 3·11 against 4·52 during the last year, and an average of 3·22 for the five preceding years. Their conduct during the year has, on the whole, been satisfactory, and the percentage of crime is still low.

41. The following statement shows the occupation selected by the 356 men and 58 women to whom tickets as self-supporters have been granted during the year:—

Servants, domestic and agricultural	161
Servants, Government employ	9
Cultivators	174
Milk and poultry sellers	5
Wives of self-supporters	58
Others	7
Total	414

42. *Conditionally-released Prisoners.*—Appendix XVI exhibits the occupation and calling of the conditionally-released and self-supporting convicts.

On the 31st March 1891 there were present 10 male and 2 female conditionally-released prisoners. During the year 1 male prisoner was absolutely released. The number of conditionally-released prisoners was therefore 11 on the 31st March 1892, of whom 9 were males and 2 females.

In addition to these there were 58 others, who have been conditionally released on police surveillance in India, and permitted to remain in the Settlement with the sanction of their respective local Governments.

43. *Agricultural Produce.*—The agricultural produce purchased by the Commissariat Department from self-supporters and other cultivators amounted to ₹32,875.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	₹	₹
Bullocks	9	470
Dhall	...	995
Goats	245	...
Hoppers	333	256
Indian Corn	7,461	6,446
Milk and dhai	16,254	12,242
Paddy	10,715	2,068
Slaughter cattle	3,876	4,661
Sheep	24	...
Toddy	1,453	1,146
Turmeric	2,511	253
Vegetable	3,356	4,308
Limes	...	10
	46,237	32,875

This only represents a portion of the total value of the produce, as before selling to the Commissariat Department the self-supporters provide for their own wants and that of their cattle, and they also sell largely to free residents.

44. *Marriages.*—The number of marriages sanctioned during the year was 37, the same number as in the previous year.

45. In accordance with the orders of the Governor General in Council, that female convicts sentenced to transportation for seven years and upwards, who are either unmarried or widows, or have been divorced or repudiated by their husbands, should be sent to Port Blair and permitted to marry under the same conditions as female life convicts. Six female term convicts have been received in the Settlement during the convict deportation season of 1891-92.

It may also be mentioned that, in conformity with the decision of Government, life convicts might, under certain circumstanes, be allowed to marry free women; 18 such marriages have been sanctioned by the Superintendent since date of receipt of the order.

46. The Government of India were pleased to direct that the convict wives of self-supporters, who are accommodated in the female jail when their husbands are convicted of an offence and sent to the chain gang, shall be kept in a distinct enclosure, so that they may be completely separated from the other female convicts. A plan and estimate for this enclosure—a barrack and the necessary subsidiary buildings—had been prepared, and the work was about to commence when the Settlement was devastated by the cyclone, and its whole resources have since been devoted to the re-construction of buildings and to necessary repairs. This particular work has, therefore, been held in abeyance.

47. Arrangement had been made for the construction of a separate hospital for women at Haddo, but its construction too had to be postponed owing to the works necessitated by the cyclone.

It is undoubtedly a necessary work, and it will be taken in hand as soon as labour and material are available.

CHAPTER IV.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Powers.—There has been no alteration in the powers exercised by the several Courts in this administration.

2. *Number and Value of Suits.*—During the year under report there were 46 original suits against 54 of the preceding year, and their value amounted to ₹4,200 against ₹4,357 of 1890-91.

There were also 2 suits pending at the close of 1890-91, and their value amounted to R57. The total number of suits therefore that had to be disposed of during 1891-92 was 487, and their aggregate value, R4,257.

3. The following abstract gives the statistics of the past five years:—

Years.	No. of suits.	Value. R
1887-88	67	5,711
1888-89	33	3,100
1889-90	41	3,210
1890-91	54	4,357
1891-92	46	4,200

4. The value of the suits instituted, and the manner in which they were disposed of, are given in Appendix XVII.

5. *Distribution of work.*—The number of suits instituted in the several Courts was as follows:—

Courts.	No. of Suits.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.
First Assistant Superintendent	8	8
Divisional Courts.		
Ross Division	16	4
Eastern ,,	7	11
Western ,,	17	10
Northern ,,	2	...
Southern ,,	4	13
TOTAL	54	46
Brought forward from last year	...	2*
GRAND TOTAL	...	48

* 1 Ross Division.
1 Western Division.

6. *Disposal of Suits.*—These suits were disposed of as follow:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Judgment for plaintiff	38	70	31	65
Ditto defendant	4	7	1	2
Dismissed	9	17	9	19
Compromised	1	2	5	10
Pending	2	4	2	4
TOTAL	54	100	48	100

7. *Value of Suits.*—The value in detail of the suits was—

	Amount.	Number of Suits.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.
	₹		
Not exceeding	10	10	7
Ditto	50	30	27*
Ditto	75	4	6
Ditto	100	2	...
Ditto	200	4	3
Ditto	300	...	2
Ditto	400	2	1
Ditto	500	1	...
Ditto	1,000	...	1
Ditto	2,000	1	1
TOTAL		54	48

*25 year of report.
2 brought forward.
27

8. *Execution of Decrees.*—The following statement shows in detail the proceedings taken for the execution of decrees:—

Number of suits.	Number of suits in which no steps for execution of decrees were taken through the Court.	Number of suits registered without execution proceedings.	Number of applications for execution of decrees.	Satisfaction.		Amount realized by sales.	Remarks.
				In full.	In part.		
						₹ a. p.	
48	10	4	15	11	7	306 10 9	9 suits dismissed. 5 compromised. 2 pending.

9. *Appeals.*—Four appeals were made during the year to the Deputy Superintendent: two were against the decrees of the First Assistant Superintendent, the decrees were in each case confirmed; one against the decree of the Eastern Divisional Officer, which was reversed; and one against the decree of the Western Divisional Officer, which was pending at the close of the year.

The appeal shown in the previous year's report as pending against the decree of the Ross Divisional Officer since 1888-89 was disposed of, the original decree being reversed. No second appeal lay to the Superintendent's Court during the year.

10. *Process-fees.*—The process-fees amounted to ₹98 against ₹187 of the previous year.

11. *Stamps.*—There has been a falling off in the receipts from the sale of Court-fee stamps, adhesive and impressed. The following figures represent the sales of the two years:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Adhesive	3,071	2,909
Impressed	270	170
TOTAL	3,341	3,079

One thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight "1-anna" and 4,356 "8-anna" Court-fee stamps were sold against 2,880 of the former and 4,464

of the latter last year. The realizations on "1-anna" receipt stamps are reported to be R315 during the year.

12. Mr. E. H. Man, Deputy Superintendent, was in charge of the Deputy Superintendent's Court throughout the year as he was the year before.

CHAPTER V.

REGISTRATION.

Receipts.—The receipts from registration amounted to R171, inclusive of R14-12 for copying and search fees as against R136 the year before. The expenditure remained the same, *viz.*, R240.

2. *Transactions.*—No documents have been registered in Books I and II in previous years, nor have there been any during the year under report.

Book III.—Wills and authorities to adopt.—One document was registered during the year in Book III.

Book IV.—Miscellaneous.—In Book IV, 113 documents were registered as against 97 in the preceding year, and their aggregate value was R4,596 as against R10,174 in 1890-91, but in that year one document was valued at R6,125.

3. Subjoined is a statement showing the transactions of the Registry Office for the past five years:—

Year.	Number of Documents.		Value.		Remarks.
	Book I.	Book IV.	Book I.	Book IV.	
				R a. p.	
1887-88	...	109	...	7,325 8 0	
1888-89	...	102	...	6,845 8 0	
1889-90	...	96	...	6,221 8 0	
1890-91	...	97	...	10,174 4 0	
1891-92	...	113	...	4,596 0 0	

4. *Average value of Documents registered.*—The average value of the documents registered during the year was R48-6-0 as against R118-4-10.

5. *Optional Registration.*—Of the 113 documents, all but 13 were required to be registered, as one or both of the parties in all of them was a convict.

6. *Nature of Instruments registered.*—Six general powers-of-attorney, 5 special powers-of-attorney, 2 gifts of children, 3 memoranda of agreements, 2 marriage contracts, and 95 bonds or promissory notes, made up the total number of documents registered in Book IV during the year under report.

7. *Copies of Searches.*—Copies of 4 documents registered in previous years were granted during the year. The year before but one copy was taken.

8. *Arrears.*—No documents remained uncopied at the end of the year.

9. *Average Registration-fee.*—The average registration-fee was R1-6-1 as against R1-9-4 the year before.

CHAPTER VI.

LAND REVENUE.

Area of cleared land.—The area of cleared land at Port Blair on the last day of the year under report was 64,347 bigahs, or 21,449 acres, an increase of 334 acres as shown in the following statement:—

	1890-91. Acres.	1891-92. Acres.
Valley land	4,934	5,008
Hill land cleared	7,538	7,128
Land taken up for roads, tanks, village sites, etc.	1,420	1,616
Grazing land	7,223	7,697
TOTAL	21,115	21,449

2. *Rent demand.*—The following statement shows the land rent demand:—

	1890-91. ₹	1891-92. ₹
Valley land	14,796	16,535
Hill land	4,839	4,927
Village house sites	2,557	2,337
TOTAL	22,192	23,799

3. *Realizations.*—The amounts realized from the various sources classified under the head of "Land Revenue" are shown by the Comptroller's Abstract to be—

	1890-91. ₹	1891-92. ₹
Fixed collections	20,227	21,362
House site tax	2,604	2,337
TOTAL	22,831	23,699
Sale of Government estates	769	1,351
Birds' nests and trepang	2,202	4,135
Grazing dues	8,454	8,025
Fruit farms	203	372
Commission on sale of houses, etc.	390	434
TOTAL	34,849	38,916

or ₹3,167 in excess of the collection of last year.

4. The increase on "fixed collections" is reported to be principally due to an additional area of land under rent, the increase on "sale of Government estates" to the sale of a shop in the bazar for ₹530.

5. Rupees 4,135 represent the payments by the officer in charge (Andamanese) for the nests sold. The collection of nests during the season 1892 amounted to 58lb 14 oz., 1st class nests; 39lb 9 ozs., 2nd class nests, and 112lb refuse. The first collection* made in January-February 1892 was the smallest on record for this time of the year, the nests being thin, only half made and discoloured by wet. The second collection was made in March, and was, as usual, the best collection of the season (27lb 8 ozs., 1st class; 18lb 9 ozs., 2nd class, and 42lb refuse). The third collection was in

	lb	ozs.
* 1st class	10	12
2nd class	5	13
Refuse	14	0

April 1892. The nests, although of good colour, were thin. 20lb 10 ozs., 1st class; 15lb 3 ozs., 2nd class, and 32lb refuse, were gathered on this occasion.

6. In April 1892, a Chinaman of Mandalay, named Gon Gin, inquired through his solicitor, R. C. J. Swinhoe, Esq., whether the collection of birds' nests and trepang would again be leased. He was informed that the industry is now reserved for the Andamanese and worked under the direct management of officers of this administration.

7. The increase in fruit farms is said to be due to bringing the farms into a more satisfactory condition.

8. The decrease in grazing dues is put down to the losses incurred in the cyclone and other casualties. The decrease in house tax is due to the following causes. Several houses came down in the cyclone and were not rebuilt. House owners who paid tax got themselves exempted by renting more land. Some of the houses which paid higher taxes last year were during the year under report assessed at lower rates.

9. *Cultivated land.*—Of the 11,560 acres of land, exclusive of land not rented, land round officers' quarters, police gardens, grazing lands, etc., reported as under cultivation, 4,547 acres are taken up by Government for the cultivation of tea, liberian coffee, cocoanuts, *musa textilis*, indigo, etc., and 7,013 acres are held by free men and released convicts and self-supporting cultivators. Particulars regarding the Government cultivation are recorded in Chapter X, " Agriculture."

10. *Cultivators and their holdings*—Two hundred and twenty-eight convicts were granted tickets as cultivators against 257 of the preceding year; of these 6 were granted forest land for three years rent free, 60 unstumped land rent free for one year, and the remaining were granted cleared land.

11. The entire number of applications for fresh land, both hill and paddy, was 83 as against 123 of the previous year, and 1,140 transfers of pottahs (house and land) were sanctioned during the year.

12. At the close of the year there were 444 free and 1,723 convict cultivators as against 416 free and 1,966 convict cultivators of the previous year. Their aggregate holdings amounted to 7,013 acres, as already stated, the average extent of each holding being a little less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

13. The total number of cultivators' huts on the 31st March was 1,733 as compared with 1,745 in 1890-91.

14. *Educational Cess.*—The educational cess amounted to R2,548 as against R2,481 of the preceding year.

CHAPTER VII.

FINANCE.

The comparison of revenue and expenditure of 1890-91 was based on the final figures of the Comptroller of India Treasuries, the Finance accounts of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, and the accounts of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Port Blair. The final figures of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, have, however, been again revised—*vide* statement received in this Office on 21st June 1892; hence the figures of last year shown in appendices of the report of that year will not agree, in all cases, with those shown in the appendices of the report of this year.

2. The total receipts this year amounted to ₹6,09,069, as compared with ₹4,83,153 of the previous year, and the expenditure ₹13,66,944 against ₹12,87,308. The net cost of the Settlement for the year is thus ₹7,57,875 against ₹8,04,155, a decrease of ₹46,280. The difference in the Forest revenue and expenditure of the two years (₹64,157) more than accounts for this net reduction.

The gross and net cost of each convict are as follow:—

Gross Cost.		Net Cost.	
1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
109 0 11	119 4 7	68 2 1	66 2 3

3. The following statement shows the net cost of the Settlement, and consequently the net cost per convict for the past five years:—

Years.	Daily number of convicts.	Net cost of Settlement.	Net cost per convict.
		₹	₹ a. p.
1887-88	11,961	9,32,918	77 15 11
1888-89	12,358	9,14,720	74 0 3
1889-90	12,061	7,68,279	63 11 2
1890-91	11,804	8,04,155	68 2 1
1891-92	11,459	7,57,875	62 6 3

4. The principal items of receipt on which there has been increase or decrease are as follow, compared with the preceding year:—

Items.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Land Revenue	34,849	38,016	3,167	...
Opium	2,704	2,400	...	304
Stamps	3,896	3,540	...	356
Jail manufacture	9,012	14,753	5,741	...
Settlement produce	7,711	4,379	...	3,332
Hire of convicts	30,422	38,167	7,745	...
Tea gardens	38,988	47,235	8,247	...
Sale of stores	69,860	75,504	5,644	...
Unclaimed and intestate property	3,085	3,823	738	...
Recoveries from Native States	65,848	48,999	...	16,849
Fines	2,674	2,216	...	458
Chowkidari fees	6,921	5,520	...	1,401
Miscellaneous	10,965	14,199	3,234	...
Forest Department	1,58,325	2,72,338	1,14,013	...
Other items	37,893	37,980	87	...
Total	4,83,153	6,09,069	1,48,616	22,700

5. The causes of these fluctuations will now be briefly explained.

	R
1890-91	34,849
1891-92	38,016
	+3,167

6. *Land Revenue.*—Due to increase on fixed collections and increased payments into the treasury on account of realizations on sale of edible birds' nests.

	R
1890-91	2,704
1891-92	2,400
	— 304

7. *Opium.*—Less sales from the treasury to contractors. In future the revenue from this source will considerably diminish.

	R
1890-91	3,896
1891-92	3,540
	— 356

8. *Stamps.*—The falling off is principally in the sale of Court-fee stamps, due to less litigation.

	R
1890-91	9,012
1891-92	14,753
	+5,741

9 *Jail Manufacture.*—Increase due to the sale of locally-made cocoanut oil at Calcutta.

10. *Settlement Produce.*—The payments under this head in 1890-91 include R556, a long outstanding account on a consignment of locally-grown tobacco exported for sale to England, and R2,076, the value of coal paid for in cash by the Commander of H. M. S. *Reindeer*.

	R
1890-91	7,711
1891-92	4,379
	— 3,332

11. *Hire of Convicts.*—Chiefly due to the increased amount of labour supplied to the Forest Department. The Comptroller's accounts show the invoiced credits of the two years to be—

	R
1890-91	23,116
1891-92	29,847

	R
1890-91	38,988
1891-92	47,235
	+8,247

12. *Tea Gardens.*—The net increase due to more cash realizations from the sales of the Goplakabang Garden. The cash receipts from the Navy Bay Tea Garden for the two years show a falling off of R622.

	R
1890-91	69,860
1891-92	75,504
	+5,644

13. *Sale of Stores.*—Due to an increase in the sale of stores to convicts and other buneahs. The practice of deducting the value of rations, etc., issued to the Military, Marine, and Forest Departments from "Commissariat Supplies" still continues.

14 *Unclaimed and Intestate Property.*—This, like fines, is a fluctuating item. The rules regulating the disposal of estates of deceased convicts have recently been revised by the Government of India, and money not claimable by local heirs is now at once credited to Government, instead of being placed under judicial deposit as formerly.

	R
1890-91	3,085
1891-92	3,823
	+738

15. *Recoveries from Native States.*—The final figures under this head furnished by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, for the Annual Report of 1890-91 were R50,178. This amount was increased in the revised statement to R65,848, or R15,670 more on account of credit for Berar convicts for 1890-91. A statement of the Native States, from which the recoveries for 1891-92 have been made, will be found in Appendix XXIII.

	R
1890-91	65,848
1891-92	48,999
	— 16,849

16. *Chowkidari Fees.*—Falling off due to two months' remission granted to all self-supporters and free ryots for the loss sustained by them in the cyclone; also to remissions to cultivators at Cadellgunj for the destruction of their huts by the fire which visited the villages on 28th February 1891.

	R
1890-91	6,921
1891-92	5,520
	— 1,401

17. *Forest Receipts.*—Due principally to two cargoes of timber in London having been sold instead of one. The sales, too, of timber in the log locally at Port Blair amounted to nearly R16,000 more, due to sales to the Burma State Railway and Gun-Carriage Factory, Bombay. Full particulars will be found in Chaper XI, Forests.

	R
1890-91	1,58 325
1891-92	2,72,338
	+1,14,013

18. *Expenditure.*—The following are the items of expenditure on which there have been fluctuations as compared with the previous year:—

Items.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Officers' pay, Judicial, Registration Treasury, Jails. Marine, Police, Educational, Medical, and Commissariat Establishment.	3,58,227	3,61,998	3,771	...
Tea gardens	16,124	15,830	...	294
Subsistence money to convicts	91,613	86,902	...	4,711
Commissariat supplies	3,90,402	4,15,130	24,729	...
Medical supplies	2,993	3,850	857	...
Marine stores	3,571	40,810	37,239	...
Convict clothing	26,984	25,251	...	1,733
Police	6,068	4,332	...	1,736
Tools and implements	18,281	15,763	...	2,518
Contingent charges	1,112	814	...	298
Passage money	49,714	37,319	...	12,395
Freight	1,07,522	83,047	...	24,475
Forest supplies	45,104	40,170	...	4,935
Other items	13,201	10,241	...	2,960
Public Works	26,340	45,579	19,239	...
Forest Department	1,30,052	1,79,908	49,856	...
TOTAL	12,87,308	13,66,944	1,35,691	56,055

19. *Officers' Pay, Establishment, etc.*—The net increase is R3,771. The increases occur principally under (1) Commissariat and (2) Police establishments, and are due to (1) the departmental promotion of the Executive Commissariat Officer in the early part of the year under report and the debit under head "Purchase and repairs of

	R
1890-91	3,58,227
1891-92	3,61,998
	+3,771

office furniture" of ₹2,686 on account of repairs to machinery, and (2) to increment to pay of District Superintendent of Police and Head Quarter Inspector, allowance to latter for charge of District Superintendent of Police's office and difference in travelling expenses consequent on railway fares for policemen proceeding on and returning from leave being now charged to establishment, *vide* Home Department letter No. 451, dated 19th June 1890. The decreases are under (*a*) Ecclesiastical, (*b*) Marine, and (*c*) Jails, and are attributable to (*a*) adjustments of pay of chaplain, (*b*) the post of mechanical engineer, Marine Department, being vacant for the whole year, additional allowances only being paid to the Chatham Saw Mill mechanical engineer for doing the work, and (*c*) fewer released convicts entertained this year than the year previous.

20. *Tea Garden.*—There is an increase of ₹1,230 under Navy Bay, Garden, and a decrease of ₹1,525 in the expenses of the Goplakabang Estate. The former is principally due to the value of tea seed for the Kalatang extension being debited here, and the latter to the post of the Assistant Manager having been vacant for some months.

	₹
1890-91	16,124
1891-92	15,830
	— 294

21. *Subsistence Money to Convicts.*—The actual payments in 1891-92 fell short both of budget provision (₹92,000) and actual payments of last year. With about 8,000 convicts on allowances ranging from 4 annas to ₹2 per mensem, who are daily changing from one class to another, the difference between the figures of the two years (5·4 per cent.) will be readily understood.

	₹
1890-91	91,613
1891-92	86,902
	— 4,711

22. *Commissariat Supplies.*—As explained in previous reports, the bulk of the expenditure is incurred by the Military Department in Calcutta on behalf of the Settlement and accepted by the Civil Department in transfer. The figures do not represent the actual expenditure of the year, a portion of last year's expenditure being included and a portion of the expenditure of the current year being left over for debit against the grant of the ensuing official year. The several items comprising this expenditure are shown in Appendix XIX, and the explanation of the principal items of difference is as follows:—

	₹
1890-91	3,90,402
1891-92	4,15,130
	+ 24,729

23. *Live-stock.*—Increase due to a greater number of sheep purchased, for which higher prices were paid. The price of slaughter cattle, too, was higher than in the previous year.

24. *Provisions.*—Owing to failure of the Rangoon contract, rice, one of the principal articles of supply, had to be purchased in open market at Calcutta at higher prices.

25. *Malt-liquor.*—A larger quantity of rum was purchased.

26. *Toddy.*—Owing to damage done to the cocoanut trees in the Settlement by the cyclone less toddy for bread-making was procured this year than last year.

27. *Wooden Cases.*—A less number of cases were used for packing goods and stores.

28. *Godown Contingencies.*—The bagging of rice in the Calcutta stores was principally the cause of increase.

29. *Petty stores.*—Due to petty stores now being purchased from a contractor locally in place of maintaining a stock of these articles to meet indents.

30. *Pay and Feed of Shepherds.*—More shepherds engaged to tend the larger number of sheep imported.

31. *Bags, of sizes.*—Increase due to bags having to be procured for the rice obtained from Calcutta. In 1890-91 the price of rice included the value of the bags.

32. *Forage for horses, etc.*—Increase due to failure of the local paddy and Indian corn crops and consequent importation of gram and paddy from India.

33. *Oil for lighting.*—Increase due to introduction of kerosine oil in 1891-92 for lighting Native Infantry barracks under orders of Government. To meet wants and maintain a stock of this article for this purpose, 12,992 gallons, costing R8,524, were imported. Only 5,592 gallons of vegetable oil, costing R3,706, were procured in 1890-91.

34. *Machinery.*—Increase due to the value of a pump procured for the ice-machine.

35. *Hospital supplies.*—The articles indented for in 1891-92 were in excess of previous year's indents.

36. *Miscellaneous.*—The decrease was due to the new engine of the flour mills, costing less for up-keep, etc., than the old engines.

37. *Medical Supplies.*—The excess expenditure is said to be due to surgical instruments having been sent to the Medical Stores, Calcutta, for repairs, and the substitution of several new cases of instruments for old ones; a supplementary indent also for drugs towards the end of the year was complied with.

	R
1890-91	2993
1891-92	3,850
	+857

38. *Marine Supplies.*—The large increase of expenditure is wholly due to the cyclone: a steam launch, the *Maud*, a lighter, and several boats, had to be procured to replace those destroyed.

	R
1890-91	3,571
1891-92	46,810
	+37,239

The following are the details of the two years:—

	1890-91. R	1891-92. R
Stores	13,869	20,675
Tanks	...	225
Lighter	...	7,000
Steamer	...	10,326
Boats	...	10,116
	13,869	48,342
Deduct—Value of stores supplied to Indian Marine and H. M. vessels	—10,298	—7,532
	3,571	40,810

The cost of the boats includes the value of a small steam launch sent to Port Blair, but returned to the Indian Marine Department. The *per contra* credit has as yet not been made.

39. *Convict Clothing.*—The bulk of the money was expended in the purchase of cotton twist and wool for the manufacture of the clothing. The cost per head of convict this year is ₹2-3-3. The cost per head in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1891 is ₹2-3-11, in Madras ₹3-10-0, and in the Hyderabad Jails ₹3-11-3. Owing to the great bulk of the convicts being employed on out-door labour of a description which cause wear and tear of clothing, and to the fact that the raw material has to be imported from India, it is unavoidable that the cost of the clothing is greater at Port Blair than in Indian jails generally.

	₹
1890-91 . . .	26,984
1891-92 . . .	25,251
	−1,733

40. *Police Clothing.*—The decrease is owing to the purchase of loongis last year. The District Superintendent of Police explains that out of the expenditure of ₹4,332 this year should be deducted ₹2,494 on account of material in hand, etc., so that the real expenditure was only ₹1,838.

	₹
1890-91 . . .	6,068
1891-92 . . .	4,332
	−1,736

41. *Tools and Implements.*—The high charge last year was due to the value of the engine and boiler obtained from the Director-General of Stores for the local Commissariat Department having been charged to this head. The expenditure, *viz.*, ₹7,168, Northern District, and ₹8,595 Southern District, is well within budget provision.

	₹
1890-91 . . .	18,281
1891-92 . . .	15,763
	−2,518

42. *Passage Money.*—The following is an abstract of the bills furnished in support of this charge for the two years: —

		1890-91. ₹	1891-92. ₹
1.	Convict Department	33,989	252
2.	Medical Department	575	626
3.	Police Department	13,682	12,161
4.	Commissariat Department . . .	1,487	1,416
5.	Marine Department	148	...
6.	Forest Department	...	200
7.	Royal Indian Marine	...	164
8	Military	10	...
		49,891	37,319

(1) The passage money on account of convicts and released convicts amounts to ₹22,393 against ₹33,185 last year, the balance is passage money paid on account of Mr. Leonard's deputation, and officers, subordinates, menials, etc., travelling on duty.

(3) Rupees 11,320 of this amount is shown to be on account of constables proceeding on and returning from leave and on escort duty, as against ₹12,981 on this account last year. The balance of the year's expenditure is on account of Inspectors and other officers proceeding on escort duty.

(6) and (7). The charge on account of the Royal Indian Marine and Forest Department should not have been debited in the Comptroller's accounts against the Settlement. The other items call for no particular remark.

	R
1890-91	1,07,522
1891-92	83,047
	−24,475

43. *Freight.*—The following is an abstract of the bills furnished in support of the charges under this head for the two years:—

	1890-91. R	1891-92. R
Commissariat Department	1,10,500	83,257
Convict Deparment	2,292	762
Medical Department	110	50
Police Department	205	56
Marine Department	2,283	2,747
Military Department	114	100
Royal Indian Marine	2	4
Forest Department	...	4,620
Treasury Department	250	146
Add—For which no vouchers furnished	...	27
	1,15,756	91,769
Deduct—Freight charges on stores supplied to the Military and Marine Departments.	5,516	8,722
	1,10,240	83,047

The heaviest charge is on account of the Commissariat Department. The freight charges paid on the item "Provisions" are shown from the details furnished to be R75,545 this year against R1,02,646 last year. The freight on sheep amounted to R6,384.

Of the R762 on account of the Convict Department, R651 was freight on tea from the Government gardens.

The R4,620 shown against the Forest Department was on account of the freight and other expenses on four elephants, and should not have appeared in the Comptroller's accounts. Similarly, the freight charges on Military and Royal Indian Marine stores are not debitable to the Settlement.

	R
1890-91	45,104
1891-92	40,170
	−4,936

44. *Forest Supplies.*—This is the book value of the timber supplied by the Forest Department to the several departments in the Settlement for local use in the construction and repair of buildings, erection of bridges, construction and repair of boats, etc. The decrease is due to restrictions being placed on the construction of wooden buildings and bridges.

	R
1890-91	26,340
1891-92	45,579
	19,237

45. *Public Works.*—The increased expenditure is due to the cyclone. Full particulars are recorded in Chapter IX.

	R
1890-91	1,30,052
1891-92	1,79,908
	+49,856

46. *Forest Department.*—Full particulars regarding Forest expenditure are recorded in Chapter XI.

CHAPTER VIII.

COMMISSARIAT.

Officers.—Captain G. F. Watson was in charge to the 4th March 1892, when he was relieved by Captain G. Massy, 1st Norfolk Regiment, pending the arrival of another Commissariat officer.

2. *Strength of Garrison.*—The average number of European troops rationed daily was 141, and of Native troops 262.

3. *European Troops.*—The only complaints received during the year regarding the quality of the rations were all connected with the bread. The first was owing to an experiment to make bread of flour only with the toddy ferment, which turned out a failure. The second was owing to an attempt to make bread according to Colonel Laughton's recipé which failed from want of pyrometers, as it was not possible to gauge the heat of the oven, and consequently the bread would not rise properly.

Up to the 1st March 1892 the daily vegetable ration was composed of 8 oz. potatoes, 4 oz. onions, and 4 oz. country vegetables; after that date, agreeably to Madras P G. Military Department No. 455 of the 22nd January 1891, it was changed to 4 oz. potatoes, 4 oz. onions, 12 oz. country vegetables. The contract rate for the latter was 60 lb per rupee.

The beef was obtained from cattle purchased locally as usual, which were grain-fed for 27 days on an average before being slaughtered.

The mutton was obtained from sheep imported from Calcutta as usual, which were grain-fed for 72 days on an average before being slaughtered.

Rice, Rangoon, at $18\frac{5}{16}$ lb per rupee, was issued from the 1st April 1891 to the 31st January 1892, after which rice, *deshi*, at $19\frac{1}{5}$lb per rupee from Calcutta was given. Rice, table, at $14\frac{10}{13}$lb per rupee, used to be issued, but was contrary to regulation—*vide* paragraph 300, India Army Regulations, Vol. V.

The proportion of beef to mutton issued during each month was slightly over 3lb to 1lb.

Locally-grown tea was issued as usual.

No issues of locally-grown coffee were made.

Owing to the quantity of potatoes destroyed by the cyclone, preserved ones had to be issued for two days.

4. *Native Troops.*—Rations were issued three times in each month.

Rice, Rangoon, at $18\frac{5}{16}$lb per rupee was issued from the 1st April to 19th June 1891, after which rice, *deshi*, at $19\frac{1}{5}$lb per rupee was brought into use.

The issue of rations in arrears was introduced, and saved a great deal of trouble when a detachment was relieved.

Agreeably to Madras Military Department No. 3221 of the 10th June 1891, the lighting of the Native Infantry barracks with kerosine oil was commenced on the 1st January 1892.

5. *Rations for the Police.*—All supplies were drawn and paid for by the District Superintendent of Police.

Supplies were drawn twice a month.

The approximate value of the ration articles, etc., drawn during the year, *i.e.*, the amount paid into he treasury, was R15,439-6-6, as against R13,583-11-6 last year.

6. *Rations for Convicts.*—Rations were issued as usual from the Ross and Chatham godowns. The wastage at the latter was very carefully watched, and the store-keeper in charge made to pay for anything at all excessive at the end of each month.

The average monthly issues of wheat issued for grinding outside the department were—

	lb
Viper Jail	70,000
Hospitals	12,900

Rice, Rangoon, at $18\frac{5}{16}$lb per rupee, was issued up to the 26th November 1891, after which rice, coarse, at $31\frac{2}{16}$lb per rupee, was brought into use. This latter was introduced owing to the failure of the Rangoon contractor, and is equal in quality to that supplied to the prisoners in the Alipore and Central Jails. The Rangoon rice (Straits) was far too good for the convicts, and was eventually given to the European and Native detachments.

Only dhall, urhur, was imported as last year.

Indian corn, attah, was only issued during the month of April, 34,175lb, in lieu of rice and wheat attah—*vide* Settlement Order No. 24 of the 7th April 1890.

7. *Free and Convict Buneas.*—The number of buneas on the Commissariat list was 31.

The amount of percentage paid to, and the value of the articles drawn by them, during the past three years has been—

	1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.		
	₹	*a.*	*p.*	₹	*a.*	*p.*	₹	*a.*	*p.*
Percentage . .	1,768	2	9	1,586	0	3	1,795	2	3
Value of stores .	56,581	8	0	50,752	8	0	57,444	8	0

All grain was sold to buneas at 7 pies per pound, agreeably to Settlement Order No. 204 of 13th June 1872, with the exception of rice, *deshi*, and gram, first sort, which were sold at their cost price, plus freight and 5 per cent.—*vide* Superintendent's No. 333 of 28th May 1891, and No. 1111 of 17th October 1891. This had to be done owing to inferior qualities of each article having to be kept, and the buneas naturally wished to be supplied with the best when the rates were the same. All other imported articles had their freight and, 5 per cent. added to their initial cost. Articles of local supply, such as coffee, paddy Indian corn, etc., were retailed at cost price.

The buneas were made to attend on fixed days in each month to receive their commission, indent for, and draw their supplies, etc.

8. *Sources of Supply.*—All supplies not obtainable locally were imported from Calcutta with the following exceptions.

9. *Rice for Convicts.*—An attempt was made to obtain this from Rangoon by means of a contract, but resulted in a failure owing to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Rangoon District, having allowed the contractor to commence the supply before he had signed his bond. After a great deal of trouble and correspondence it was decided to obtain rice for convicts from Calcutta as heretofore, and that issued to prisoners in the Alipore Jail was fixed on as the sample. Major Mansfield, Captains Bond and Repton, of the Bengal Commissariat Department, who were the Store and Shipping Officers at Calcutta during the current official year, have invariably acted with the greatest courtesy in the matter of supplies received from Calcutta.

10. *Potatoes and Onions.*—These were obtained both from Calcutta and from Madras as last year. By obtaining from both Calcutta and Madras, potatoes and onions can be issued much fresher and better.

The quality of the Calcutta supplies has still further improved, thanks to the Bengal Commissariat Officers above mentioned.

There was no occasion for correspondence with the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company regarding the carrying of Commissariat supplies, and the Company

had only to pay for two bags of choorah short delivered. This was chiefly owing to the Ross Non-Commissioned Officer being sent on board each steamer arriving with supplies and personally examining the articles, such as rum, choorah, sugar, potatoes, and onions.

11. *Local Supplies.*—The quantity and value of all articles supplied by the Settlement will be found in Appendix XXVI.

The price of coffee was raised from 5 to 10 annas per lb. The demand decreased when the price was increased. In 1890-91 the issues were 1,692lb, and in 1891-92 only 945lb.

Cocoa is no longer sent in to this Department by the Settlement, as there were no issues, and 78lb remaining in Stores had to be returned to the Settlement.

Local contracts for the supply of country vegetables, milk and dhai, were made as usual for the Settlement, hospitals, etc. The average rates for the past three years have been—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Vegetables. { for convicts	1½ pies per lb.	$1\frac{11}{37}$ pies per lb.	$1\frac{1025}{1087}$ pies per lb.
Vegetables. { „ Settlement	$4\frac{4}{5}$ „ „	$4\frac{28}{41}$ „ „	
Milk	1 anna „	11 „ „	$6\frac{54}{215}$ „ „
Dhaie	8 pies „	7 „ „	$5\frac{251}{371}$ „ „

Country vegetables for European troops were obtained by contract at 60lb per rupee as against 45lb per rupee last year.

Thirty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven pounds of dhall, urhur, were received from self-supporters on the 8th June 1891, and paid for at the rate of 32lb per rupee. It was issued in lieu of an equal quantity of dhall, urhur, costing $19\frac{5}{8}$lb per rupee landed in Port Blair.

The making of lime-juice and of lime-pickle was carried on by the Settlement, and a saving consequently effected in the quantities of lime-juice and tamarind imported. One-tenth portion of proof rum was added to 1,930½lb (193 gallons) of locally-made lime-juice during the year to preserve it.

The contract rates for the purchase of surplus cattle hides and sheep skins during the year were R1-12 and 3 annas respectively, as against R1-8 and 2 annas last year.

Tamarind with seeds were issued during the year. The saving during the year effected by this was R999.

Owing to the cyclone the quantities of Indian corn and of paddy received from self-supporters, etc., were much smaller than last year, as under:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	lb	lb
Indian corn	477,505	412,548
Paddy	684,761	152,333

One million and fifty thousand pounds of paddy had consequently to be imported.

The price of firewood was raised from R4 to R5 per cord—*vide* Settlement Order No. 531 of 15th September 1891.

12. *Reserve Stock.*—A two months' reserve of the principal imported articles was kept up as usual. For probably the first time since the Settlement has been established, this was found to be of use after the cyclone. At all other times it has probably only been a cause of loss to the Settlement owing to wastage,

dryage, and deterioration in stores. Even after the cyclone a one month's reserve would have been sufficient, with the exception of rice, and that was only owing to the failure of the Rangoon supply. One month's reserve always in the godowns on the arrival of each Calcutta steamer with fresh supplies would perhaps be sufficient instead of two months as now.

13. *Sale of Stores, etc.*—Bread, meat, and ice were, as usual, sold direct to free residents, etc., in the Settlement, everything else being obtained by them through the Commissariat buneas.

The system of having all meat books and indents sent to the Ross Non-Commissioned Officer before 2 P.M. daily for the requirements for the next day was continued.

14. *Malt-liquor and Rum.*—No malt-liquor was imported during the year, the European Detachment making private arrangements for its supply.

15. *Bakery.*—On Sergeant King leaving Ross the head store-keeper carried it on.

From the 13th August 1891 the work has been done entirely by convicts, thus saving the Settlement R80 per mensem.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining toddy after the cyclone, and to the trouble given by the contractor, the making of bread after Colonel Laughton's recipé, as used all over India, was introduced. It caused a saving of about 14 annas on every 100lb of bread material, but was not a success owing to the bakers not being able to gauge the heat of the ovens properly, so was given up on the 21st January. On receipt of pyrometers the attempt might be made again, and, if successful, flour should be used instead of soojee. This would enable the female sifters to be done away with. (After correspondence on the subject, the Superintendent on the 6th February 1891 directed that it should be tried again, on the arrival of a Commissariat sergeant for duty on Ross.)

16. *Soojee-sifting, etc.*—On an average 19 female convicts were brought from South Point Section five times a week to sift soojee, clean wheat, etc.

17. *Mills.*—On Sergeant King leaving Ross the head store-keeper carried it on.

The average monthly outturn of the mills during the past year was—

	lb.
Wheat atta	124,935
Soojee	6,398
Flour	4,357
Bran	17,275
Indian corn atta	32,503

The millstones for use with No. 1 engine were changed, No. 4 set being substituted for No. 1.

18. *Engines.*—The engines are under the charge of the Ross Mechanical Engineer, who has a certificated engine-driver under him.

During the month of April No. 3 portable engine was received from Calcutta, whither it had been sent to have a new boiler fitted and to have its engines repaired. It was put up in the engine-house in place of No. 2 engine.

Nos. 1 and 2 portable engines are to be sent to Calcutta to be sold.

Boiler No. 1.—This requires extensive repairs and cannot be used in its present condition. The repairs cannot be locally undertaken with the small amount of skilled labour available. The repairs would cost R2,420, besides freight to and from Calcutta.

Boiler No. 2.—This boiler was condemned as unfit for further service. The estimate for a new boiler is put down at R2,700, exclusive of freight.

On bringing the matter to the notice of the Government of India, and pointing out the decided advantage that would be gained by procuring a new engine and boiler similar to those imported in 1890 to replace engines and boilers Nos. 1 and 2, sanction was given to the proposal, and steps are being taken to procure the necessary machinery through the Secretary of State.

Boiler No. 3.—"Was renewed, and when received from Calcutta was erected on the site of No. 2 early in the year; the boiler and machinery are now in good condition, but have been scarcely used."

Boiler No. 4.—"Has given every satisfaction and is now in good working order; this boiler and engine have been able to grind the whole of the flour, etc., required, and it was only necessary that it should be worked on an average of three days per week; in addition it also supplies steam for the working of the ice-machine. The cost of repairs to it have been very low in comparison with the old class, the boiler having been opened out every three months for cleaning only, while the repairs to the engine were practically *nil*, showing the advantages derived in a boiler and engine of this class against the portable ones formerly used."

19. *Ice-machine.*—The cost of working the ice-machine shows a loss to the Settlement of R834-10-9 during the year if all expenses are taken into account, or a gain of R798-2-9 if paper expenditure is omitted.

The approximate quantity of ice manufactured during the past five years and the wastage has been—

	Manufactured.	Wastage.
	lb	lb
1887-88	51,953	29,869
1888-89	123,221	72,435
1889-90	146,921	88,773
1890-91	157,846	80,451
1891-92	150,332	91,088

The ice-machine is worn out, and is a continual source of trouble to the Mechanical Engineer to keep in working order; and further, the ice-house is practically useless, being no cooler inside than the Commissariat Office.

The Mechanical Engineer reports as follows:—

"This machine has given a great deal of trouble to keep it in anything like good working order, and there has been more material and labour expended on this than on any other engine in the place.

"The supervision required is more than the whole of the rest of the mill even when three engines were at work."

The ice-machine has now been working for five years, and owing to its inferior construction is now almost worn out, and will probably not last more than two years longer. The Executive Commissariat Officer would therefore

suggest that, in anticipation of a new machine being purchased to replace the present one, a different class of machine be substituted.

An inner roof with two ventilators was constructed to the ice-machine room, to try and keep the temperature down, and was fairly successful until it was knocked to pieces by the cyclone.

The quantity of ether used in the manufacture of ice during the past four years has been—

1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
lb	lb	lb	lb
800	460	300	760

20. *Miscellaneous.*—Arrangements were made so that all contractors and departmental bills should reach the Commissariat Office not later than the 7th of the month following that to which they referred—*vide* Settlement Order No. 802 of the 5th December 1891. A date was also fixed for all payments, due notice being given to heads of departments, etc.

It having apparently been the custom that all Settlement records should be kept for ever, with the sanction of the Superintendent their future disposal was ordered as follows:—

Personnel Live-stock registers Cash Correspondence	To be kept for ever.
Store returns and vouchers Convict ration indents Farm morning reports Grain indents, etc	To be kept for three years not including the year of issue.
Day book Ledger (Balance book)	To be kept for five years.

Store clerks were made to lodge their securities, a matter which had been overlooked hitherto.

21. *Farms, etc.*—The Shore Point farm was given up on the 5th August.

22. *Aberdeen Farm.*—The dighy was cleaned out and a gauge fixed in it.

A brick cattle hospital was built.

All available ground was planted with guinea grass this year. This turned out one of the most useful things yet done in connection with the farms.

The hedge round the farm was carefully attended to, and more trees and crotons planted.

The construction of pucka feeding troughs was commenced.

A brick boiler and chimney for the grain-boiling shed were erected.

Covers were put over the following wells. : —

(1) In the Aberdeen Farm.

(2) In the swamps on the other side (from the farm) of the Aberdeen road.

Gates were fitted to the three farm entries.

23. *Navy Bay Farm.*—A new dighy was constructed.

A brick water trough was built at the upper farm.

Guinea grass was planted.

Ground for gu r ea grass was enclosed all round the farms with a hedge.

Some the ol styes were turned into quarters, cook-house, etc.

24. *Elephant Sheds Farm.*—This farm is quite useless for animals on grain feed, owing to its distance from Aberdeen and from departmental supervision. Sheep should never be kept there, as they cannot be looked after, though the buildings could not be better.

A pucka water trough was built.

Gates were put up at the two entrances to the cattle shed, which had formerly been open.

25. *Cattle and sheep.*—No slaughter cattle were imported.

Cows were purchased, slaughtered, and issued as last year.

The purchase of cows carrying, of cows with calves, and cattle-breeding at the Commissariat farms, were stopped by the Superintendent, as they were not worth the trouble incurred, and the mortality was heavy.

On the 31st March 1892 there were 56 calves on hand, which will be killed and issued directly they are old enough.

The mortality amongst the cattle during the past four years has been—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.*
Bulls	...	2	1	...
Draught bullocks	1	1	1	...
Slaughter cattle	50	3	9	13
Calves	...	...	6	50

* Including 8 slaughter cattle and 17 calves, which died from the effects of the cyclone.

The number of calves born during the year was 20.

The number of cattle on hand on the 31st March 1890, 1891, and 1892 was—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Bulls	5	7	3
Draught bullocks	45	13	11
Slaughter cattle	70	92	66
Calves		87	56

Sixteen draught bullocks were purchased and issued to the Settlement at what they actually cost this department.

The scale of feed for slaughter cattle was altered, as locally-grown Indian corn or paddy were available.

The number of slaughter cattle kept on grain feed was made up to 45 every Monday morning.

All available cocoanut oil refuse (oil-cake) was drawn from Haddo every Saturday and issued to cattle, being paid for at the rate of one pie per pound.

26. *Sheep.*—The number of sheep imported during the past four years has been—

1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
3,470	3,557	1,399	2,145

The increase during 1891-92 over 1890-91 was caused by there having been only 525 sheep and 32 lambs on hand on the 31st March 1891, as against 1,453 sheep and lambs on the 31st March 1890. On the 31st March 1892 there were 704 sheep and 10 lambs on hand.

Of the five consignments received during the year all were in good condition, with one exception, *viz.*, that received on the 8th June, which was bad. The 399 sheep only averaged 49lb 2oz.

The average weight of the sheep imported during the year was 52lb 8oz. 3drs.

The number of deaths during the voyage from Calcutta was 4.

The mortality amongst the sheep and lambs during the past four years has been—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.*
Sheep	299	217	50	53
Lambs	5	...	15	28

* Including 39 sheep and 10 lambs, which died from the effects of the cyclone.

The decrease is due as last year to—

(i) The very careful supervision exercised by Sergeant Tocher.

(ii) The sheep being turned out to graze all day long and in all weathers instead of being kept shut up.

(iii) All sheep being kept at the Aberdeen Farm under the Non-Commissioned Officer's own eye, previous to the cyclone.

(iv) The basket of simple medicines being always taken to the feeding troughs, so that a sick sheep could be dosed at once.

The number of lambs born during the year was 29.

No sheep were purchased locally during the year.

One thousand six hundred and fifty-eight pounds of wool were issued to the Northern District during the year.

All store and mill sweepings, etc., were, as last year, sifted and issued as extra feed to the sheep; 77lb per diem on an average being sent to Aberdeen.

The attendants coming with sheep from Calcutta were made to work on the farms while in Port Blair, as last year.

Four hundred of the sheep on hand were kept on full feed, *viz.*, ½lb gram and ½lb bran daily (costing 5 pies). By addition of 100 at a time, *i.e.*, commencing with 400 on full feed and the remainder on hand on half feed (¼lb gram and ¼lb bran, daily costing 2½ pies). As soon as the 400 were reduced to 300, another 100 were brought from the feed file, and so on.

The average weight of sheep slaughtered during the year was 23½lb.

27. The breeding of sheep proved a useless trouble and expense, and was given up. It is now only being carried on with the Coimbatore sheep, which, though hardy, put on little flesh and are consequently useless for slaughter purposes. The only ram died on the 7th February.

28. *Settlement Cattle-breeding, etc.*—No young bulls belonging to the Settlement were castrated during the year. A petty officer from each division in the Northern District was instructed how to perform the operation by Sergeant Tocher, petty officer Shevally (previously referred to) doing the work in the Southern District.

The skin disease (ring-worm) appeared to be as prevalent as ever.

Four bulls were issued to the Settlement during the year.

The scale of feed for bulls and for draught bullocks depended on the quantities of Indian corn and of paddy available.

All cattle before being exported were inspected by the Executive Commissariat Officer agreeably to Settlement Order No. 233, dated 14th June 1889, and branded A or B as the case might be.

29. *Cyclone.*—Nearly all the Commissariat buildings suffered by the cyclone of the 2nd November.

On Ross the mill building was the only one not much damaged. Not a single godown was water-tight, and the atta, dead stock, and Indian corn godowns suffered severely. The Non-Commissioned Officers' quarters were rendered uninhabitable, and the office could not be used.

The losses were absurdly small, considering the amount of damage done to the buildings. This was entirely due to the precautions taken by the head storekeeper, who worked most indefatigably.

The losses were—

Stores, etc.

6½ lb arrowroot.	6,589lb atta.
637 bags.	635lb Indian corn.
300lb dhall, urhur.	805lb potatoes.
520lb rice, table.	61¾lb bread.

Value R652-10-5.

Dead Stock, etc.

4 goglets } in dead stock godown.	3 shapes, pudding, crockery.
9 pots, earthen }	3 chairs.
1 burner, glass.	3 lamps, wall, kerosine.
1 chair, night.	1 tub, wooden.
1 pan, close stool, crockery.	1 bread pan.
2 lamps, hurricane.	2 plates, crockery.
2 chimneys.	1 plate, butter.
5 cups, spitting, crockery.	1 wall lamp, kerosine.

All in use at the Station Hospital—value R70-4-6.

Owing to the slaughter-house jetty having been destroyed, and to the sea being rough, the meat had to be brought over from the Aberdeen jetty for some days after the cyclone.

For want of toddy no bread could be made from the 2nd to the 6th November.

Ice was made on the 4th November, the ice-machine room having been roofed with tarpaulins, and the hand-pump and fire-engine being used instead of the pump on the sea-face, which had practically been destroyed.

By the end of November the following repairs had been executed: the office; the dhall, issue, ghee, and Indian corn godowns had been made more or less fit for use, and a portion of the bakery roof had been put on again. After this, however, they went on very slowly.

The Chatham godown was practically unharmed.

The brick hospital was the only building at the Aberdeen Farm that escaped injury. Two sheep and two cattle sheds were absolutely blown down, while every other building, the trees, shrubs, fence, etc., all suffered severely. All the live-stock was at once moved to the Navy Bay Farm.

The farm losses on account of the cyclone were—

Live-stock.

	R	a.	p.
8 head of slaughter cattle, value . . .	70	12	10
39 sheep	342	1	9
10 lambs } locally born.			
17 calves }			

Dead-stock Articles.

1 copper cover.	2 lanterns, barrack.
3 measures, tin.	2 penknives.
1 tub, half cask.	2 knives, butcher.
1 mamooty.	7 padlocks, iron.
157 troughs, wooden.	3 hogsheads.

Value R585-7-0.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC WORKS.

1. *Military Works.*—A sum of R210 was provided in the revised estimate for the salary of a barrack sergeant. The amount expended was in accordance with the estimate.

2. *Civil Works.*—The amount originally provided for expenditure during the year R36,300, was subsequently increased to R47,300 by the additional grant of R11,000 sanctioned in Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 9 $\frac{A}{C.W.}$, dated 12th January 1892, for damages caused by the severe cyclone of 1891. Against this the outlay has amounted to R45,579, or R1,721 less than the amount of the revised estimate, which is due entirely to the saving of R6,503 under Original Works. This short outlay is owing to the reduction of charges by the cost of the outturn from the saw mill.

3. The accounts of the year closed without any balance either of cash or suspense, and no cheque remained uncashed on the 31st March 1892.

4. *Details of Expenditure.*—The details of expenditure are as follow:—

	R
Military	210
Major works	5,353
Minor works	8,991
Repairs	28,728
Establishment	13,754
	57,036
Deduct—Refund on account of saw mills	11,247
	45,789

Convict labour and material to the estimated value of R88,885 have been expended on public works, thus :—

	Labour. R	Materials. R
Northern District	12,694	23,009
Southern District	17,426	35,756
	30,120	58,765
TOTAL		88,885

which, added to the cash expenditure, makes a total expenditure of R1,45,921. The budget only provides for cash expenditure, and that portion only of the account is rendered to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, for audit.

5. As explained in previous reports, the figures have reference only to works on which public works cash expenditure is incurred. In addition to them, many works, such as roads, bridges, bunds, etc., are constructed under the so-called "Settlement Department," on which locally-made bricks and mortar, timber supplied by the Forest Department, and convict labour, are expended.

If the value of these local material and convict labour were brought into account, the expenditure on public works would be several times larger than shown, but establishments are not available for the preparation of estimates for works involving no cash expenditure and for keeping an account of the nominal expenditure of material and labour thereon.

6. *Comparison of Expenditure with Budget Grant.*—The following is a comparative statement of expenditure against budget allotment under the several headings :—

1891-92.	Military.	Major works.	Minor works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Budget allotment . . .	210	5,960	3,700	24,500	13,200	47,510
Expenditure	210	*5,353	*8,991	28,728	13,754	57,036

* Inclusive of refunds, R11,247, on account of sawing timber.

7. *Chatham Saw-mill.* The mill continues to be a public works charge, worked by a Mechanical Engineer under the supervision of the Forest Officer and saws the Forest Deparment timber, charging that Department for sawing and for any other work it does, the total cost of maintenance and working being borne by the Public Works Department.

Mr. J. M. Ferguson, Mechanical Engineer, was in charge throughout the year. The boiler is now in a poor condition, and with the utmost care cannot last long. The engines stopped working for some weeks owing to draught in May and June, and this reduced the outturn.

The quantity of timber sawn was 88,145 cubic feet, yielding 51,088 cubic feet (1,022 tons) of scantling, including a few sawn squares, which figure shows a wastage of 42 per cent. In the previous year the outturn was 1,408 tons instead of 1,022; but, allowing for the dubbed squares re-squared by the mill, *i.e.*, 338 tons in 1890-91 and 31 in 1891-92, which is comparatively little work, the outturn of the year under report compares favourably with that of the previous year.

The transactions of the mill, as far as the public works are concerned, are shown in the following table :—

Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
	R		R
RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Received from Forest Department for sawing . . .	8,366	*Cash Charges.*	
Received from Forest Department for other works . .	338	Pay of Mechanical Engineer .	3,600
Received from other Departments for work done	80	Pay of Establishment . .	1,601
Deficit	3,384	Stores purchased . . .	2,159
		TOTAL CASH .	7,360
		Book Charges.	
		Value of convict labour .	4,612
		Value of charcoal, firewood, etc .	196
		TOTAL BOOK CHARGES .	4,808
GRAND TOTAL .	12,168	GRAND TOTAL .	12,168

Omitting the book charges there was a profit of R1,424.

8. *Portable Saw-mill Dhani Kkari.*—This mill continued to work at Dhani Khari its one circular saw. Planks from this mill are not esteemed by the local merchants, who complain of the bad sawing. The mill is used as far as possible on cutting shingles. The timber in the log cut by this mill was 25,424 cubic feet, yielding 12,925 cubic feet (258 tons) scantling, showing 49 per cent. of wastage.

The following abstract shows the year's transactions :—

Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
	₹		₹
RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Received from Forest Department for sawing	2,538	*Cash charges.*	
		Pay of establishment . . .	778
		Paid for stores	591
DEFICIT .	1,892	Gratuities	86
		TOTAL CASH .	1,455
		Book Charges.	
		Convict labour	2,934
		Hides, etc.	41
		TOTAL BOOK .	2,975
GRAND TOTAL .	4,430	GRAND TOTAL .	4,430

Excluding book charges there was a profit of ₹1,083.

9. *Bamboo Flat Foundry.*—The amount originally set apart for this work was ₹1,500, which was subsequently reduced to ₹300 in the revised budget estimate of the year. The actual expenditure was only ₹138 for stores.

The outturn of work will be found in the jail manufacture statement.

10. *Minor works.*—The revised budget allotment under this head was ₹3,700, against which an expenditure of ₹8,991 was incurred, the excess expenditure being met by refunds on account of sawing timber.

11. The following works costing over ₹200, exclusive of convict labour and local material, were executed from this grant :—

	₹
Constructing a pucka bullock shed at Pahargaon . . .	259
Ditto Bradford's patent drying closet . . .	587
Ditto a barrack for 150 convicts at tea garden, Navy Bay	1,738
Ditto ditto for lunatics at Haddo . . .	1,718
Re-erecting sheep sheds at Commissariat farm, Aberdeen .	271
Ditto quarters for Native clerks at Aberdeen . .	586
Ditto cattle shed, Aberdeen	235
Replacing worn-out tools	1,176

12. *Repairs.*—The budget allotment under this head was ₹24,500 and the expenditure ₹28,728, the excess, as is in the case of the minor and major works excesses, being met by refunds on account of sawing timber. The principal expenditure was, as heretofore, on account of the purchase of earth-oil. Rupees 7,814 was spent on this item during the year. As formerly explained, the expenditure on earth oil will always be heavy on account of the number of wooden

buildings in the Settlement. The other items charged to this budget that have cost over R 1,000 are—

	R
Nails of sorts	7,380
Iron of sorts	6,798
Lead sheet	1,133
Linseed oil	1,460
Coal tar	1,917
Teak shingles (on transfer from Burma)	4,000

13. The following is the classification of expenditure under repairs by Departments:—

	R
Commissariat Department	3,025
Ecclesiastical ditto	130
Educational ditto	8
Forest ditto	6
Jail ditto	2,593
Judicial ditto	1,109
Medical ditto	8,700
Military ditto	2,293
Marine ditto	854
Police ditto	144
Postal ditto	61
Treasury ditto	40
Miscellaneous, including earth oil	17,595
	28,728

Full particulars of the expenditure under Repairs will be found in Appendix XXVII. An expenditure of R16,055 was incurred on the Northern District and R12,673 on the Southern District.

14. *Establishment.*—The cost of the establishment amounted to R13,754, as per details below:—

	R
Mechanical Engineer	3,600
Sub-Engineers	7,754
Foreman	2,400
	13,754

The excess is due to the travelling expenses incurred by the transfer on exchange of Messrs. Booley and Sullivan, Sub-Engineers.

15. *Other Works.*—Of those works on which no expenditure from the Public Works Grant was incurred, the following are the principal undertaken during the year:—

(*a*) *Bridges*—

(1) New bridges were constructed at Corbyn's Cove 1, Brookesabad 1, Chukkergaon 1, and Protheroepore 1.

(2) One large bridge, 60′ × 12′, was constructed at Corbyn's Cove.

(3) A weir was constructed across the stream at Dhani Khari, near the portable saw-mill.

(4) Twenty two bridges were constructed on the Northern District as follows:—Between Namunaghar and Anikhet (1) 8′×6′, at Dundas Point (1) 28′×6′×6′, at Kalatang (13) 13′×6′ each, at Tusonabad (2) 4′×3 each, between Cadellgunj and Namunaghar (2) 5′×4½′ each, at Manpur (1) 6′×4½′, at Hobday pur (1) 5′×4′, and at Port Mouat (1) 5′×3½′. All the bridges in the Settlement were kept in repair, the wooden ones being coal tarred.

(*b*) *Sluices*—

Two sluices were made in the bund at Kadaka Chang. Part of the expenditure under the head (₹186) was defrayed from the Public Works Grant.

All the existing sluices in the Settlement were kept in thorough repair.

(*c*) *Culverts*—

(1) A small brick culvert, 21′×3′×2′½, was constructed near the slaughter-house to carry off the surplus water.

(2) A brick culvert, 17½′×3½′×3½′, was made in the road at South Point.

(3) Two brick culverts, one measuring 140′×2′×4′ and the other 17′×4′×3′, were constructed on the Protheroepore road.

(*d*) *Drains.*—One pucka drain has been made on Viper, measuring 58′×2′×9″, and 2,621 running feet constructed round quarters, barracks, latrines, etc., at various places.

(*e*) *Bunds*—

(1) A new bund was made at Stewartgunj, 2,800′×13′×6′.

(2) The tank bund at Dudhline was re-constructed, 159′×65′×35′.

All the old bunds were repaired where necessary, and kept in good order.

(*f*) *Tanks and Wells*—

(1) The large tank at Cadellgunj was completed in May 1891.

(2) A tank was dug at Dundas Point, 57′×38′×13′, and another at Kalatang, 21′×8′×6′.

(3) A second reservoir is being made at Hope Town by constructing a weir across the principal ravine. It is estimated that when the work is completed, the reservoir will hold about 1,000,000 gallons.

(4) New wells have been sunk, one at Ograbaraij, with a diameter of 6′ and a depth of 24′, and another at Tusonabad, with a diameter of 6½.

(5) Two wells, with a diameter of 10′ and depths of 8′×6′, were sunk at Haddo.

All the existing tanks were cleaned out and kept in repair.

(*g*) *Jetties*—

(1) Four thousand two hundred and three cubic feet of the Ross stone jetty have been re-constructed. Also two wooden platforms, 24′×20′. Extensive repairs to the wooden T head have, in addition, been made.

(2) A portion of the South Point Jetty, which was washed away by the cyclone, has been re-constructed, 2,940 cubic feet.

(*h*) *Sea walls*—

(1) A stone coast wall, 1,674′ × 7′ × 1½′, has been constructed between Aberdeen and South Point.

(2) The bazar coast wall (371 cubic feet) has been constructed on Ross.

(3) A new sea wall was made at Mitha Khari, measuring 20′ × 2′ × 2′.

(4) Sea walls were re-constructed at Viper, measuring 318′ × 7′ × 8′.

(5) Repairs have been executed to the extent of 4,100 running feet on the Southern District, and 7,741 feet on the Northern District.

(*i*) *Roads.*—New roads have been constructed at the following places :—

(1)	From Protheroepore to Rangachang garden	8,368′ × 10′
(2)	„ Coast road, South Point, to Overseer's bungalow	844′ × 10′
(3)	„ Main road to Bumlitan village . . .	2,706′ × 15′
(4)	Branch road from main road at Pahargaon to Protheroepore main road . . .	1,683′ × 10′
(5)	Pahargaon to cook-house of No. 2 barrack . .	470′ × 12′

The following roads were levelled during the year :—

(1)	From Dhani Khari Forest Department barracks towards Manglutan	1,000′ × 10′
(2)	At Manglutan	2,643′ × 10′
(3)	From the Cadellgunj barracks towards village .	1,417′ × 14′
(4)	At Manpur	2,530′ × 10′
(5)	At Goplakabang, from the vegetable garden towards Kalatang	5,950′ × 14′

The following roads were metalled :—

(1)	From main road towards Bumlitan village . .	600′ × 12′

So far as labour permitted, all the old roads in the Settlement were kept in good order, 114,735 running feet having been re-metal led or otherwise repaired

(*j*) *Pathways*—Were constructed at the following places :—

	At Goplakabang	4,080′ × 20′

Old pathways have been repaired on the Northern District to a length of 17,603 feet.

(*k*) *Temporary Sheds*—

Seventy-seven temporary sheds of 40′ × 19′ average dimensions were constructed during the year for various purposes. The existing temporary buildings that are in use were kept in good order.

16. *Saw-pits.*—The saw-pits at Junglighat turned out 362 tons or 16 cubic feet of timber during the year as compared with 417½ tons of the previous year. The saw-pits at Bamboo Flat and Anikhet turned out 339 tons as compared with 342 tons of the previous year. The timber sawn at these pits is utilized on public works and in the workshops.

17. *Artificer Corps.*—At the close of the year the Artificer Corps was composed as follows:—

Occupation.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Total.
Brass finishers	2	2	4
Bricklayers	43	34	77
Brick-moulders and burners	50	22	72
Blacksmith	37	35	72
Brass-moulders	5	...	5
Carpenters	74	120	194
Carvers	...	10	10
Cobblers	11	6	17
Canoe-makers	14	5	19
Charcoal-burners	14	25	39
Engine-drivers	8	...	8
Fishermen	3	...	3
Farriers	3	4	7
Lime-burners	6	8	14
Mochies	...	...	...
Painters	6	11	17
Stone-masons	25	35	60
Stone-cutters	..	43	43
Sawyers	112	32	144
Saw-setters	2	...	2
Salt-makers	8	...	8
Tinners	4	3	7
Tinkers	1	2	3
Tile-makers	8	13	21
Total	436	410	846

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE.

Reclamations.—The following areas of swamp land were cleared during the year under report:—

	Bigahs.
At Chouldari	3
„ Dundas Point, for brick-field	7
„ Shore Point	72
„ Stewartgunj	78
„ Bajajagda	11
„ Minnie Bay	11
Total	182

2. The remaining portion of the filling in of the swamp in the Haddo Dover Garden was completed in May, the quantity of earth filled in being 125,925 cubic feet.

3. Trenches were dug in reclaimed swamps as follow:—

At Chouldari, for cocoanut plantations	5,360′ × 8′ × 2′
„ Ograbaraij	20,850′ × 10′ × 2′
„ Anikhet, for indigo plantations	9,725′ × 8′ × 3′
„ Bhagail Singpura	1,512′ × 10′ × 3½′

4. The reclamation at Viper, between the district godown and Buknipur, was proceeded with when labour was available, and 51,242 cubic feet of earth filled in.

5. One thousand cocoanut seedlings were planted in Shore Point swamp.

6. *Clearings.*—Virgin forest was cleared by labouring convicts on the Northern District as follows:—

	Bigahs.
At Manpur	8
„ Kalatang, for extension of tea cultivation	346
„ Dundas Point	30
„ Dhani Khari	40
TOTAL	424

and the self-supporters cleared 436 bigahs as follows:—

	Bigahs.
At Hobdaypur	120
„ Tusonabad	130
„ Cadellgunj	40
„ Muthra	45
„ Brindaban	30
In small plots at various other stations	71
TOTAL	436

Six bigahs were cleared at Rangachang on the Southern District for the extension of the vegetable garden.

7. *Secondary Jungle.*—Secondary jungle has been cleared as follows:—

	Bigahs.
At Dhani Khari	25½
„ Goplakabang	40
„ North Corbyn's Cove	12
„ Rangachang	15
TOTAL	...

8. *Tea Garden, Navy Bay.*—Mr. A. J. King continues to manage this garden.

9. The season on the whole was unfavourable to the growth of tea. The month of April, the greater portion of February, March, and May, were very dry, with little rain. From June to the 23rd September it was cloudy and wet, with little or no sunshine, but it became hot again from the last week in September to the end of October, when moderate showers of rain fell. In November and December there was heavy rain and high winds prevailed, but it was again bright and sunny during the greater part of January.

10. The cyclone in November did great damage to the garden, uprooting between 100 and 150 of the old bushes and a large number of the younger plants. Most of the young seedlings, too, planted in vacancies and in the new extensions, were partially turned over. In short, all the bushes, plants, and seedlings suffered more or less.

11. The total area under tea during the year was 390½ acres, of which the area in full bearing was reckoned at 228⅔* acres, and the next year it will be 288⅔ acres, as the 60 acres planted out in 1886 will then be brought under this head. All the blocks were once deeply and several times lightly hoed, and the bushes and plants were forked five times. Fifteen acres were well manured. Five acres were cut down low and the rest pruned from 3 to 4 inches above last year's cutting. Staking and pitting to supply

	Acres.
* Planted in 1876	⅓
„ „ 1881	⅓
„ „ 1882	145
„ „ 1884	35
„ „ 1885	42
	228⅔

vacancies will be completed before the rains set in. Seedlings from last year's supply of Manipur seed will be used in these pits.

12. *In partial bearing and not bearing, 161¾ * acres.*—The different blocks received precisely the same treatment as the full bearing blocks as to hoeing and forking. Three inches of wood above previous year's pruning were allowed to remain on the plants of 1886-87 and 1888-89, but the 60 acres of 1886 plants were pruned low and well manured. Staking and pitting of vacancies will be completed by the time the rains set in and pits filled with seedlings of eighteen months' growth.

	Acres.
* Planted in 1886	60
„ „ 1886-87	2¾
„ „ 1888-89	10
„ „ 1891	89
	161¾

13. *New extensions.*—These 89 † acres were put out during the current year's rains, and, considering the cyclone and drought of the last three months, have done well. The plants are looking healthy. Vacancies will be filled in early in June.

	Acres.
† Virgin forest	24
Secondary jungle	34
Grass land	31
	89

14. *Nurseries.*—The seedlings, about 30,000 in number, that remained in the nurseries from the Manipur seed procured from the Jettinga Valley Tea Company (Limited), were regularly weeded, and during the drought, shaded and watered. The Manager expects to utilize the whole of these seedlings for filling in vacancies in the whole garden.

15. *Manufacture.*—The actual quantity of tea made was 69,961 lb, an increase of 6,561 lb on the previous year and 2,761 lb over estimate. The cost of manufacture averaged 6 annas and 4 pie per lb and the net proceeds 7 annas and 9 pie, so that the net profits equalled 1 anna and 5 pie per lb after charging for convict labour and local material. The average net profit during the preceding year was 1 anna and 8⅕ pie per lb.

16. *Income and Expenditure.*—A detailed statement of the income and expenditure will be found in Appendix XXVIII.

The actual cash payments into the treasury, and the invoiced value of tea supplied to the Commissariat Department, aggregated R31,050,‡ almost identical with last year's receipts.

‡ Exclusive of R990, earnest money, refunded and paid into treasury.

The cash expenditure amounted to R8,790§, as shown in the margin, leaving a cash profit of R22,260. There remains, however, to be deducted from the cash profit R17,755, the estimated value of labour and of local material. After deducting these book charges, there remains a net profit of R4,505, on which the Manager's percentage will be calculated, against R1,821-15-3 of the previous year.

§ Excludes R990, earnest money paid.

	R
Manager's salary and percentage	5,466
Clerk's pay and gratuity to convicts	520
Contingencies	2,794
Other items	10
TOTAL	8,790

At the close of the year 9,391 lb of tea had been disposed of, but value not recovered against 7,290 lb at its commencement; the stock in hand was 7,341 lb at the end against 4,939 at the beginning of the year.

17. *Prospects.*—Owing to the damage done by the cyclone, Mr. King does not think it would be safe to calculate on more than 72,000 lb next year.

18. The following statement gives full particulars of the disposal of the season's crop:—

Particulars.	Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.	Total.
	lb	lb	lb	lb
To Commissariat Department, Burma	26,525	16,821	...	43,346
" " " Port Blair	...	1,600	...	1,600
Sold locally	738	5	630	1,373
Commission sale, Rangoon, sold	1,750	...	5,160	6,910
Commissariat Department, Burma, unrecovered	4,400	2,600	...	7,000
Commission sale, Rangoon "	...	...	1,250	1,250
" " Madras "	350	...	600	950
Sold locally	81	...	110	191
Stock in hand	3,438	2,121	1,782	7,341
Total	37,282	23,147	9,	69,961

19. *Burma Contract.*—The contract for 91,735 lb was completed on 30th October 1891. Of the quantity, 58,735* lb were supplied by the Navy Bay Garden, and the remainder 33 000 lb by the Goplakabang Garden. The contract rate for the year was 7 annas and $7\frac{1}{3}$ pie per lb; last year it was 7 annas and $8\frac{2}{3}$ pie per lb. The gardens have contracted to supply 46,150 lb to the Burma Commissariat Department during 1892-93 at 7 annas per lb. It failed to obtain the contract for 31,000 lb from the Madras Commissariat Department for Madras and Bellary. The local tenders of 7 annas for Madras and $7\frac{1}{4}$ annas for Bellary were in excess of the accepted tender, which was $6\frac{1}{3}$ annas per lb.

	lb
* Crop of 1890-91	15,389
" " 1891-92	43,346
Total	58,735

20. The Local Commissariat Department took over 2,800 lb (1,200 lb of 1890-91 and 1,600 lb of 1891-92) tea at the local rate of 10 annas per lb. The requirements of this Department for 1892-93 are estimated at 3,000 lb. The shipment of five cases of orange pekoe and five cases of broken tea to Messrs. Wilson & Co., Madras, on commission sale, mentioned in last year's report, has not met with the success anticipated by the firm. Only a portion of the orange pekoe has been sold, but the full quantity (300 lb) of broken tea was disposed of at 6 annas per lb. As Messrs. Wilson & Co. are of opinion that they can effect sale of broken tea at this rate, another consignment of ten cases was sent to them for disposal. The Rangoon commission sales were satisfactory. In addition to the 1,800 lb orange pekoe and 3,240 lb broken tea mentioned in the last report as sold, Messrs. Balthazar & Son purchased 1,750 lb orange pekoe and 5,160 lb broken tea, the rates being $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 annas per lb for the former and 5 and 6 annas for the latter quality.

21. *Machinery.*—The tea-dryer mentioned in the last report arrived just after the close of the year.

22. *Tea Garden, Goplakabang.*—Mr. F. Barrow was Assistant Manager of the tea garden up to 23rd September 1891, when he resigned his appointment and was succeeded by Mr. Minto, who assumed charge of his duties on the 17th December 1891.

23. By the cyclone about 150 of the old bushes were completely uprooted, and between 1,500 and 2,000 bushes and plants were partially turned over, and the rest received a severe shock.

24. *In full bearing.*—The area of the garden is 195 acres, of which 165* acres were reckoned as in full bearing. All the blocks received one deep and 6 light hoeings. The bushes and plants were forked and hand-weeded five times. The bushes were pruned 3 inches above last year's cutting, and they now appear healthy and vigorous. The vacancies were filled in with seedlings raised from the Manipur seed of the Jettinga Valley Tea Company. Staking and pitting to supply vacancies will be completed before the next rains set in.

	Acres.
* Planted in 1884	10
„ „ 1885	155
TOTAL	165

25. The "thread blight" mentioned in last year's report has been nearly eradicated.

26. *In partial bearing and not bearing.*—Owing to the transfer of the 155 acres of 1885 planting to the heading in full bearing, the area under this head is reduced to 30 acres. The cultivation of 1889 received three light hoeings, and the plants were twice hand-weeded; while the young seedlings of 1890 were also carefully hand-weeded.

27. *New extensions.*—One hundred and fifteen and one-third acres of virgin forest were cleared for extension of tea cultivation at Kalatang. For this plantation 40 maunds of indigenous tea seed from the Jettinga Valley Tea Company were purchased at a cost of ₹3,785 and planted out in nurseries. The seed before planting was found to contain 83 per cent. of good seed and 17 per cent. bad seed. It is contemplated by the Manager to plant 100 acres when the next rains set in.

28. *Nurseries.*—The remaining 8,000 plants in last year's nurseries will be transplanted during next rains for filling up vacancies.

29. *Manufacture.*—The actual quantity of tea made was 49,194 lb against 24,100lb for the corresponding year 1890-91—an increase of 25,094lb, which is very satisfactory. The cost of manufacture averaged 5 annas and 1 pie per lb, and the net proceeds 7 annas and 4 pie; so that the net profit equalled 2 annas and 3 pie per lb after charging for convict labour.

30. The following statement gives full particulars of the disposal of the season's crop:—

PARTICULARS.	Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchang.	Broken Tea.	TOTAL.
	lb	lb	lb	lb
Burma Commissariat Department . . .	11,757	19,780	...	31,537
Retail sale, Burma	600	...	2,270	2,870
Local sales	47	1	...	48
Stock in hand	5,396	7,506	1,837	14,739
TOTAL . .	17,800	27,287	4,107	49,194

The whole quantity of tea exported for retail sale during 1890-91 and 1891-92 was sold, realizing ₹1,932.

31. A detailed statement of the income and expenditure will be found in Appendix XXIX. The actual payment into the treasury amounted to ₹17,935. The cash expenditure amounted to ₹3,538 as per margin, leaving a cash profit of ₹14,397; but against this cash profit ₹9,284 on account of the estimated value of convict labour employed on the gardens, and ₹666 on account of local material, etc., must be set off, so that there remains a net profit of ₹4,447, on which the Manager's percentage will be calculated. There were, moreover, 22lb of tea, the price of which had not been utilised, and 14,739lb of tea in stock at the close of the year.

	₹
Manager's horse allowance	218
Assistant Manager's pay and horse allowance	1,715
Contingencies	1,440
Gratuities	165
TOTAL	3,538

32. *Prospects.*—The Manager estimates the manufacture of the coming season at 54,000 lb.

33. *Machinery.*—With the exception of a few slight repairs to each, both the rolling machine and taxidiameter worked well during the year.

34. *Liberian Coffee.*—An extension of 6 bigahs was made to the garden during the year, which measured 316 bigahs on 31st March 1892. There were at the end of the year 7,695 trees in bearing and 5,142 not in bearing. The high expectations of success, which had been formed from the experimental plantations in the jungle, were unfortunately doomed to disappointment by the destruction wrought by the cyclone. As scarcely any shade is now afforded by what remains of the virgin forest, the surviving plants are little better off than those in the open; 368lb 9 ozs. of coffee were supplied to the Commissariat Department during the year against 2,188½ lb in the previous year. The following statement shows the numerical condition of the coffee and cocoa plantations :—

	Balance on 1st April 1891.	Planted during year.	Total.	Destroyed by the cyclone.	Additional casualties during year.	Total loss.	Balance on 31st March 1892.
Coffee	21,005	3,131	24,136	2,768	8,531	11,299	12,837
Cocoa	7,335	1,697	9,032	430	633	1,063	7,969

35. *Cocoa.*—The plantation was increased by 40 bigahs and occupied 200 bigahs at the end of the year containing 7,969 trees, of which 875 trees were in bearing against 6,702 and 633 trees at the end of the previous year; 1,697 seedlings were planted during the year under report and 1,063 trees were destroyed by the cyclone or died from other causes; 122lb of cocoa were obtained during the year, but none was supplied to the Commissariat. A sample of the cocoa was sent to a firm in Calcutta, which reported as follows :—

"Dull red and gray; small beans; rather thin skin, good colour in break but mixed; few rotten; druggy flavour: worth about ₹55 per cwt."

36. *Nutmegs.*—Of the 43 nutmeg trees reported as alive on the 31st March 1891, no fewer than 35 were destroyed by the cyclone, and of the 8 remaining on the 31st March 1892, 1 is reported to be in bearing.

37. *Ceara Rubber.*—As was to be expected from our experience of ordinary storms, nearly all the Ceara rubber trees were blown down or broken in pieces by the cyclone. Endeavours were made to restore the plantation as far

as possible. Only 17 of the Ceara rubber trees at Namunaghur were tapped during the year. The number of rubber trees on the district at the end of the year was as follows:—

Stations.	31st March 1891.	31st March 1892.
North Corbyn's Cove	775	674
Bajajagda	146	69
Namunaghur	1,685	1,435
Goplakabang	2	2
Port Mouat	...	80
Total	2,608	2,260

There has, therefore, been a decrease of 348 trees during the year.

38. *Musa textilis.*—On the Southern District there were at the close of the year 785 clumps, each containing several young shoots. A portion of the plantation was swamped by the flood caused by the heavy rain in November and December, and the growth of the plants for a time retarded. The clumps vary in height from 2 to 6 feet. On the Northern District 13,263 musa textilis trees were planted at Goplakabang and 23,670 provided with thalas; 4,237 shoots were removed from Shaitan Khari and Anikhet and re-planted at Goplakabang. The number of trees on this district on the 31st March 1892 was 24,044, *viz.*, 20,019 at Goplakabang and 4,025 at Shaitan Khari against 5,444 in the preceding year. In November last a sample of locally-manufactured musa fibre was sent to Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. for report and valuation, the result of which was as follows:—

"The sample of Manilla hemp from the Andamans resembles a quality of better make from Manilla, and is valued at about ₹22 per cwt.; it is difficult to give a real value for such a small sample, and we do not think that a large quantity would prove of such a good quality as sample, judging from the outturn of the Manilla manufacture; if it has a reddish tinge it will be worth ₹2 or ₹3 less per cwt."

The work of manufacture was carried on under Mr. Brown's instructions, and 1,656 lb of fibre were manufactured during the year. No manufactures were made during the previous year; 1,290 lb sent to Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Calcutta, for sale only realised the low rate of ₹12 per cwt., from which freight and other charges, aggregating no less than 35 per cent. of the sale proceeds, were deducted.

39. *Arrowroot.*—Two bigahs and 4 biswas only were planted out this year, as it was found that the demand by the Commissariat Department was small. From the above small area the outturn was 95 lb, which quantity has been stored up with the previous year's balance for issue to the Commissariat Department in June 1892.

40. *Sugarcane.*—The total area under sugarcane is 238 acres, of which 80 acres are on the Northern District and 158 acres on the Southern District. The rate for ghoor ranged from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

41. *Paddy.*—The Northern District Officer reported that this crop had promised to be about the best on record, but unfortunately much damage was done by the cyclone and subsequent heavy rains. The actual quantity purchased during the year from self-supporters and other cultivators by the Commissariat

Department is reported to have been 132,333 lb as against 685,761 lb last year.

42. *Indian Corn.*—The Executive Commissariat Officer reports that he purchased 141,690½ lb of Indian corn from self-supporters this year against 477,505 the year before. Twenty bigahs of land were planted with Indian corn on Government land at Dundas Point and yielded 11,200 lb, 10,675 lb of which were also taken over by the Commissariat Department.

43. *Cocoanuts.*—The Southern District Officer reports that all the available cocoanut seedlings on his district (1,250) were planted out during the year at Corbyn's Cove and other places to fill up vacancies caused by the cyclone. The Northern District Officer reports that 1,000 seedlings were planted out on his district in the year.

The following statement shows the number of trees in bearing and not in bearing on the 31st March 1892:—

	Bearing.	Not in bearing.
Ross Division	219	391
Eastern „	5,313	3,584
Western „	1,949	8,257
TOTAL SOUTHERN DISTRICT	7,481	12,232
Northern Division	6,973	44,901
Southern „	3,075	38,627
TOTAL NORTHERN DISTRICT	10,048	83,528
TOTAL SETTLEMENT	17,529	95,760
	1,13,289	

The falling off is due to the cyclone. Thousands of trees were blown down and destroyed on that occasion. The plantations all over the Settlement were kept weeded and pruned, and 11,702 seedlings on the Northern District were provided with gabions. Packs of dogs for the protection of the cocoanut plantations against wild pigs are kept up on the Northern District and are reported to have killed 251 pigs during the year under report against 653 in the previous year. The sale of the pork was more than three times the cost of the feed of the dogs. The realisations during 1890-91 amounted to R478, R219 being spent for the feed of dogs. The realisations this year amounted to R243, R81 being spent for the feed of the dogs. The District Officer reports that in consequence of the difficulty of penetrating the jungle since the destruction wrought by the cyclone in November, the pig-hunting files had to be withdrawn, and that this accounts for the falling off in the year.

44. *Cocoanut Oil Factory.*—During the year 169,343 nuts were gathered on the Southern District against 113,029 during the previous year and 183 163 against 94,288 on the Northern District, making a total of 352,506 against 207,317, and 76,283lb of cocoanut oil were manufactured against 40,025lb during the previous year.

The Southern District Officer sent three consignments of oil to Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. for sale. The first consignment of 27 casks, containing 13,383 lb, was sent in August, and realised, after paying all dues, R1,764. The second of nine casks, containing 4,479lb, sent in September

realised ₹597, and the third of 10,804lb was despatched in January last, and realised ₹1,283.

The Northern District Officer sent a consignment of 65 casks, containing 31,417 lb, to this firm for sale. Of this, 47 casks, weighing 22,695 lb, were sold for ₹2,963, leaving a balance of 8,722 lb in the hands of the firm at the close of the year.

45. *Donaldson's Cocoanut Oil Mill.*—The result of a comparison of the working of Donaldson's Cocoanut Oil Mill and of the locally-made oil-presses was as follows: One man working the former (assisted by one feeding the mill with kopra, who could have fed a dozen or more mills working at the same time) presses in one working day 401b of kopra, obtaining an outturn of 221b oil and 181b oil-cake.

Four men working a locally-made oil-press obtain in one working day from 1401b kopra an outturn of 751b oil and 651b oil-cake. The percentage of oil obtained from 1001b kopra by means of the former is therefore 551b, and by means of the latter 53·571b, and the quantity of oil manufactured per day daily (allowing deduction of 9 per cent. on account of the labour of the men employed on feeding each mill) would show 201b by means of the former and 18¾lb by means of the latter. Another still greater advantage that the former has is that it can be worked by one convict in a cell by himself.

46. *Indigo.*—Thirty-six maunds of indigo were sown in 237 bigahs at Anikhet in March 1891. The crop grew exceedingly well and gave good promise of a satisfactory outturn, but unfortunately in June the entire standing crop was attacked by myriads of caterpillars, which committed such serious damage that the growing crop was almost entirely destroyed. With the assistance of flights of small birds which greedily devoured the caterpillars, the latter were to all appearance exterminated, and a second crop of leaves appeared only however to be again attacked by a second host of caterpillars. It was then too late in the season to do more than make indigo with what could be saved from the fields. Manufacture was first commenced on the 23rd June from the small quantity of plant that had germinated at the first sowing, and the quality of indigo was good. The amount of indigo obtained from the vats was double that which was got last year from an equal number of vats. Manufacture was renewed on the 24th August from the small remaining portion of the crop left by the caterpillars and was continued till the 12th September, by which time 157lb of indigo were obtained against 128lb in 1890-91. A sample of the indigo was sent to Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Calcutta, for valuation. Their report stated that "the shape of the samples is good, but indifferent in colour, heavy and full of sand, worth ₹100 to ₹140 per maund"; 3,200lb of seed was obtained from Messrs. William Moran & Co. in November for a third experiment.

47. *Kulthi.*—Nine bigahs of land were planted with kulthi in the Government gardens at Dundas Point and yielded 1,350 lb, which was made over to the Commissariat Department; but at the tea-gardens at Navy Bay 4 bigahs of land were sown with this bean and only 81lb reaped. The self-supporters on the Western Division reaped 328 lb from an area of 12½ bigahs. The self supporters of the Southern Division were not even so fortunate. They planted 2½ bigahs with kulthi but obtained no crop.

48. *Raggi.*—The raggi crop was a failure. Certain self-supporters of Tusonabad sowed 10 biswas of land with raggi but obtained no result.

49. *Assam Beans.*—Eight bigahs of land on the Northern Division and 2 bigahs on the Southern Division were planted withAssam beans by Government labour, and the crop raised thereon amounted to 730lb and 550lb respectively. A considerably larger outturn was expected, but unfortunately the greater number of the plants were destroyed by the cyclone and in one garden by insects. No experiments were conducted by the self-supporters in the cultivation of Assam beans.

50. *Castor Oil Seed.*—In July the Southern District Officer obtained 10lb of castor oil seed from India through the Commissariat Department and issued it to self-supporters on the Western Division. A small quantity of the seed germinated, but the bushes were destroyed in the cyclone. The 10lb of seed obtained from the same source by the Northern District Officer, and which was issued to the Government gardens and self-supporters on the Northern District, is better accounted for, the number of seedlings alive on the 31st March 1892 being as follows:—

	In bearing.	Not in bearing.
Northern Division	214	102
Southern „	63	110
	277	212

51. *Oil, Palm.*—One hundred and forty-four oil, palm trees were planted on the Northern Division during the year, of which 8 died and the rest are thriving.

52. *Garjan Oil.*—Eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-four pounds of oil (garjan) was collected during the season. Its value at the low estimate of 1 anna per lb is R545. The cost of collection at 4 annas per coolie per day was R437.

53. *Bamboos.*—Three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight bamboo cuttings were planted during the year against 4,910 planted during the previous year.

54. *Pepper Vines.*—In July last 31 pepper vines were received from India and planted in the South Point garden. Out of this number 22 struck root, but 4 of them withered away, leaving only 18 alive at the close of the year. The average height of the creeper is about 10 feet.

55. *Aloe.*—The outturn of fibre was 1,479lb, which was utilised in the manufacture of rope and twine, etc. The entire plantation was weeded.

56. *Gungo Seedlings.*—There were at the end of the year 522 gungo seedlings on the Northern Division and 3,771 on the Southern Division against 4,590 seedlings at the end of the preceding year. The decrease is explained by destruction wrought by the cyclone.

57. *Moonj Grass.*—The outturn was 252lb, which was converted into rope for local use.

58. *Guinea Grass.*—The area of land under guinea grass on the Southern District extends to 455 bigahs in the various stations and on the Northern District to 128½ bigahs. The plantations were weeded and kept in order.

59. *Fruit Trees.*—The area of fruit trees has been considerably increased during the year; 1,659 lime and 842 tamarind seedlings were planted out on the Northern District during the year, and the number of the different descriptions of

fruit trees remaining at the end of the year on this district is 12,115 in bearing and 16,604 not in bearing. The Southern District Officer reports that 50 lime trees were planted in the Female Jail at South Point, and a similar number in the Navy Bay Tea Garden, and that 600 seedlings were ready to be planted out during rains. He further reported that 365 tamarind trees were put down at Aberdeen Tank, Middle Point Road, and in the Dover Gardens.

One thousand five hundred and fifty-three pounds and twelve ounces locally-made lime-juice and 150 lb tamarind were supplied to the Commissariat Department.

60. *Vegetables.*—The garden at Rangachang, covering an area of 121 bigahs (including 6½ bigahs planted with musa textilis) at the close of last year, was increased by 20 bigahs 14 biswas during the year under report. The quantity of vegetables raised from this garden was 45,934½ lb against 22,175½ lb during the previous year; 39,621 lb were issued to the mess gangs on the Western Division and 6,313 lb were sold. The vegetable garden at Goplakabang measured as before 217 bigahs, and the two gardens at Dundas Point aggregated 130 bigahs, 25 bigahs of extensions having been made during the year; 372,486 lb of vegetables was produced during the year against 378,200 lb in the preceding year, and was issued as rations to convicts paid and unpaid, and a small quantity sold. The decrease in the year's outturn is mainly due to destruction in the cyclone.

61. *Radishes.*—In the vegetable garden at Goplakabang 16 bigahs of land was sown and the crop raised amounting to 10,913 lb issued to convicts as rations. The experiment of the self-supporters who planted 15 bigahs proved a failure, a crop of 1,082 lb having been raised and sold locally.

62. The quantity of vegetables supplied by the Settlement to the Commissariat Department, and that purchased by the latter Department from self-supporters, during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92, was as follows:—

Years.	Supplied by Settlement.	Purchased from self-supporters.	Total.
	lb	lb	lb
1890-91	3,42,270	4,96,693	8,38,963
1891-92	3,79,384	4,23,921	8,03,305

63. *Hay.*—Five lacs and forty thousand pounds hay were made on the Southern District. On the Northern District only three stacks were made for the use of the Government cattle; 418,000 lb. of hay was handed over to the Commissariat Department for the feed of slaughter-cattle and sheep belonging to that Department.

64. *Night-soil.*—Five bigahs and 16 biswas of land manured with night-soil during 1890-91 was planted with guinea grass, castor oil seed, plantains, and pine-apples. The Divisional Officers report that the grass has thriven well. The castor oil and plantains, etc., came out fairly, but were almost wholly destroyed during the cyclone.

65. *Horned Cattle.*—Statement showing the census of cattle in Port Blair on the 31st March 1892, as compared with those of the previous year, will be found in Appendix XXX.

66. *Government Cattle Farm.*—An abstract of the Government cattle farm will be found in Appendix XXXI. This shows a deficit of ₹59 over cash expenditure alone, and of ₹34,871 if the nominal value of labour of convict attendants and grass-cutters, at the rate of 4 annas per diem, are included. There has been much sickness amongst the cattle, as may be seen from the number of young calves that have died during the year. At the instance of the Executive Commissariat Officer the calves were put on a grain ration. This quite doubled the cash cost of the feed, and the value of the medicines was three times what it cost last year. The sales to the Commissariat Department and the public, too, were comparatively nothing; hence the result.

CHAPTER XI.

FORESTS.

The following report has been received from Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator of Forests:—

Area and Boundaries.—The area cleared of forest during the year by the Settlement Officers for villages, grazing, fuel, etc., was 344 acres in the Northern District and 4 in the Southern District; these areas include an area of 57 acres in the Northern District of swamp land cleared for fuel and planting.

2. A commencement was made in selecting and demarcating forests for permanent treatment as such, and the two small pieces of plantation at Navy Bay, one piece of forest covering the Pahargaon hills and a large area occupying the entire southern portion of the island, were demarcated during the year under report. The work was not completed till April, so the notification declaring these forests to be "Reserved Forests" did not issue till after the close of the year. These forests are declared "Reserved Forests" in accordance with the policy explained in the Inspector-General's "Suggestions" of 1891, and are, after selection and demarcation, merely approved and gazetted by the local Government. No Forest Act is in force or considered necessary by Government.

3. The cyclone which visited the island on the night of 1st-2nd November 1891 did great damage to the forests, and swept across the Island of South Andaman from an easterly direction in a belt about 36 miles in breadth, extending about 25 miles north and 11 south of Port Blair. On the ridges about 25 per cent. of the trees were blown down, while nearly an equal number were broken off in the stem, and the whole area, with the exception of a few small sheltered localities, was strewn with débris. In the valleys the damage done was scarcely less. Some of the principal objects of selecting reserves being to secure a permanent source of timber and fuel for the Settlement and villages; it is of course necessary, notwithstanding the damaged state of the forest, to select areas inside this belt of destruction for reservation, and all good padouk-producing areas must also be maintained as forests.

4. The length of boundary laid down was about 13 miles, of which 8 miles necessitated very heavy work. The cost amounted to ₹713, but of this a sum of ₹315 only was disbursed during the year under report.

5. *Surveys, working-plans, and Annual Plans of Operations.*—Some progress was made during the year under report in the execution of linear valuation surveys. Before the cyclone it would have been possible, without much

difficulty, to run linear surveys through the forests and to make the net-work of these valuation lines sufficiently complete. The cyclone, which occurred before the close of the rains, littered the forest with an almost impenetrable mass of fallen trees and débris, and rendered it impossible to penetrate the jungle until the formerly existing lines of communication could be reopened, or fresh lines cut; and even now it is not possible to leave the cleared paths and make one's way even a few yards without coolies to cut through the obstructing tree tops and fallen branches. This wreckage not only obstructs the passage, but blocks the view so as to render plane-tabling, or other survey, however simple, impossible when once off a path.

Labour is not procurable to open up an extensive system of paths, so advantage was taken of the demarcation work which necessitated the cutting of a line across the island from shore to shore, and of the re-clearing of the elephant dragging paths; and in this way a linear survey 3 chains broad along 8 miles boundary line running through the forest, and about 17½ miles of dragging path, was finished by the close of the working season. The countings extended over an aggregate length of 2,046 chains, giving, with a breadth of 3 chains, an area of 614 acres.

6. The results of these countings are recorded in full in this office. The following results as to padouk will be interesting. Omitting one of the dragging paths from which padouk had already been cut and removed, the surveys of the year give as the number of padouk to a square mile:—

Trees 30	"	in diameter	and	upward,	502 } or per acre 0·84.
„ 24	"	„	„	„	35 }
„ 18	"	„	„	„	12
„ 12	"	„	„	„	18

but the countings over so small an area as 614 acres can, of course, not be accepted as necessarily representative. As had been anticipated, these figures show a complete absence of anything like proper proportion between the numbers of the trees of the different classes; and this peculiarity is not confined to this species only, but in all species the trees of the larger classes outnumber as a general rule those in the smaller. The lines of survey have been plotted on the 4" map of the forests.

7. As an example of the difficulty in locomotion in the forest after the cyclone, the Divisional Officer, when cutting the boundary line across the islands, was in the habit of laying out a trace, with three or four men ahead of the main gang of coolies, and, during this work, was continually climbing over débris and hardly had his feet on the ground half the time, his hands being continually required for purposes of climbing. It would have been difficult to fix up any survey instrument, even a prismatic compass, before clearing the line; and, had this been done, sights could not have been obtained. In re-clearing about 1½ miles of a well-known and well-worn path near Rangachang, the coolies frequently lost it and had to make a circuit round masses of débris to re-find the path a few chains further on and to work backwards. Under these circumstances, progress in making valuation surveys will unfortunately be somewhat slow for a year or two to come.

8. *Protection and Improvement-Establishment.*—Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was in charge throughout the year; since the close of the year he has been promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of Deputy Conservator, with effect from 26th February 1891.

I gladly endorse all that Colonel Cadell has said in former reports in favour of this valuable officer.

The Bengal Forest Department continues to furnish the officer for this appointment in accordance with the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Forests, Circular No. 8F. of 13th April 1892.

Mr. E. M. Buchanan, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, was attached to the Andaman Forest Division during the year, and reported his arrival on the forenoon of 4th November 1891. Under the re-organization scheme he was made an Extra Assistant Conservator, 2nd grade, with effect from 1st December 1891, and was promoted to the 1st grade, with effect from 4th December 1891. This appointment is filled up from the list of officers in the Burma Forest Department. Mr. Buchanan is a hard-working officer, and has fully maintained the good reputation he brought with him from Upper Burma.

9. The subordinate staff remained as described in last year's report. The senior of these officers has been on leave on medical certificate continuously from 1st February 1891, and, it is feared, is not likely to be able to rejoin his appointment. It is difficult to get even fairly good men for posts of forester, as the Department cannot offer sufficient inducement to good men from India, and the local candidates are few, and, with few exceptions, of inferior quality. In some of the posts ticket-of-leave convicts are employed.

The same temporary establishment of one forester was maintained as in the previous year.

10. *General Protection and Breaches of Forest Rules.*—The few breaches of forest rules that occur are generally by convicts, and the cases are treated by the Settlement Officers as convict offences, and could not be separately recorded without considerable difficulty. It is satisfactory to note that a few cases of careless firing of jungle for cultivation, which resulted in damage to the forest or standing trees, were duly punished by the Settlement Officers as being contrary to standing orders.

11. *Forest Fires.*—Although the forest is not liable to fires as in many parts of India, it is observed that on the borders of cultivation fires have begun to invade the forests to a short distance, preventing the regeneration of the original forest, and favouring the production of a secondary growth consisting of shrubs and small soft-wooded trees, which take fire easily, and are regularly burnt in after years, the fire generally penetrating a little further into the original forest year after year. Were this to be allowed to continue, a portion of the forests would probably gradually become as liable to periodic fires as in India, but the Settlement Officers by punishing cases of carelessness in firing areas for cultivation are assisting the Department in checking this practice.

12. *Grazing and Fencing.*—No remarks are at present necessary to supplement those made in last year's report.

13. *Natural Reproduction.*—To assist the natural seedlings of padouk, which are frequently found to germinate fairly plentifully in favourable spots but to die off shortly afterwards, apparently for want of sufficient light, the ground was cleared of all shrubs, etc., round a number of seed-bearers of padouk to a radius of 50 feet in all directions, all saplings of inferior species on these areas being felled, and small trees girdled with the object of killing them. The result of this operation will be seen in future years. The trees thus cleared are those which will be girdled during the following year, and an attempt is being made

in this manner to ensure an advance growth of this species before removing the parent trees. It was found difficult to obtain labour for this work, and the girdling operations had to be stopped for the purpose. It is rather expensive work, rendered more so by the wreckage of the cyclone. It is thought just possible that the cyclone itself by making huge gaps in the canopy may perhaps assist some seedlings of padouk, till then suppressed to hold their own with other species.

14. The immediate vicinity of 303 padouk seed-bearers was in this way cleared in February to April at a cost of R396 for convict labour, this labour being paid for at R6 per man per month. After the early part of April the labour had to be taken off and employed on clearing lines for plantations. This expenditure does not appear in the accounts for the year under report, having been adjusted in April 1892, when it was charged to A VIII (*d*), Cultural operations.

15. The Government of India, in paragraph 5 of their review on the report for the previous year (1890-91), express regret that action was not taken during that year on the orders passed by them on the report for 1889-90 with regard to clearing round padouk seed-bearers. These orders were received on 23rd December 1890, and the Inspector-General of Forests being expected to visit the forests to settle this and other questions, action was postponed till after his visit in January-February 1891. There is always some delay and difficulty in procuring extra labour in Port Blair, where the only labour available is convict, and such work as road-making, cutting boundaries, clearing for plantations, girdling, and the cultural operations in question, have to be carried out more or less in rotation. Loading the ships alone is sometimes difficult to arrange for without interfering unduly with other important work.

16. *Artificial Reproduction.*—During the year under report the plantations were extended by an area of 188 acres at Chouldari, near Dhani Khari, there being no room for further extensions at Goplakabang. This extension consists of parallel lines cut through the forest, 20 feet broad, with intervening breadths of 80 feet of jungle, the aggregate length of these lines amounting to 15½ miles and covering an area of 188 acres. It is not known whether this plantation should be classed as "Regular plantation" or "Cultural operations"; the Deputy Conservator is inclined to think the former, but, in accordance with the procedure adopted in the previous year, has classed this extension as "Cultural operations."

In consequence of the failure of the teak seed to germinate, due, it must be admitted, to selecting a site at too low a level for a nursery, which was consequently inundated, padouk only was planted in all the lines, instead of padouk and teak in alternate lines.

The expenditure on this work was R1,127, while a sum of R298 was expended on the up-keep of the old plantations at Goplakabang.

This plantation is doing very well, and was hardly damaged at all by the cyclone; the fallen trees were removed from the lines and débris cleared away, and no more was found necessary.

17. The plantation at Goplakabang was considerably damaged by the cyclone in the older portions, the younger escaping almost entirely. In the former the wind, which seems to have been severest when coming from the north-east, blew down many of the young poles of teak, uprooting them and less

frequently bending and breaking them near the roots. In many cases the tops of the teak have been broken. This damage to the teak has been the heaviest where the teak is pure, and less severe where it is mixed with padouk. Generally speaking, the storm did not uproot the padouk but confined itself to breaking off the tops of the poles, leaving them ragged and devoid of many of their principal branches. Where the padouk is pure the damage done is less, evidently because the canopy was more complete. The effect has been an exceedingly heavy thinning, and in addition the branches of the trees now standing have been broken, which has opened out the canopy too freely and injured the leading shoots. After such operations as are possible under the circumstances, such as re-erecting some stems and cutting back others, the plantation, which consists of more poles, will, it is expected, not be permanently injured to any great extent. The younger plants of the plantation which have not yet reached the stage of small poles escaped uninjured.

For the plantation of 1892-93 lines covering 320 acres are being prepared.

18. *Communications.*—The Dhani Khari tramway line was extended during the year by a mile, making a total of 2½ miles; a sum of ₹7,568 being paid for the material landed at Port Blair and ₹698 for the making of the roadway to receive it. In this last work the Settlement officers assisted, as the road was also necessary to open up communication with one of the villages. The line now reaches the end of the clearing in the Dhani Khari valley. The report on the financial aspect of the tramway, called for by the Government of India in the review on last year's report, is given in paragraphs 44—47 of this report. Without this tramway it would now be impossible to go on extracting timber from these forests without using three elephants for every one now employed.

19. On the completion of the temporary tramway of wood in the Anikhet valley, sanctioned by Government, to enable the Department to extract timber felled there in clearing for cultivation, a sum of ₹1,354 was spent. This temporary tramway is serving the purpose for which it was made, but is not a success. One of the great difficulties in its use is that the logs are necessarily dragged to the nearest point of the line, which is raised above the level of the fields through which it passes, and there is always difficulty in lifting them on to the trucks, after which occasionally derailment of the trucks occurs and delays work. In the case of the Dhani Khari line the depôts, made at short distances along the line, have raised platforms from which logs can be slid on to the trucks, and on this line of course traction is easy and no derailments occur.

Repairs to the Dhani Khari road cost ₹744, and to other roads ₹312, while an unusually high freshet of 31st May 1891, which inundated the valley, unfortunately carried away the two principal bridges of the Dhani Khari line, and, interrupting the extraction, necessitated their re-construction and repairs to breaches in the bund at a cost of ₹779.

The total expenditure on roads and bridges was ₹11,455.

20. *Buildings.*—Want of accommodation for the convicts employed by the Forest Department near their work necessitated erecting a barrack at Dhani Khari, work usually done by the Settlement; this cost ₹644, and other small items cost ₹34. The cyclone, however, overthrew most of the barracks, and re-erecting them, and a small rest-house used by the Forest officers, raised the total expenditure on buildings to ₹1,484, the rest-house costing ₹101.

21. *Yield and Working, General.*—The following extracts from returns show the outturn to have been as follows compared with the previous year :—

	1891-92. Cubic Feet.	1890-91. Tons.
Timber.		
Removed by the Forest Department	294,024	336,559
„ „ purchasers	33,450	10,420
„ „ District officers	...	...
TOTAL	327,474	346,979
Poles, Bullies, etc.		
Removed by purchasers	3,250	7,500
„ District officers	47,650	1,75,248
„ on free grants	37,500	...
TOTAL	88,400	182,748
Fuel.		
Removed by purchasers	4,462	15,350
„ „ District officers	816,174	990,426
„ „ free grantees	330,000	120,000
	1,150,636	1,125,776

The figures for the two years differ considerably. In the case of the free grants, this is due to this being the first occasion on which an attempt has been made to estimate the poles and bullies removed and to a revision in the estimate for fuel.

	1891-92. Cubic Feet.	1890-91. Tons.
Bamboos.		
Removed by Government agency	580	...
„ „ purchasers	106,000	174,000
„ „ District officers	244,900	264,969
„ „ free grantees	500,000	500,000
	851,480	938,969

	VALUE.	
Minor Produce.	R	R
Removed by the Department	42	...
„ „ purchasers	1,232*	1,389*
„ „ District officers	1,184	459
„ „ free grantees	658	283
	3,116	2,131

* Includes duty on canes exported.

The above remark as to a revision in the estimate also applies to the figures of minor produce removed by free grantees.

22. *Special Departmental Operations.*—During the year under report, in addition to those trees mentioned in paragraph 13 of the report for 1890-91, 4,543 trees were girdled from August 1891 to February 1892, the area was in

extension of that previously worked and stretches eastwards to beyond Ali Musjid, occupying a good part of the area since marked off as a "Reserved Forest."

These 4,543 trees include 1,841 padouk. The number of padouk is not sufficient, but labour was difficult to spare for this work.

To work out these trees, it will be necessary to extract part by extending the present tramway line southwards of Manglutan by about 2 miles, which will make a total length of 4½ miles, and the balance by afterwards transferring part of the line to a trace running south from Bumlitan, and for sanction to this work application will be submitted separately.

23. The number of trees felled was 5,016, including 1,859 padouk.

These 5,016 trees gave 12,017 logs, including 3,536 logs padouk, the outturn of the 1,859 trees.

24. There was a large decrease in the timber removed from the forest by the Department, which, during the year under report, was 294,024 cubic feet. or 5,880 tons, as compared with 336,559 cubic feet or 6,730 tons of the previous year. This falling off is entirely due to the cyclone, which interrupted all current workfor some time, and then on its resumption necessitated the re-opening of dragging paths and replacing of boats destroyed. Besides this, the demand which suddenly arose for special kinds of timber to repair damages interfered with the total outturn. As will be seen below, this did not prevent the quantity sold, being 665 tons more than in the previous year.

25. In the previous year the stock in depôts was increased by as much as 988 tons. In the year under report the balance was increased by only 195 tons. The quantity of logs used in the saw mills was considerably less (910 tons less) than in the previous year, the resultant quantity of sawn timber being only 472 tons less. Further, at the commencement of the year, the timber in some of the stock depôts, where the logs had formerly merely been counted and their contents estimated for the previous year's report, were actually measured, and their true contents brought on the books: the previous estimate having been too low, the excess appears in the returns now submitted in favour of the year. These circumstances have enabled the Department, notwithstanding lower receipts and greater sales, and losses of timber from depôts, to close the year with slightly larger balances in depôt than at the commencement of the year.

26. The timber received direct from the forests was as follows:—

	Logs.	
	No.	C. ft.
Into local* sale depôts	9,257	263,513
Dhani Khari saw mill	945	25,590
London	18	780
Received from forests and sold locally	92	3,336
	10,312	293,219
Purchased planks	...	805
	...	294,024

* Haddo, Hobdaypur, Shore Point, Dundas Point.

The figures compare with a total of 336,529 cubic feet logs and squares and 30 cubic feet planks, the outturn in the previous year; the cause of this falling off has been explained above.

Timber received in the other depôts was transferred from the above "local sale depôts" (which term excludes saw mills).

27. The sales from the local sale depôts were—

	Cubic Feet.	Tons.
Logs 2,692	= 75,193 or	1,504
Scantling	1,623 „	32

while the quantity sold from forest depôts was only—

	Logs.	Cubic Feet.	Tons.
	92	3,336	67
making a total of logs . .	2,784	78,529 or	1,571
total sawn timber . .		1,623 or	32
		80,152	1,603

as compared with the following sales of the previous year:—

	Cubic Feet.	Tons.
Logs 2,535	61,413 or	1,229
Sawn timber	12,719 or	254
	74,132	1,483

28. The following table shows the classes of timber and to whom the sales were made:—

	I	II	III	IV	V	Total.	Remarks.
Northern District officer, . . logs	...	8,802	9,342	758	...	18,902	45,249
Southern „ „ . . „	783	11,063	7,375	3,015	542	22,778	
„ „ „ . planks	400	1,093	...	...	13	1,506	
Port officer, ... logs	840	62	628	328	205	2,063	
Indian Marine, ... „	...	1,008	1,637	...	...	2,645	
Burma State Railway, . . „	21,124	84	6,445	...	...	27,653	
Gun-Carriage Factory, Bombay . „	4,488	...	...	...	...	4,488	
Public . . . . . planks	...	...	...	117	...	117	
TOTAL .	27,635	22,112	25,427	4,218	760	80,152	

This table, when compared with that of paragraph 20 of the previous year's report, shows a further falling off in the demands of the Local Government officers, which were only 45,249 cubic feet as compared with R60,821 of the previous year and 83,388 of 1889-90. As usual, a quantity of timber was sold to the Indian Marine. The Burma State Railway purchased a considerable quantity of padouk squares and thitmin logs for carriage-building as an experiment, and the Bombay Gun-Carriage Factory also took padouk.

29. The immediate result of the cyclone was the destruction of the fences round several of the depôts and washing away of a large number of logs and squares. For some weeks after the cyclone the water was unusually rough in the harbour, and other losses took place on a smaller scale before the fences could be replaced.

The quantity lost in the cyclone itself was reported at the time to the Superintendent as 510 logs, including 93 padouk; many of these were recovered, but subsequent losses made the net total of the year's losses as below:—

	Padouk.	Others.
Lost and written off as useless squares and logs .	133	513
Found and recovered	129	47
Net loss .	—4	466

so there was practically no loss in padouk, and some of the 466 logs of other kinds were not lost but written off as having deteriorated in depôt.

30. The transaction in the saw mills and in the Indian and London depôts must be reported separately and in detail.

Chatham Saw Mill.—The receipts of timber in the log and squares were 3,999 logs=87,482 cubic feet, which figures include 16,848 cubic feet of padouk in logs and squares. The quantity sawn was 88,145 cubic feet, yielding 51,088 cubic feet (1,022 tons) of scantling, including a few sawn squares, which figures show a wastage of 42 per cent.

In the previous year the outturn was 1,408 tons instead of 1,022, but, allowing for the dubbed squares re-squared by the mill, *i. e.*, 338 tons in 1890-91 and 31 in 1891-92, which is comparatively little work, the outturn of the year under report compares favourably with that of the previous year.

The principal disposals were—

	Cubic Feet.	Tons.
Sales	42,152	= 843
Sent to London as dunnage boards to pack the cargoes of squares . . .	8,612	= 172
	50,764	1,015

These sales were—

15,909	cubic feet to the local Settlement officers.
68	„ „ „ Commissariat Department.
25,924	„ „ public.
251	„ „ Calcutta Municipality.
42,152	cubic feet.

31. *Portable Saw Mill.*—This mill continued to work at Dhani Khari its one circular saw. Planks from this mill are not esteemed by the local merchants, who complain of the bad sawing. The mill is used as far as possible on cutting shingles.

32. An attempt was made to start a trade in tea box planking, and planks were cut to the proper sizes,* sorted and packed in bundles, sufficient for 1,245 boxes being sent as a trial consignment to Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Calcutta. The wood used was "didu" (*Bombax insigne*), which was, previously to being sawn, partly seasoned in the log, and the planks ½" thick were afterwards stacked in a shed for some months before cutting into the proper lengths.

* The planks cut for one tea box were—
6 planks 24" × 6" × ½"
6 „ 24" × 7" + ½"
4 „ 18" × 10 × ½"

Japan chests were getting 14 annas each in Calcutta, and Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., on receipt of sample chests from this Department, gave as an opinion that the wood was suitable and would obtain an equal price. The consignment, however, was not approved, the wood being reported to have commenced to split and to have become unfit for tea chests. It is possible that with larger sheds for storage and longer seasoning a trade might be opened out, but it is doubtful whether the demand for other sawn timber more easily procurable, being always in excess of the capabilities of the saw mills, it does not pay better to cut it.

33. The timber in the log cut up was 25,424 cubic feet, yielding 12,925 cubic feet (258 tons) scantling, showing 49 per cent. of wastage. The principal disposals were—

	C. ft.	
Sold to Southern District officer .	1,305	(principally shingles).
„ „ Government tea garden .	321	(didu planks for chests).
„ „ public . . .	3,997	(principally gurjan planks).
Total sales .	5,623	or 113 tons.
Sent to Haddo . . .	1,493	shingles.
Used by the Department . .	2,069	scantling.
	9,185	

34. *Calcutta Depôt.*—Commenced with an opening balance of 6,966 cubic feet, or 139 tons, and the receipts were—

	Cubic Feet.		Tons.
Padouk squares 131	5,115	or	102
„ scantling	50	„	1
Gurjan „	903	„	18
Didu „	60	„	1
	6,128	or	122

The sales were as below, the proceeds are also given:—

	Cubic Feet.	Tons.	₹
Padouk squares 48	1,890	or 38	2,273
„ scantling	1,263	„ 25	1,464
Gurjan planks	903	„ 18	812
Total sales	4,056	81	4,549

At the close of the year there was a considerable balance of 9,038 cubic feet (181 tons) in this depôt.

35 *Madras Depôt.*—This depôt commenced with a balance of 7,432 cubic feet (149 tons), of which 1,401 cubic feet were padouk squares and logs and 4,274 cubic feet were gurjan planks—pyimma squares amounting to 4,420 cubic feet (88 tons) were sent to this depôt on an indent from the Madras Gun-Carriage Factory.

The sale amounted to 10,167 cubic feet (203 tons). There was no balance at the close of the year.

36. *London Depôt.*—At the commencement of the year the stock in this depôt was—

	Cubic Feet.		Tons.
Padouk squares 1,420	56,577	or	1,131
„ planks	17,638	„	353
Other planks	1,255	„	25
TOTAL .	75,470	„	1,509

The receipts were—

		Cubic Feet.
Direct from forests—padouk squares	18	780
From depôts	2,021	83,690
By re-measurement	3	718
Total padouk squares	2,042	85,188
From depôts—padouks planks		9,252
By re-measurement		315
From depôts—thitmin logs	37	419
„ „ other planks		639
GRAND TOTAL		95,813 = 1,916 tons.

All except the padouk squares and thitmin logs having been sent as broken stowage.

Deducting from the 1,916 tons the amount shown above as found on re-measuring for sale the opening balance and brought on the books during the year, the remaining 1,895 tons formed the cargoes of the *Safir* and *Undine*, which sailed from Port Blair for London in November 1891 and January 1892 with 921 tons and 974 tons, respectively.

37. The cargo of the *Safir* was of good quality and has been approved by the London agents. It is feared that that of the *Undine* was not of such good quality. She arrived in Port Blair on the 3rd November, immediately after the cyclone, a month before the commencement of her lay days named in her charter party, and fully two months before she was expected. The *Safir*, which had arrived late, was still in this port, so there were two ships loading at once. A quantity of padouk timber had just been washed away and lost, and many squares were temporarily rendered unavailable by the cyclone; there was consequently difficulty in supplying her with her cargo, and some of inferior quality had to be utilized. The *Safir* was at anchor well inside the harbour and escaped all damage in the cyclone; the *Undine* also escaped, being at the time outside its path.

38. The quantity sold was—

Padouk squares 1,423 =	57,295	71,501 c. ft.
„ planks	13,995	
Koko „	211	

sent as cargo.

And the following, sent as broken stowage, was also sold :—

Padouk planks	3,958 cubic feet	4,999 „
Koko „	505 „	
Other „	536 „	
TOTAL	76,500 c. ft. or 1,530 tons.	

39. The cargo of the *Safir* despatched in November 1891 was sold by the end of May 1892, so there is little doubt that the London market, aided by buyers for New York, can absorb two cargoes a year. The Agents, however, in the year under report, had a little difficulty in selling early enough to insure receipt of the proceeds in India within the financial year.

Good colour is the quality which seems to regulate the price of padouk in London, and the timber varies much in colour. The timber cut in different localities varies often considerably in colour as do different portions of a log.

Every endeavour is being made to improve the colour of the timber sent to this market, the timber of lighter colour being reserved for India and local use.

40. The quantities sold during the year compare as follows with those of previous year :—

	1891-92. Tons.	1890-91. Tons.	1889-90. Tons.
Local sale and forest dept	1,603	1,483	2,385
Chatham Saw Mill	843	841	682
Portable Saw Mill	113	167	2
Calcutta	81	408	262
Rangoon	...	...	20
Madras	203	141	5
Bombay	...	2	...
London	1,530	666	513
TOTAL	4,373	3,708	3,869

41. *Removal of Produce by Purchasers.*—This is not at present a very important part of the work in the Andamans, but it is satisfactory to notice the gradually increasing demands for timber sawn by license-holders. The quantities of this timber extracted and of other produce removed by license-holders are given in paragraph 21 above, which also gives, for the sake of comparison, the corresponding figures of the previous year.

42. *Free Grants of Forest Produce.*—The estimated quantities removed are given above in paragraph 21.

43. *Financial Result.*—The cost per ton cutting, dragging, carting, and floating logs to the local sale depôt for the year, is calculated as follows.

The total expenditure chargeable to timber works was R1,63,521. From this deduct charges incurred on timber after its delivery at these depôts.

		R
A. Ia.	Payments on timber in and for London	87,548
	,, ,, ,, India	5,683
	Loading ships for Home market	2,314
	Paid to the Chatham Saw Mill for sawing	8,367
	Paid to the Portable Saw Mill for sawing	2,538
		1,06,450
B. part		1,200
	TOTAL	1,07,650

	R
Deducting this sum from R1,63,521, there is a balance of	55,871
Adding the interest on the capital necessary to keep up a staff of 20 elephants	6,480
There is a total of	62,351

chargeable to the 5,880 tons extracted, showing a cost of extraction of R10·6 for the year.

In this as in recent years these calculations debit the cost of temporary roads made to the extraction; but to compare the results of the year under report more fairly with those of the previous year, allowance should be made for an extra expenditure on temporary roads and road repairs of R2,211 during the year. This would reduce the amount chargeable to R60,140 and the cost of extraction per ton to R10·2 as compared with Rs. 7·8 of the previous year, showing an increase of 31 per cent., or over R2·6 per ton. The quantity extracted was 5,880 tons as compared with 6,730 of the previous year, while the total cost of extraction was R62,351 as compared with R52,388.

The great difference is due to the cyclone, which, by blocking and obliterating the dragging paths, and destroying several of the timber floating-boats, delayed the work of extraction; while the destruction of the convict barracks, and necessity for erecting temporary huts and then re-constructing the barracks, and finding and reopening the dragging paths, repairing depôts, fences, etc., necessitated rather an increase than admitted of a decrease of expenditure.

44. The Government of India, in their review of the previous year's report, call for further particulars on the subject of the working of the tramway, and a profit and loss account to show the financial result of this working. This is not easy under the circumstances.

As the timber works are necessarily receding year after year further from the creeks and roads utilisable for floating or carting, the cost of extraction per ton of timber would necessarily increase, unless improvements in the means of extraction, such as tramways, are introduced. If then, as it was expected, the cost of extraction had been less during the year under report than during the previous year, it would have beenfair to credit the tramway with the savings. In consequence of the cyclone this is impossible.

The principal timber extraction work is carried on in three different centres, in one of which there is now a tramway, 2½ miles long, while in the second there is a carting-road within reach, along which timber carts are dragged by buffaloes, and in the third case the proximity of the seashore enables the elephants to drag to the water's edge. In all cases elephants are used to drag the log from the forest to the tramway, or road, or shore, as the case may by.

45. It may be accepted that an average day's work for an average elephant consists in his going to a distance of 1 to 1½ miles from the depôt, and returning with a log measuring a ton. The estimate given by Mr. Hill in his "Suggestions" was about 250 tons per year per elephant over the dragging paths then in use. Under these circumstances, when the logs extracted are carried by tramway over 1½ miles of country for every elephant employed on supplying logs to the terminal depôt, the tramway does the work of one other elephant. If 10 elephants are available for this range, the tramway does the work of 10 elephants, enabling us to do with 10 elephants' work what would otherwise require 20 elephants.

When the total length of 2½ miles instead of 1½ miles is used, the tramway with 10 elephants does the work of ($\frac{5}{3} \times 10$) nearly 17 elephants.

It is seldom practicable to spare more than 10 elephants for this range, otherwise the profits of the tramway would be greater.

During the year an elephant cost to maintain as follows:—

	R
Feed	303
Cost of attendants	179
Medicine	6
	488

In Mr. Carter's report on the Andaman forests for 1886-87 is a detailed calculation showing that the capital involved (allowing interest at 5 per cent.) to purchase an elephant costing R2,500, and replace it every ten years, is R6,475, giving a yearly cost of R324. This sum of R2,500 is probably too little for the value of an elephant landed at Port Blair; but, accepting this estimate and adding R324 to the above sum of R488, there is a total of . . R812

Add for making gear and cutting dragging path	„ 72
Gratuities to attendants	„ 12
Share of elephant doctor and his coolie	„ 27
Chains, guddies, etc.	„ 27
The total cost of maintaining an elephant is yearly	„ 950

46. The 2½ miles of tramway therefore, for every elephant employed in this range, saves R950×$\frac{5}{3}$, less the cost of loading and railing the logs and up-keep, or, if 10 elephants are employed R15,833

Less the following:—

	R	
The cost of loading and railing 10 truck-loads daily, as the trucks make two trips daily, 20 coolies and 1 petty officer, or 21 men, at R72 per year	1,512	
Up-keep of the line, say	750	
Depreciation at 10 per cent. on cost of material (R22,293)	2,229	
		4,491
		11,342

As a fact the number of elephants actually at work daily on this line was only 8·4 and not 10 as above estimated, no more being available, and the average distance railed was only about 2 miles and not 2½, so this reduces the above figure from R15,833 to R10,640,* and the net profit to R6,149. In future the distances railed will, of course, increase up to the total length of the line, and the number of elephants at work will increase. Taking 300 working days during the year (the elephants are given a holiday on Wednesday during the hot weather) and an average number of elephants of 8·4 at work, the quantity extracted at 1 ton per day each would be 2,520 tons. The actual quantity extracted nad railed was 2,828 tons, while in addition 230 tons were dragged direct to the ghât by these elephants, so the work done, and consequently the profit of the tramway, has been rather under than over-estimated in the above figures.

* R15,833×0·84×$\frac{4}{5}$=R10,640.

47. Given that a yearly sum is available for the improvement of the means of export, the above figures show the advisability of expending part on extending the tramway line and not spending all on elephants. The four elephants purchased in 1890-91, and the four purchased in April 1892, cost when landed nearly R4,000 each, so the cost of material for 2 miles of tramway line is no more than the cost of 4 elephants (see paragraph 18 for cost of a mile of tramway line). It is 2 miles more of line that are required for opening up the girdling area of 1890-91, which material, being portable, will of course be available for future areas.

48. The timber sold from the local sale depôts (excluding the saw mills) and from forest depôts was—

Class.	Number.	Cubic Feet.	Tons.	Amount of sale.
				₹
Padouk logs and squares	607	27,235	545	20,412
„ planks	...	400	8	369
II Class logs	623	21,019	420	11,363
II „ planks	...	1,093	22	1,007
III „ logs	1,368	25,427	509	10,366
IV „ „	160	4,101	82	1,275
IV „ planks	...	117	2	18
V „ logs	26	747	15	966
V „ planks	...	13	...	34
	2,784	80,152	1,603	45,810

49. *Chatham Saw Mill Depôt.*—The following timber was sold :—

Class.	Cubic Feet.	Amount of sale.	Average per ton.
		₹	₹
Padouk scantling	2,836	4,212	74
„ shingles	1,534	1,811	...
II Class scantling	2,936	3,162	54
II „ shingles	2,292	2,705	...
II „ squares	251	251	50
III „ scantling	5,339	3,771	35
III „ „ (rejected)	160	35	...
IV „ scantling	23,643	13,112	28
IV „ „ (rejected)	3,156	788	...
V „ scantling	5	13	...
	42,152	29,860	...

Of these quantities, 25,924 cubic feet (₹13,820) were sold to local merchants and the public, consisting almost entirely of 4th class planks for export, the II class squares were sold to the Calcutta Municipality, and the rest was sold to local Government Departments.

50. The Forest Department paid the Chatham Saw Mill during the year :—

	₹
For sawing	8,366
„ other work	338
	8,704

while the mill made by work done for other departments and the public ₹80, raising its receipt to ₹8,784, which is less than that made by it in the previous year. The mill was stopped for some weeks owing to drought in May and June, and this reduced the outturn.

The expenditure of the mill (which is disbursed by the Public Works Department of the Settlement) was—

	R
Pay of Engineer	3,600
„ establishment	1,413
Gratuity to convicts	188
Stores purchased	2,159
Convict labor	4,612
Firewood and charcoal	196
	12,168

These figures are given because, although the mill is not maintained by the Forest Department, it is placed under the Forest officer, who saw his own timber, paying for the sawing; the cost of working the mill is debited to the Public Works Department of the Settlement, which was credited with the above sum of R8,704. The Saw Mill continues to work at a deficit.

51. *Portable Saw Mill.*—The following timber was sold :—

Class.	Cubic feet.	Amount of sale.	Average per ton.
		R	R
Padouk shingles	173	159	
II Class „	1,129	1,041	
III „ scantling (rejected)	5	1	
IV „ „	4,275	2,222	26
IV „ „ (rejected)	31	5	
V „ „	10	23	
	5,623	3,451	

The shingles were sold to the Southern District officer, and 321 cubic feet (R223) didu planks for tea chests were sold to the Government Tea Garden. Of the V class wood, 3 cubic feet (R7) were sold to the Southern District work-shops, and all the rest was sold to merchants and the public.

52. The Forest Department paid the mill for sowing R2,538, and the expenditure disbursed by the Public Works Department of the Settlement was R4,430 as follows :—

	R
Pay of establishment	768
Passage to Calcutta of relieved engine-driver	10
Stores	591
Gratuity to convicts	86
Labor	2,934
Hides, etc.	41
TOTAL	4,430

53. *Calcutta Depôt.*—From paragraph 34 above, it will be seen that the price realised per ton for padouk in the square was R60 and in the scantling only R58, which latter price is of course not nearly sufficient. Part of this scantling sold for R80 and R75 per ton, while part realised only R40, giving an average of R58, as above shown. The timber sold at this low rate of R40 was some that had been in stock in Calcutta since April 1889.

The gurjan planks realised R45 a ton.

54. *Madras.*—From this depôt the sales were—

Class.	Cubic Feet.	Amount of sale.	Average per Ton.
		R	R
3 Padouk squares	115	95	41
36 „ logs	1,303	1,082	41
98 Pyimma squares	3,914	3,705	47
87 III class logs	1,752	922	26
6 „ sleepers	21	10	...
Gurjan planks	3,062	2,166	35
230	10,167	7,980	...

Padouk squares and logs in the previous year realized R50 a ton and pyimma squares R42; gurjan planks gave R43. It is evident that the rate of R35 a ton for planks is not remunerative, and that a rate of R41 a ton for padouk squares is not sufficient.

55. *London Depôt.*—The quantity sold is shown in paragraph 38 above; the agents unfortunately show the timber as sold in lots containing squares, planks, and dunnage boards, the prices quoted being for the aggregate of the lot, it is therefore impossible to calculate average prices for squares or planks, etc.

The total sum realized for the 76,500 cubic feet, or 1,530 tons, was £11,933-12-8, or £7-16-0 per ton all round, while for the total of 665 tons 35 cubic feet sold the previous year, £4,417-9-1 were realised, or £6-12-9 per ton.

This amount of £11,933-12-8 was the equivalent at $16\frac{1}{16}$ pence per rupee of R1,78,309. These quantities, however, include dunnage boards which are sent merely to pack the cargo. It is true that as dunnage boards they are sent at two-thirds the rate for cargo, but they sell very badly. The average prices for the padouk squares would in both cases be higher. The omission in the accounts will be pointed out to the London agents.

The sales in this depôt were 1,530 tons as compared with 666 of the previous year. The cargoes sent Home during one financial year are generally sold during the following; and two cargoes were sent Home for the first time in 1890-91 in place of the one annual cargo of previous year.

The receipts in this depôt were R1,78,309 as compared with R57,502 of the previous year.

56. The total sales of the year compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

	1891-92.		1890-91.	
	Tons.	₹	Tons.	₹
Local sale and forest depôt . . .	1,603	45,810	1,483	30,055
Chatham Saw Mill . . .	843	29,860	841	25,043
Portable „	113	3,451	167	3,962
Calcutta	81	4,549	408	21,162
Madras	203	7,980	141	7,097
Bombay	...	...	2	126
London	1,530	1,78,309	666	57,502
TOTAL .	4,373	2,69,959	3,708	1,44,947

In addition to the above sum of ₹2,69,959, the following sums were realised under the other sub-heads of revenue head I:—

	₹
I c. Bamboos	9
I e. Canes	2
„ Tusks	41
	52

raising the total under head I to ₹2,70,011.

Produce removed by purchasers and revenue from other sources realised the following amounts as compared with the previous year:—

		1891-92. ₹	1890-91. ₹
IIa.	Timber	2,057	663
IIb.	Firewood and charcoal . . .	34	36
IIc.	Bamboos	53	87
IId.	Grazing and fodder	1	1
IIe.	Other minor produce . . .	1,231	1,388
Vc.	Other sources	53	303
		3,429	2,478

The total value of sales and of other revenue during the year was thus ₹2,73,440, the revenue realised being ₹2,72,338.

57. The financial results of the year were—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	₹	₹	₹
1891-92	2,72,338	1,79,908	92,430
1890-91	1,58,325	1,30,052	28,273
1889-90	1,62,195	94,975	67,220

To this surplus of ₹92,430 should be added the net increase in the value of stock amounting to ₹10,063 and an increase of ₹8,000 for increased value of elephants, making a grand total of profit of ₹1,10,493.

58. With reference to paragraph 26 of Mr. Hill's "Suggestions" concerning the expenditure on works of improvement, the amounts spent during the year under report were—

	₹	
A. VIIa. part	7,568	purchase of tramway line.
A. VIc. part	1,500	purchase of a crane.
A. VIIIa.	314	demarcation.
A. VIIId.	1,425	plantations.
A. IXc.	5,340	freight and other charges on elephants purchased.
	16,147	

This is considerably less than the amount (₹26,897) spent in 1890-91.

59. *General Remarks.*—In April of the year under report four elephants* were received from the Kheddah Department, Dacca; the price of these elephants had been paid and appeared in the accounts of 1890-91; the freight and cost of travelling were paid during the year under report.

* Morning Glory, 'Lachma, Jangipore, Almora."

Napier, the runaway elephant, has not been seen during the year, and it is feared was killed in the cyclone, if then alive.

60. Of six timber-towing boats at the commencement of the year, one had to be condemned as too old for work, and two were smashed beyond repair in the cyclone; since the cyclone one boat was received from Calcutta during the year, and a second one since its close, raising the total to five timber-towing boats. The price of one of these boats (₹432) was paid to the Indian Marine since the close of the year. A small 4-oared boat for the use of the depôt forester and a dinghy complete the list of boats belonging to Government in the Forest Department.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION.

Number of Schools.—There have been no changes during the year under report in the number or in the locality of the schools. At the close of the year they were situated as follows:—

Northern District.	*Southern District.*
Bamboo Flat.	Aberdeen.
Port Mouat.	Garacharma.
Dhani Khari.	Brookesabad.

The European school on Ross, assisted by a grant-in-aid, was continued as a separate institution under the Chaplain.

2. *Income and Expenditure.*—The following abstract gives the income and expenditure during the year:—

Receipts.	R.	a.	p.	Expenditure.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
				English Education.						
By Grant	3,000	0	0	Salary of Master	105	0	0			
„ School cess	2,548	1	0	„ „ Assistant Master	120	0	0			
„ „ fees	102	0	0	Grant-in-aid to European school	600	0	0			
								825	0	0
				Vernacular Education.						
				Salaries of Masters	2,666	0	0			
				„ „ Monitors	936	15	6			
				„ „ Sewing Mistresses	329	6	5			
				„ „ Carpenter and Blacksmith	192	0	0			
								1,124	5	11
				Miscellaneous.						
				Allowance to Clerk	60	0	0			
				Donation to Boarding-house	100	0	0			
				Donation to Industrial school	100	0	0			
				Prizes	150	0	0			
				Contingencies	68	6	3			
								478	6	3
				Lapsed to Government		...		222	4	10
TOTAL	5,650	1	0	TOTAL				5,650	1	0

3. With regard to the income there was an increase of R67 in the "School cess" as compared with last year. The school fees realised for English tuition have been nearly equal to the total amount last year.

4. The expenditure on account of English education has decreased from R867-12-6 to R.825. There has also been a small decrease of R8-6-2 in the salaries of vernacular masters owing to the services of a master in February last having been dispensed with.

5. The salaries of the monitors have increased from R909-3-10 to R936-15-6, owing to increments in their pay. The salaries of the sewing mistresses have increased from R 270-13-6 to Rs. 329-6-5 on account of the appointment of a new sewing mistress at Brookesabad School.

6. *Staff.*—The services of one English master and one vernacular master were dispensed with during the year under report, as it was intended to appoint an English head-master of superior qualifications on higher pay. No properly qualified person has, however, as yet applied for the post, and there is some difficulty in procuring the services of such a man.

The staff consisted at the end of the year of—

1 Assistant English Master.	5 Sewing mistresses.
5 Vernacular masters.	1 Carpenter.
15 Vernacular monitors.	1 Blacksmith.

The services of one master have been dispensed with for misconduct.

7. *Number of Pupils and Attendance.*—The average number of pupils on the rolls has been, omitting decimals, 289, of whom 217 were boys and 72 were girls, as compared with 207 boys and 81 girls during last year.

The average attendance of boys has been 194·94 and of girls 64·62 as against 192·98 and 74·38, respectively, last year. Full details will be found in Appendix XXXII.

8. *Educational Course.*—No changes were made in the educational course during the year. In the several vernacular schools there were 83 boys and 47 girls in the 1st class, 60 boys and 15 girls in the 2nd class, and 35 boys and 3 girls in the 3rd class. The 4th, 5th, and 6th, or mensuration class, consisted of boys only, the numbers being 25,20, and 9, respectively.

The pupils advanced beyond the 3rd class were those at the Aberdeen and Garacharma schools; in the latter school the advancement, however, was only up to the 4th class.

The English school at Aberdeen consisted of 13 boys in four classes, *viz.*, 1 in the 2nd class, 3 in the 3rd class, 4 in the 4th class, and 5 in the 5th class.

The result of teaching, as shown by the annual examination, appears to be good, as more than half the number of pupils got promotion to higher classes.

9. *Industrial School.*—The number of boys on the rolls in this school at the end of the year was 44 as against 40 of the preceding year. Of these, 24 learn carpentering, 5 blacksmithy, and 15 both works. The working hours range from 7 hours per week in the 3rd class to 16 hours in the 6th class. The 4th and 5th classes work 9 and 12 hours per week.

Owing to the services of English master Sukh Nandan, who had been put in charge of this school, having been dispensed with, this school is now under the supervision of the senior master of the Aberdeen School. The sales of articles, etc., made in the school realised R75-7-9, and the sum of R43-5-9 was spent in the purchase of materials, tools, etc. There was a balance of R153-6-0 to the credit of this school at the end of the year, and a stock of manufactured articles amounting to R85 in hand.

10. *Boarding School.*—The number of boys in the Boarding School at the close of the year was 14 against 18 at the close of last year. All these are supported by the Boarding Fund. As explained in previous year's report, this school is of great service, as it enables out-station children to continue their studies at Aberdeen, where alone full education of upper primary classes is imparted.

11. *Appointments.*—Five boys were appointed as school monitors during the year, 3 *ex*-students got appointments as English writers in the Southern District Office, and 2 students obtained service under Government as postmen in the Postal Department.

12. *Book Depôt.*—The Book Depôt Fund is in a satisfactory state, there being a balance of R850-15-6 to its credit at the close of the year as compared with R942-4-6 of last year. A sum of R95 was given for the purchase of prizes from the Book Depôt Fund last Christmas. The sales of books during the year amounted to R257-4-9, and a sum of R282-13-0 was spent in the purchase of books. The Honorary Secretary reports that there was a fair stock of books, etc., on hand at the close of the year.

13. *European and Eurasian School.*—The following is the report of the European and Eurasian School received from the Revd. J. P. Dyer:—

"At the beginning of the year there were 23 scholars on the roll, and the school was carried on successfully until the month of June, when the head mistress applied to have her salary increased. This application being refused, she resigned her post and returned to Madras. The school, however, was continued, but with gradually diminishing numbers, until the average attendance dwindled down to five, when it was deemed advisable to temporarily close the school.—*March 1892.*

"The total expenditure for the year was R924-5-0, R880 of this amount being the salaries of the two mistresses and R44-5-0 the cost of prizes and stationery. The receipts were R921-14-0, of which R600 was a grant from the Educational Fund and R321-14-0 was received in school fees.

"Ten of the pupils were sent up for the Diocesan Scripture examination in September and three of them obtained prizes."

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITARY.

On the 25th December 1891, the detachment of the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, stationed here was relieved by a detachment from the same corps.

2. A portion of the detachment of the 31st Madras Native Infantry was relieved on the 25th December 1891 by a portion of the 5th Madras Native Infantry. The remainder of the detachment of the 31st Madras Native Infantry was relieved by a further detachment of the 5th Madras Native Infantry on the 4th January 1892.

3. *Volunteers.*—The strength of the corps on the 31st March 1892 was 22. Figure of merit attained 52·86 and percentage of extra efficients 77·27. The corps was inspected by Captain G. Massy, 1st Norfolk Regiment, on the 26th March 1892, but the result of inspection has not yet been communicated.

4. The strength of the garrison was—

European Detachment	153
Native Infantry	261

distributed as follows:—

European Detachment.

Station.	Captain.	Subaltern.	Surgeon.	Sergeants and Lance Sergeants.	Corporals and Lance-Corporals.	Drummers and Buglers.	Privates.	Apothecary.	Total.
Ross	1	1	...	7	13	2	128	1	153

Native Infantry.

Station.	Captain.	Subalterns.	Surgeon.	Subadars.	Hospital Assistant.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Native Followers.	Total.
Ross	...	2	1	3	1	235	19	261

CHAPTER XIV.

MARINE.

Men-of War.—None of Her Majesty's vessels visited this port during the year.

2. *Royal Indian Marine Vessels.*—The Royal Indian Marine steamer *Mayo* visited this port on five occasions. On the 12th April 1891, she came from Rangoon with Brigadier-General A. F. Hamilton and staff, and after visiting the Nicobars left for Rangoon on the 23rd April. She came again on the 22nd August 1891, and left for Rangoon on the 25th idem. On Christmas day she arrived with detachments of the 1st Norfolk Regiment and the 5th Madras Infantry to relieve the detachment of the former and a portion of the detachment of the 31st Madras Infantry. She left for Rangoon on the 26th December. On the fourth visit, on the 27th February 1892, she brought a lighter from Rangoon and returned two days later. Her fifth visit was to bring the steamer *Maud*. She left for Rangoon the same day, *viz.*, 10th March 1892.

3. The Royal Indian Marine steamer *Clive* arrived from Rangoon on the 31st January 1892 with the remainder of the detachment of the 5th Regiment, Native Infantry, to relieve the remainder of the 31st Madras Infantry, with which she left for Moulmein the next day.

4. The Royal Indian Marine steamer *Enterprise* was transferred from Rangoon on the 28th July 1891 to act as guard ship to this station. She made two trips to the Nicobars while so employed.

5. The Royal Indian Marine steamer *Nancowry*, now the guard ship, arrived from Calcutta on the 29th November 1891. She made three trips to the Nicobars from the date of arrival to the close of the year.

6. The barques *Safir* and *Undine* arrived from Santos, South America, on the 30th September 1891 and 3rd November 1891, respectively, and left for London with a cargo of timber from the Forest Department on the 27th November 1891 and 8th January 1892, respectively.

7. *Mail Steamer.*—Under the contract with the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, their steamers *Maharani* and *Shahjehan* made nine trips from Calcutta, nine from Madras, and seventeen from Rangoon, carrying mails, stores, passengers, etc.

8. *Imports and Exports.*—The aggregate amount of tonnage that entered the port during the year was 51,517 tons. According to the register, the value of the exports amounted to ₹1,73,932 against ₹1,08,929 of the previous year. The imports of those two years were ₹7,45,234 and ₹6,10,715, respectively.

9. The imports consisted of goods and stores for the Settlement, Marine, and Commissariat Departments, and for private individuals. The bulk of the exports consisted of timber, tea, empty bags, etc.

10. The following native craft visited this port during the year for permission to trade with Car Nicobar:—

Schooners.—*Prince of Wales*, *Oung Chantha Gyee* (twice), *Zulbig* (thrice), *Constance* (thrice), *Hossennee*, *Thain Gyee*, *Myan Aung*, *Oung Aung*, *Oung Chantha*, and *Kanakadurga*.

Brigs.—*Amanath Rahman* (twice) and *Bogla Vittal Prasad.*

11. *Wrecks.*—One the night of the cyclone, 1st-2nd November 1891, the Royal Indian Marine steamer *Enterprise* lay at her usual moorings off Ross Island. The wind began rising about 10-45 P. M., and Captain McCarthy ordered steam to be got up at 11 P. M., and the starboard anchor to be let go, the post cable being fast to the mooring buoy. Both moorings and anchor must have been carried away in the hurricane from the north about 2 A.M., and the vessel was driven straight on to the rocks off South Point. At 8 A.M. one mast was seen standing above water and this fell into the sea shortly after. Only 6 men were saved out of a crew of 7 officers and 70 men.

12. The steamer *Port Blair* was blown on shore on Ross by the cyclone and so damaged as to be unfit to run any longer as a steamer. She was repaired, her machinery removed, and is at present being utilised as a lighter (No. 5).

13. The steamer *Florence* went on shore at South Point, but was got off and repaired.

14. Three lighters and several boats and canoes of the Settlement were lost in the cyclone.

15. *Buoys and Moorings.*—Two wooden buoys were constructed in the Marine workshops at a total cost of R818, inclusive of local material and convict labour, as per particulars in margin. All the buoys and moorings were inspected from time to time during the year, and kept thoroughly clean and painted

	R
Stores from India	477
Local stores	229
Hire of artificers	112
	818

16. *Steam launches.*—At the commencement of the year and until the cyclone, the steam-launches at work were the *Ross*, *Port Blair*, *Florence*, and *Steam Barge.* As already remarked, the cyclone destroyed the *Port Blair* and slightly damaged the *Florence.* The steamer *Maud*, an iron vessel of 18-H.P., 60′ long 12′ beam, engines compound, surface condensing, cylinders 10″ and 18″, extra large marine tubular boiler, belonging to the Burma Administration, was purchased for R10,000 to replace the *Port Blair.* She arrived in March 1892.

17. *Lighters and Boats.*—A 60-ton lighter was also purchased in Rangoon and eleven boats of different descriptions were sent from India to replace the boats destroyed by the cyclone.

18. One labouring boat, $28\frac{1}{2}' \times 8\frac{1}{4}' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$, was constructed during the year at a cash cost of R216, or total cost of R484, inclusive of local material and convict labour, and another 4-oared boat, $24' \times 5' \times 2'$, at a cost of R 63 cash, and R 211 inclusive of labour and material.

19. At the close of the year there were 7 lighters (including the hull of the *Port Blair*), 97 cutters, gigs, punts, and canoes belonging to the Settlement. All these boats are kept in repair and overhauled as required.

The lighters and cargo-boats were employed as usual in landing cargo, convicts, troops, etc., from the mail steamer, carrying provisions to out-stations, transporting bricks, lime, timber, and various other building materials to and from the different stations in the Settlement.

20. *Shipping and Landing Charges.*—The amount realized from landing charges on account of private cargo was ₹183 against ₹247 last year. The amount realised from shipping charges was ₹1,380 as against ₹1,480 last year.

21. There were 64 convicts with one free maistri employed as carpenters, caulkers, etc. These men do efficient work in keeping the large number of boats in repair and in replacing worn-out ones. The free establishment for working the steamers consists of 3 engine-drivers, 3 syrangs, 3 stokers, and 6 lascars.

22. *Tidal Observations.*—The tidal observations were satisfactorily conducted up to 31st October 1891, when the damage done by the cyclone of 1st November stopped he work, and observations could not be resumed until January 1892.

CHAPTER XV.

POST OFFICE.

1. *Mails.*—The mail service during the year under report has been satisfactorily performed by the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Shahjehan.*

2. *Collections and Expenditure.*—The collections of the office amounted to ₹5,940, and expenditure for office establishment to ₹3,201, leaving a profit of ₹2,739. The profit on the working of the office was shown to be ₹4,950 last year.

3. *Money-orders.*—Money-orders, amounting to ₹1,14,148, were issued against ₹1,25056 during the previous year.

4. *Enumeration* —An enumeration of letters, etc., was taken in the month of February 1892, and is shown below as compared with that of the previous year:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Number of articles delivered	9,413	8,213
Number of articles returned undelivered	157	250
TOTAL	9,570	8,463

5. *Telegrams.*—Three hundred and ninety-eight telegrams were booked during the year and realized ₹439-8 against three hundred and seventy-five telegrams, realizing ₹425-2-0 during the previous year.

6. *Establishment.*—Mr. Chater was Deputy Postmaster throughout the year under report.

CHAPTER XVI.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

1. *Topography.*—A full description has been given in former reports.

2. *Meteorology.*—A short summary of the chief phenomena are recorded below, under the several months as they occurred.

The total amount of rain collected this year has been 124·11 inches, while that for the corresponding period last year was 109·57 inches. The average for five preceding years = 117·80 inches.

January.—Rain on 2 days amounting to 0·63 inches. Temperature, highest 90°·3, lowest 66°·4.

February.—Rain on 6 days, equalling 2·76 inches. Temperature, highest 91°·9, lowest 69°·6.

March.—Temperature, highest 95°·2, lowest 71°·4.

April.—Rain 1 day, amounting to 0·35 inches. Highest temperature 97°6· lowest 71°·9.

May.—Rain 11 days, amount 22·75 inches. Highest temperature 98°·5, lowest 72°·7.

The south-west monsoons burst on the 22nd of this month.

June.—Rainfall 18·00 inches on 28 days. Highest temperature 89°·5, lowest 72°·6.

July.—Rain on 25 days, quantity 8·50 inches. Highest temperature 89°·9, lowest 73°·3.

August.—21·44 inches of rain in 29 days. Temperature, highest and lowest 89°·4 and 71°·7, respectively.

September.—13·57 inches of rain in 26 days. Highest temperature 90°·1, lowest 72°·8.

October.—5·71 inches of rain in 20 days. Highest temperature 92°·2, lowest 74°·3.

November.—Rain 22 days, quantity 12·91 inches. Highest temperature 91°·4, *lowest* 54°·3.

On the 2nd November a terrific cyclone swept over the islands, devastating the Settlement.

The evening of the 1st was wet and gloomy; the barometer began to fall gradually at 10 P.M. At 1 A.M. on the 2nd it registered 29°·602.

It fell to 28°·502 at 3 A.M., which was the lowest registered. Evidently the Settlement was in the centre of the cyclone, for the windvane simply circled, and the velocity of the wind was registered at 111 miles between 3 and 4 A.M.

December.—17·49 inches of rain in 19 days. Highest temperature 90°·2, lowest 67°·4.

Remarks.—The hottest month was May, registering the highest temperature, *viz.*, 98°·5 the coldest, November, the thermometer registering as low as 54°·3; thus the extreme variation for the year has been 44°·2.

The "mean" temperature for 1891	=84°·4
The "mean" maximum for 1891	=92°·1
The "mean" minimun for 1891	=69°·8

Maximum reading of the barometer was 30·198 on 14th February 1891.

Minimum reading of the barometer was 29·;68 on 21st June 1891.

3. *Convict Population.*—This is shown for the last five years in the following table:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total
1887 calendar	10,499	1,050	11,549
1888 „	11,123	1,002	12,125
1889 „	11,262	929	12,191
1890 „	10,961	883	11,844
1891 „	10,739	837	11,576

4. *Convict barracks and jail.*—These have been described in former reports.

The following table shows the capacity of barracks at Port Blair with the average number of prisoners living in them during the year ending 31st December 1891 :—

Districts.	Capacity of the barracks at 36 superficial feet per prisoner.			Average number of prisoners above capacity.			Average number of prisoners below capacity.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Northern District	4,598	...	4,598	70	...	70	1,080	...	1,080
Southern District	3,613	440	4,053	33	...	33	656	86	742
Total	8,211	440	8,651	103	...	103	1,736	86	1,822

5. *Hospital Buildings.*—Some changes have been made in the capacity of the hospital barracks, owing to most of them having been dismantled and others completely destroyed by the cyclone of November 2nd. Besides this, one large ward at Haddo was destroyed accidentally by fire. All necessary repairs and re-erections have been made by the Superintendent. Overcrowding was avoided as much as possible.

6. *Conservancy, Drainage, and Cleanliness.*—The latrines are always kept thoroughly clean. The dry-earth system is carried out as efficiently as possible, considering the paucity of mehters. The night-soil is removed daily and buried on the mainland.

Drainage satisfactory, chiefly natural. Artificial drains well kept.

Cleanliness amongst the convicts is always enforced, the proximity of the sea makes this an easy matter.

7. *Employment.*—The various duties of the convicts have been frequently described, and many of them are very unhealthy, and entail great exposure in a damp, malarious climate. The reclamation of swamps, forest work, and brick-making cause most sickness.—the admissions sometimes running up to 20 or 30 per cent. A good deal of the sickness is owing to small wounds and ulcers more especially among those engaged in swamps and forest work.

8. *Diet.*—The mixed diet of wheat and Indian corn, detailed in last annual report, was continued till the month of April 1891, when the supply of Indian corn failed, and a return was made to the old scale of wheat and rice.

9. *Water-supply.*—The water is obtained from tanks and wells. The large tanks at Ross and Viper are well protected from surface contamination, but many of the smaller ones through the Settlement are exposed to impurities from the catchment area. There is also sometimes a difficulty in cleaning them out unless

they run dry, as water cannot easily be obtained elsewhere. During the months of April and May water became very scarce, owing to the failure of the usual rains in April, and the late advent of the monsoon; most of the wells and tanks were dry, and the convicts were obliged to drink any water they could get. It then was not to be wondered at that bowel complaints should prevail to an unusual degree owing to the water being contaminated to a great extent with mechanical and organic impurities. The prevalence of bowel complaints in the island of Viper during the early months of the year was undoubtedly due to this cause. The tanks there are very big and deep, and had not been cleaned out for many years. At my recommendation two of the tanks were completely cleaned out before the monsoon, and, as soon as rain fell, bowel complaints practically ceased in that station.

While the water-supply at many stations and villages is open to question, there are still greater risks from the convicts drinking water, whenat work in the jungles, from stagnant pools and jungle streams. This is impossible to prevent, and I have no doubt is the cause of a great deal of fever and dysentery. A good deal of attention has been given to the water-supply during the year; the tanks at Viper were completely cleaned out, and the large tank at Ross was partially cleaned. Whenever bowel complaints prevailed through the Settlement, the District Officers have cordially carried out any recommendations I thought necessary to give regarding the water-supply.

10. *General Health.*—The following table shows the daily sick and death rates per mille for the past five years:—

	Per mille.	
	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1887 calendar	59·7	24·0
1888 „	59·1	41·8
1889 „	56·8	36·2
1890 „	58·5	35·6
1891 „	59·4	41·8

11. *Sick and Death Rates.*—The following figures show comparatively the sickness and deaths for the past two calendar years amongst the European troops, native troops, police force, and convicts:—

	Per mille.					
	Admissions.		Daily sick.		Deaths (in hospital).	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
European troops	1,090·9	985·8	34·50	32·64	13·98	14·18
Native troops	802·9	387·8	36 72	25·66	3·64	*Nil.*
Police force	1,416·0	1,030·0	28·61	23·16	15·73	7·06
Convicts	1,977·9	1,588·0	58·51	59·41	32·33	34·46

The total admissions of convicts into hospitals during the calendar year ending 31st December 1891 amounted to 18,383, and the number of deaths was 399. Eighty-six deaths occurred out of hospital, making a total of 485 deaths in all, in the Settlement of Port Blair. Of the deaths out of hospital, 5 were executed, 4 committed suicide, 9 died from natural causes, 4 accidental drowning, 4 were mur-

dered, 1 from snake-bite, 1 from accidental injury, 53 from injuries received during the cyclone in November, and 5 who ran away in the month of July are supposed to have perished at sea. Of the 399 deaths *in* hospital (or 34·46 per mille), 8, or 60 per mille, were due to causes directly or indirectly from the cyclone.

12. *Diseases.*—The following table shows the diseases as compared with the past calendar year:—

Diseases.	Admissions.		Percentage of total admissions.		Deaths.		Percentage of total deaths.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Fevers	14,418	9,180	61·56	49·93	55	51	14·36	12·78
Anæmia	176	177	·75	·96	16	31	4·18	7·77
Spleen affections	222	197	·95	1·07	9	5	2·35	1·25
Diarrhœa	307	354	1·31	1·92	32	20	8·36	5·01
Dysentery	729	1,220	3·11	6·64	70	131	18·27	32·83
Ulcers	901	595	3·85	3·24	...	...	...	...
Injuries, wounds, and contusions	2,858	3,137	12·20	17·06	7	10	1·82	2·51
Gangrene	14	5	·06	0·03	9	3	2·35	0·75
Jaundice	81	20	·35	0·11	17	1	4·44	025
Respiratory	1,028	873	4·38	4·75	75	43	19·58	10·78
Phthisis pulmonalis	69	61	·29	0·33	44	41	11·48	10·28
Rheumatic affections	287	267	1·22	1·45	...	...	...	...
All other causes	2,332	2,297	9·95	12·49	49	63	12·79	15·79
Total	23,422	18,383	99·98	99·98	383	399	99·98	100·00

13. *Causes of Sickness and Mortality.*—The total admissions during the year are about 5,000 less than in 1890. This is chiefly due to the great decrease in the admissions from fever. There has been a considerable increase in the admissions from bowel complaints, and this has been mainly due to the prevalence of these diseases in the island of Viper in the early months of the year. The admissions under Injuries, wounds, and contusions show a great increase owing to the cyclone. The admissions from other causes show no marked difference from 1890.

The death rate from natural causes has been practically the same as in 1890. The death rate in hospitals has been 34·4 per mille against 32·3 in 1890, but a certain number of cases, who died from injuries received during the cyclone, are included in this. It is satisfactory to note that the death rate among new "arrivals" has been very low. It is shown as 4·8 per mille, but this includes no less than nine deaths caused by the cyclone. Fevers have caused 51 deaths against 55 in 1890, and under this heading are included deaths previously returned under jaundice.

Dysentery has prevailed to an unusual extent during the year, and has caused 131 deaths against 70 in 1890. It is always a very fatal disease in the Settlement; and the conditions of climate and hard labour conduce to it. The men work in malarious jungles and in swampy soils during the prolonged rains. It is hardly an exaggeration to state that their clothes are seldom dry during the south-west monsoon. 32·8 per cent. of the total mortality has been due to this cause during the year; but the mortality has been chiefly due to the prevalence of this disease in Viper Island. I have already alluded to this fact, and explained my reasons for attributing it to the water-supply. The statistics of that station prove it beyond doubt. During the five months, January to May, 66 deaths occurred (chiefly from dysentery) at Viper. During May the drinking-water tanks were well cleaned out, and the monsoon rains broke at the end of that month. From 1st June to 31st December (seven months) only 35 deaths occurred. It is also necessary to state that the rainy months are always

more unhealthy than the dry months. Considerable attention has been given to the water-supply whenever bowel complaints were noticed to prevail to an unusual extent. It is difficult to explain why bowel complaints should prevail one year more than others in the same station, the conditions of life generally being the same; but this is a very marked characteristic at Port Blair. In 1890 dysentery prevailed to a great extent in the Female Jail; in 1891 at Viper, and during the present year it seems to localize itself at Haddo. I have not been able to satisfy myself that it could be attributed in any way to a scorbutic condition, though the vegetable-supply in the Settlement is often precarious and generally unsatisfactory.

Phthisis caused 41 deaths against 44 in 1890, and respiratory affections generally 43 deaths against 79 in 1890. The main characteristics of phthisis as occurring at Port Blair were noticed in last year's report. Men suffering from this disease are now located in a special ward at Ross Island, where they are carefully isolated from other patients in conformity with the Government Resolution based on Dr. Lethbridge and Mr. Lyall's report.

Pneumonia contributed a good deal to the mortality of the Settlement, especially during the north-east monsoon, when high winds with low temperature prevail. Chronic bronchitis and emphysema are very common among the old convicts. Pneumonia supervening in such subjects is naturally very fatal.

The following is a comparative statement of the death rates from all causes of the Northern and Southern Districts for the year under report and the previous year:—

	Average strength.		Number of deaths from all causes.		Deaths per mille.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Northern District	5,220	5,572	255	259	48·8	46·4
Southern District	6,624	6,004	167	226	25·2	37·6
TOTAL	11,844	11,576	422	485	35·6	41·9

The following statement contains an analysis of the classes of convicts and their respective death rates during the two years:—

	Average strength throughout the year.		Percentage of each class to total strength of convicts.		Actual number of deaths in each class.		Percentage of deaths in each class to total number of deaths.		Death-rate per cent. in each class.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Labouring convicts other than new arrivals	7,715	7,760	65·14	67·04	264	359	62·56	74·02	3·42	4·63
Self-supporters	3,118	3,018	26·33	26·07	67	39	15·88	8·04	2·15	1·29
Invalid gang	351	387	2·96	3·34	68	67	16·11	13·82	19·37	17·31
New arrivals, *i.e.*, convicts who arrived during the year (between 1st January to 31st December 1891)	660	411	5·57	3·55	23	20	5·45	4·12	3·48	4·86
TOTAL	11,844	11,576	100·00	100·00	422	485	100·00	100·00	3·56	4·18

NOTE.—*Actual Statistics of Mortality of "new arrivals."*

1. Actual number of convicts who arrived in the Settlement between 1st January and 31st December 1891 . 723
   Deaths amongst these . . . . . =20, or 2·76 per cent.
2. Deaths occurring within one year's residence at Port Blair . . . . . =42
   Approximate percentage, based on the average numbers of arrivals during 1890 and 1891 (*viz.*, 919) . . . 4·57 per cent.

14. *Invalid Gangs.*—The numbers in the two invalid gangs are given below up to end of December 1891 :—

	Viper Invalid gang.	Haddo Invalid gang.	TOTAL.
Remained on 1st January 1891	222	103	325
Admitted during the year	105	103	208
Discharged and released during the year	52	41	93
Died during the year	45	22	67
Transferred to Viper	...	2	2
Remaining on 31st December 1891	230	141	371
Daily average strength	204·32	125·48	329·80

15. *Convalescent Gangs.*—The following statement shows the average numbers throughout the year as compared with the past two calendar years, and also the actual number on the last day of each year :—

	Ross.	Haddo.	Chatham.	Viper.	South Point.	TOTAL.
Average for 1890	11·29	35·14	49·71	68·54	4·80	169·48
Average for 1891	11·87	50·35	44·42	69·64	8·97	185·25
Actual number on 31st December 1890	8	37	52	66	4	167
Ditto on 31st December 1891	3	18	34	58	13	126

16. *Lunatic Ward.*—Particulars for the year are as follow :—

Strength on 1st January 1891	73
Admitted during the year	26
Transferred from Convalescent Lunatic Ward	3
Discharged cured during the year	*Nil*
Released during the year	1
Transferred to Convalescent Lunatic Gang	23
Transferred to India	*Nil*
Died during the year	11
Remaining on 31st December 1891	67

17. *Convalescent Lunatic Gang.*—Particulars for the year are as follow :—

Strength on 1st January 1891	38
Admitted during the year	23
Discharged cured during the year	12
Released during the year	*Nil*
Transferred to the Lunatic Ward	3
Died during the year	2
Remaining on 31st December 1891	44

18. *Leper Ward.*—Particulars are as follow :—

Numbers on 1st January 1891	43
Admitted during the year	8
Discharged cured during the year	2
Ditto otherwise ditto	*Nil*
Died during the year	* 10

* Four died of leprosy, tuberculary ; 5 died of dysentery ; 1 died of chronic pneumonic phthisis.

Deaths per 1,000 of strength	232·55
Remaining on 31st December 1891	39

19. *Female Jail.*—Particulars for the year are as follow:—

Average daily strength	286
Average daily sick per mille of strength	74·78
Deaths per mille of strength	59·44
Remaining on 31st December 1891	24

20. *Free Residents.*—The health of the free population has been good.

21. *Epidemics.*—None. A few mild cases of chicken-pox occurred among the convicts.

22. *Vaccination.*—Vaccine lymph from the calf, lanoline lymph paste, and humanized lymph, were obtained from Calcutta and Rangoon; and of 341 children vaccinated, 335 were successful and 6 unsuccessful; but these were re-vaccinations in children over seven years of age. All varieties of lymph failed repeatedly. A few successful cases were first obtained from lanoline lymph paste, and the operations were then conducted from "arm to arm".

23. *Recommendations.*—Various recommendations were made to the Superintendent during the year, and as a rule met with favourable consideration. Particular attention was given by the Superintendent and District Officers to the water-supply and the supervision of barrack accommodation. Slight defects in the rations were brought to notice, and in some cases, more especially in the Forest Department and Female Jail, the hours of labour were so regulated as not to interfere with meals.

24. *Medical Officers and Subordinates.*—Surgeon-Major D. P. MacDonald, M.D., held administrative charge throughout the year.

The Executive Medical Officers held the same charges as last year, *viz.*:—

Haddo Hospital	Assistant Surgeon G. C. D. Gupta.
Chatham „	„ „ P. C. Singh.
Viper „	„ „ A. K. Choudhuri.
Ross Hospital & Senior Medical Officer's Office.	Assistant to the Senior Medical Officer, Mr. G. T. Carroll.

The Female Jail Hospital at South Point has been under 1st grade Hospital Assistant Mirza Ali, the Medical Officer from Haddo superintending.

The Medical Officers have given satisfaction, and the Hospital Assistants six in number, have performed the subordinate duties of the several establishments satisfactorily.

CHAPTER XVII.

ABORIGINES.

South Andaman.—The homes at Duratan, Goplakabang, Baja-jag, Haddo, and Tarachang, have been kept up. The Andamanese living in them have been supplied with rations, and such luxuries as tobacco, and have been employed, as in previous years and during the dry season, in the manufacture of trepang, in collecting jungle produce, hunting runaway convicts, etc.

2. Andamanese from various parts of the Great Andaman Islands have visited these homes, bringing articles of jungle produce or weapons, and receiving in return rations tobacco and other presents.

3. *Runaways.*—Twenty-six runaways have been re-captured by the Andamanese during the year. In July 1891, three runaways had made a raft at Manglutan and were putting out to sea to the Labyrinth Islands, when the party of Andamanese who were in pursuit came upon them. Some resistance was shown, and one convict was killed. Thirteen convicts escaped from Aberdeen in December 1891 ; of these, nine made their way across to Rutland Island on a raft, but were seen by some Andamanese, and R. I. M. S. *Nancowry* having been sent after them, they were captured by the Andamanese at Normanstown. The remaining four of this party were captured two days afterwards, as they were trying to put out to sea on a raft, in the Labyrinth Islands. Three men, who had escaped 20 days before, were found on a raft near Kyd Island.

4. *Trepang.*—The trepang fishery has been conducted as usual during the year. The cyclone of the 1st of November 1891 having destroyed the stations, much time was taken up in repairing them, and the amount realised by sale of trepang during the year has only been R418.

5. *Edible Birds' Nests.*—The first collection was spoilt by the heavy rain in December, and though the second collection was good, it is not anticipated that the amount realized this season will exceed that of the previous season. Three new small caves were found, two on Rutland Island and one on the Middle Button Island.

Great Andaman Group.—Only three visits were paid to the islands of the Great Andaman Group during the year by the Officer in charge. The second collection of edible birds' nests in April 1891 was completed, and both coasts of the South Andaman, the Archipelago Islands, the east coast of the Middle Andaman, and Stewart's Sound, were visited. At the latter place were seen several young children, an unusual sight now. In November 1891, after the cyclone, the Middle Straits and both coasts of the South Andaman were visited, and a similar visit was paid in March 1892.

7. *Little Andaman.*—Bumila Creek, at the Little Andaman, was visited in November 1891, and the "Onges" there were as friendly as usual. The same place, also Tambe-ebvi, and the Sisters, were visited in January 1892, when four "Onges" were brought up to Port Blair and taken by Mr. Portman to Calcutta. These men were returned in February, two being landed on the Sisters and two at Bumila Creek.

8. *Jarawa Tribes.*—The tribe of Jarawas living to the north-west of the Settlement were only seen once in November 1891, on the beach south of Port Campbell. They had probably suffered much from the falling branches, and their jungle being impassable may be hard pushed for food. Nothing has been seen of the Yárawa tribes south of the Settlement, or on Rutland Island, during the year, and none of these tribes have given any trouble. The Yárawa baby, which was captured in March 1890, died in Haddo Hospital in August 1891.

9. *North Sentinal.*—The North Sentinal Island was visited in March 1892. The Járawa tribe there are as timid as ever, and though presents were left wherever their traces were found, none were taken, and the people kept out of sight.

10. *Crime.*—Two cases have occured during the year in which Andamanese have been concerned. In July 1891 an Andamanese lad, named "Rang," at Baja-jag had taken a small basket belonging to a woman there for his tobacco. She objected to this, and a quarrel ensued ; "Rang" lost his temper and snatching up his bow and arrow went outside the hut, and fired an arrow straight into

it, regardless of whom it might hit. It inflicted a severe wound in the chest of a man named "Kapo" who happened to be standing in front. "Rang" was at once arrested and brought to the Officer in charge, who tried him under section 324 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. "Kapo" has completely recovered.

In March 1892, convict Phulla, No. 3363B. was awarded 18 stripes and two years' chain gang for committing unnatural crime with an Andamanese lad named "Bira."

11. *Visit to Calcutta.*—In February 1892, seven aborigines of the Great Andaman and four "Onges" from the Little Andaman were taken by Mr. Portman to Calcutta. Of the four "Onges," three were Tomiti, Tablai, and Eketi, who did so much in taming their fellow tribesmen. It was the first time that any "Onges" had left the Andamans, and every care was taken to interest and please them. They were a little nervous at starting, but on board the *Shahjehan* special arrangements were made by Captain Edge and Mr. Sandilands, the Chief Officer, for their comfort, and they soon accepted the situation. In Calcutta they were housed in Spence's Hotel, and were quite private and comfortable. They were received by His Excellency the Viceroy in the Government House gardens, and all the aborigines were much touched by his kind manner to them, and the quantity of valuable presents he gave them. They were taken to the Howrah Bridge, the Ochterlony Monument, the Museum, and the Zoological Gardens.

12. *Photographs.*—The series of ethnographic photographs which, as mentioned in last year's report, Mr. Portman is making for the British Museum and the Government of India, is reported to be slowly progressing. The work having to be done with great care is necessarily very slow, and the climate of the Andamans is not suited to successful work in photography.

13. *Health.*—The general health of the Andamanese during the year has been good. Two male children were born in the South Andaman, one of whom died five days after birth, and thirteen deaths have occurred, being six adult males, four adult females, two male children, and one female child.

14. The financial return is attached. The receipts of the year are R6,214-9-3 against R5,785-10-9 of the previous year. The increase of R428-14-6 is owing to a grant of R193-12-0 on account of assistance given by the Andamanese in the collection of edible birds' nests, and increased sales of Tortoise shell and local articles.

The expenditure was R5,965-15-3 against R6,494-6-0 of the previous year.

A balance of R2,645-12-1 remains in hand at the close of the year against R2,397-2-1 of the previous year.

15. *Andaman orphanage.*—The Rev. D. G. Lathom Browne was in charge of this institution until just before the close of the year. It is now in charge of his successor, the Rev. P. Dyer, who reports as follows:—

"Mr. Solomon the Catechist reports well of the general behaviour and the progress made by the Orphanage boys throughout the year. They, as usual, received regular instruction in the ordinary branches of elementary education, together with the truths of the Christian religion. They are being encouraged to employ their spare time in gardening and carpentering. For the latter occupation they show great aptitude, and it affords them much pleasure.

"Mr. Solomon returned from his stay in Car-Nicobar in April, bringing with him five new boys. Others were subsequently brought up by Colonel Cadell, Mr Man, and the Chaplain. Some returned home, one boy on account of illness. The total number remaining at the end of the year was nine.

"The general health was good, one case only of serious illness having occurred. Whenever any of the boys required medical treatment, Dr. Gupta, as in former years, most kindly attended to them.

"The cost of the Orphanage, including ₹360 (half of the Scatechist's stipend), was ₹1,405, of which ₹1,200 was met by the Government grant.

"The receipts from the Orphanage dairy farm for the year was ₹1,033, and the expenditure ₹1,133-3-6. The apparent deficit was caused by the purchase of new cows at a cost of ₹311."

CHAPTER. XVIII.

NICOBARS.—

Seven visits were paid by Government steamers to the Nicobars during the year.

2. Between *the 18th and 22nd April 1891.*—The services of the R. I. M. S. *Mayo* being temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner Colonel Cadell accompanied the trip made in that vessel. The islands visited were Car-Nicobar, Teressa, Nancowry, Camorta, Condul, and Great Nicobar. At Car-Nicobar two cases were brought to notice, one in which five of the natives of one of the villages were accused of murder. They were committed to the Sessions and received sentence of transportation for life. This was subsequently commuted in each case by the Local Government; in the other case a native was found guilty of repeated acts of theft from his neighbour 'shuts, and was awarded two years' rigorous imprisonment in Viper Jail. At Nancowry a petty case under section $\frac{4}{5}\frac{5}{8}\frac{3}{0}$, Indian Penal Code, was reported and disposed of, and at Great Nicobar the masters of two junks were convicted of trading without the prescribed license, and were fined ₹50 and ₹100 respectively.

3. *4th and 7th July 1891.*—The R. I. M. S. *Nancowry* was despatched to Car Nicobar in order to return some witnesses who had given evidence at the Sessions trial, and in order to bring away a load of seed cocoanuts. All was found to be well on this visit.

4. *3rd and 10th August 1891.*—The ill-fated R. I. M. S. *Enterprise* having arrived for duty at this station, a cruise was made to the islands, those visited being Car Nicobar, Chowra, Nancowry Harbour, Teressa, and the Southern Group (*i. e.*, Great and Little Nicobar, etc.). At Car Nicobar all was found to be well. At Chowra the natives evinced great satisfaction at the release and return of Ala Sheam, a native of that island, who had undergone a year's rigorous imprisonment for taking the law into his own hands and murdering a bad character in his village. At Nancowry Harbour it was found that owing to the thoughtless conduct of a lad in setting fire to the high lalang grass, which had regained its former sway over the entire area of the abandoned Government settlement, the flag-staff had been destroyed, and the meteorological shed had with difficulty been saved.

5. Inquiry was held on a report made by the Nacodah of the barque *Hyder Ali* (342 tons) of Negapatam, then trading in the harbour, that three days

before (*i. e.*, on the 3rd August) one of his boats with four men of his crew had, while conveying a load of cocoanuts to his vessel, been lost between Trinkat and Camorta Islands. No eye-witness of the disaster, or any trace of the missing men, boat or cocoanuts, could be found. From the facts elicited it is surmised that the boat probably sank with all in her, in consequence of the plug in her bottom becoming dislodged at a time when the boat was at a considerable distance from land, and that owing to the load of nuts the men failed to notice the gradual filling of the boat, so that when the discovery was made the leak could not be stopped in sufficient time to save the boat and themselves. Intimation of the sad affair was communicated to the Port Officer at Negapatam, as well as to the Commissioner of Wrecks, Calcutta.

6. By means of the carpenters brought from Port Blair, the meteorological shed was thoroughly repaired. At Great Nicobar the only news was that two coast huts near the south end of the island had been recently burnt by a party of hostile Shom Pen (*i. e.*, the island tribe). At Teressa all was found to be well, and one of the headmen (Gibson) expressing a wish to visit Port Blair was taken on board.

7. *29th September—6th October 1891.*—On this occasion the *Enterprise* visited Car Nicobar, Teressa, Nancowry, and Great Nicobar. At Teressa Gibson was landed, much impressed by all that he had seen for the first time at Port Blair. At Nancowry all was found to be well. At Great Nicobar a new wooden cross with inscription was placed at the head of Captain Elton's grave in Láfúl Bay.

8. *17th—22nd December 1891.*—This and the subsequent trips were made by the R. I. M. S. *Nancowry*, which had meantime been sent to take the place of the *Enterprise*, lost a few weeks before in the disastrous cyclone which had visited this harbour. Car Nicobar, Teressa, and Nancowry were visited. It was found that all was well and that nothing unusual had occurred since our last visit.

9. *3rd—13th February 1892.*—Car Nicobar, Chowra, Teressa, Nancowry, Condul, Great and Little Nicobars, and Katchal were visited. All was found well, and the only incident worthy of mention in this place was a visit to a Shom Pen village—never before visited—near Alexendra River (west coast of Great Nicobar), where a few of this savage tribe were met with and photographed.

10. *12th—23rd March 1892.*—A lighter was towed down to Nancowry Harbour by the R. I. M. S. *Nancowry*, and a small gang of convicts, with a police escort, conveyed there in order to assist in the work of changing the harbour buoys and repairing the jetty and wooden quarters of the Chinaman in charge of the shipping registers and meteorological observatory.

11. The work was completed, and the small steamer with the lighter in tow left the harbour only a few hours before the islands were visited by a cyclone—the first on record—which did considerable damage at the central group, *i.e.*, at Nancowry, Camorta, Trinkat, and Katchal. It commenced about 8 P.M. of the 23rd March, and continued till about daybreak. It first blew from about the north-east, and veering round returned from the west or north-west. No loss of life is reported to have occurred. The only vessel exposed to its violence was a Chinese junk, which was at anchor off the north coast of Camorta. She was wrecked, but her crew of 28 Chinamen escaped. The barrack formerly occupied by the police at Nancowry collapsed bodily, and many of the huts of

the Nicobarese were wholly or partially destroyed. The jungle was in many places so damaged by the force of the storm that it has been rendered impassable by reason of the numerous fallen trees and débris of branches and creepers A great falling off in the yield of cocoanuts in the various plantations has been observed since the cyclone.

12. It is somewhat singular that the Andamans and Nicobars should each have been visited by a cyclone for the first time in the same year, the one in November and the other in March, and that in each case the centre of the storm should have been in the immediate vicinity of the Government Settlement.

13. It is satisfactory to add, in conclusion, that the measures which have been taken for continuing our former intercourse with the natives of the various islands not only suffice to preserve our good relations and maintain our influence and authority among them, but also serve to foster the export trade in cocoanuts, etc. A large number of native craft continue to visit the several islands—more especially Car Nicobar and Nancowry Harbour—for cargoes as freely as before the removal of our Settlement from Camorta Island.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement of strength of the Andaman and Nicobar Military Police Force as it stood on the 31st March 1892.

No. of each grade.	Rank.	Pay of each grade.	Remarks.
		R	
1	Head-Quarter Inspector	240 to 250	Per mensem.
1	Inspector	150	Do.
1	Subadar	95	Do.
5	Subadars	80	Each per mensem.
6	Jemadars	50	Do.
1	Sergeant, 1st grade	40	Per mensem.
11	Sergeants, do.	34	Each per mensem.
20	Sergeants, 2nd grade	28	Do.
36	Naiks	20	Do.
277	Constables, 1st grade	15	Do.
281	Do. 2nd do.	12	Do.
640	Total.		
6	Vacancies.		
646	Total		Chief Commissioner's boat's crew are selected from the grade of constables (13 men), who receive an additional allowance of R10 per mensem.

APPENDIX

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR

RETURN

Ascertained to have been committed during the year

1	2	3	4	5		6	7		8	
CASES.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Authority of the Indian Penal Code.	PENDING FROM LAST MONTH.			DURING				
			Cases.	Persons.		No. of offences.	No. of persons concerned.		No. of persons arrested.	
				F.*	C.†		F.	C.	F.	C.
A.—Not bailable	Delivery of altered coin	251	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
	Murder	302	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Murder by a life convict	303	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	6
	Culpable homicide	304	...	...	...	1	5	...	5	...
	Attempt at murder	307	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4
	Theft	379	...	...	...	15	3	14	2	14
	Theft and causing hurt	379—323	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1
	Theft and possession of stolen property	379—411	...	...	...	3	1	5	1	5
	Attempt at theft	379—511	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Theft in a building	380	...	...	...	10	2	13	2	13
	Theft and previous conviction	380—75	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Theft and dishonest possession	380—411	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3
	Criminal breach of trust	406	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Possession of stolen property	411	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7
	Ditto ditto	411—75	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4
	House-trespass	448	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Ditto	451	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	House-breaking	454	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3
	Ditto	454—380	...	...	...	9	1	9	1	8
	Ditto	454—511	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Ditto	456	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2
	Ditto	456—511	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Ditto	457	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Ditto	457—224	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Ditto	457—380	...	...	...	19	...	10	...	10
	Forgery	468	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	98	15	93	14	92
B.—Bailable	Giving false evidence	193	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	6
	Making a false charge of offence	211	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3
	Harbouring a criminal	216	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Escape	224	...	...	...	35	...	87	...	67
	Voluntarily causing hurt	323	...	...	...	7	2	12	2	12
	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	324	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Ditto ditto	325	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	7
	Assault	352	...	...	...	7	11	...	11	...
	Insult	504	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Criminal intimidation	506	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	60	16	116	16	96
Local or Special Law	Anchoring vessels without a license	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Andaman and Nicobar Regulation III of 1876, section	15	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...
	Cutting timber without a license	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Andaman and Nicobar Regulation III of 1876	32 (a)	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	...
	Abetment of a convict offence	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Andaman and Nicobar Regulation III of 1876	32 (b)	...	...	...	14	16	2	16	2
	Selling toddy to European soldiers	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Andaman and Nicobar Regulation III of 1876	32 (c)	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...
	Importing opium without a license,	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Andaman and Nicobar Regulation III of 1876	32 (c)	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Possession of opium, Andaman and Nicobar Regulation III of 1876	32 (c)	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...
	TOTAL	.....	...	...	...	23	26	2	26	2
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	...	...	...	181	57	211	56	190

* Free men. † Convicts.

No. II.

SETTLEMENTS POLICE.

OF CRIME

1891-92, in the District of Port Blair and Nicobar Islands.

9		10		11	12		13	14		15		16		17	18	19		20
THE MONTH.														PENDING AT CLOSE OF MONTH.				
		Convicted			Acquitted									Cases.				
Committed to Sessions.		By Magistrate.		By Settlement officers.	By Magistrate.		By Settlement Officers.	Died.		Discharged.		Escaped.		Taken up by Magistrate.	Taken up by Settlement Officers.	Persons.		REMARKS.
F.	C.	F.	C.	C.	F.	C.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.			F.	C.	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* The charge in two cases was amended by Session Court to one of "Voluntarily causing grievous hurt."
...	...	2	...	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	1†	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† Convicted on appeal.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	10	5	4	60	3	1	15	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3	62	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	9	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	12	3	88	4	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	23	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	10	40	7	150	10	1	18	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUATION OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Free.	Convicts.	Free.	Convicts.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Stolen	577 14 10	360 6 3	1,185 6 11	385 10 3
Recovered	161 5 7	102 7 3	184 13 2	157 9 3

APPENDIX No. III.

Return of Criminal Regular Cases disposed of by the Criminal Courts of Port Blair during 1891-92.

Description of Cases.	Brought forward from last year.			Brought to trial during the year.						Total.						Convicted.				Acquitted.				Committed to Sessions.				Pending at close of year.			Total amount of Fines				Remarks.
				Cases.		Persons.				Cases.		Persons.																			Imposed.		Realised.		
	Cases.	Persons.		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		Cases.	Persons.		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
		F.	C.			F.	C.	F.	C.			F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.		F.	C.	R	R	R	R	
Bailable	...	...	...	25	14	26	16	16	3	25	14	26	16	16	3	21	16	12	3	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	60(1)	257	40	(1) R20 remitted on appeal.
Non-bailable	1*	...	1*	33	21	20	25	13	15	33	22	20	25	13	16	6	11	5	4	3	1	3	1	11	12	5	10	1*	...	1*	35	55(2)	35	35	(2) R20 outstanding.
Special	...	...	...	16	24	18	...	26	...	16	24	18	...	26	...	10	...	23	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	315(3)	480	310(4)	(3) R30 outstanding. (4) Includes R25 balance of last year.
Total	...	...	...	74	59	64	41	55	18	74	60	64	41	55	19	37	27	40	7	16	1	10†	1‡	11	12	5	10	1	...	1	872	430	772	385	

* The same case shown in the last year's report as pending under Section 464, Criminal Procedure Code.

† { 8 Discharged. 1 Acquitted (but subsequently convicted by the Sessions Court). 1 Compounded.

‡ Discharged.

APPENDIX No. IV.

Statement showing the number of Persons brought to trial in the several Magistrates' Courts during 1891-92.

Year.	Number of cases.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.		Number of persons committed to the Sessions.		Number of cases pending.		Proportion of offence per head.		Remarks.
	Free.	Convicts.	Free.	Convicts.	Free.	Convicts.	Free.	Convicts.	Free.	Convicts.	Free.	Convicts.	Free.	Convicts.	
1890-91	43	31	64	41	37	27	16	1	11	12	...	1*	·67	·76	* This is still pending under section 464, Criminal Procedure Code. † { 8 Discharged. 1 Acquitted. *a* 1 Compounded. ‡ Discharged. *a* Subsequently convicted by the Sessions Court.
1891-92	44	15	55	18	40	7	10†	1‡	5	10	...	...	·8	·83	

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing the nature of the Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court during 1891-92, and the sentences awarded.

Description of Offences.	Tried by Sessions Court.		How disposed of.		Average duration of trial.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.			
Convicts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Day.	No.	
Murder, Section 303, I. P. Code	5	5	4	*1		43	* Acquitted by Court of Reference.
Attempt at murder, Section 307, I. P. Code.	2	2	1	†1		16	† Acquitted, but tried by the Superintendent as a convict offence
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Section 324, I. P. Code.	1	1	...	†1	1	5	
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Section 325, I. P. Code.	1	1	1	...	1	6	
Forgery, Sections 467 and 471, I. P. Code.	1	1	1	...	4	8	
Total	10	10	7	3	2	78	
Free.							
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Section 304, I. P. Code.	1	4	5	...	1	...	
Abetment of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Sections 304 and 118, I. P. Code.		1				...	
Total	1	5	5	...	1	...	
Grand Total	11	15	12	3	1·9	78	

Sentences.

Description of offences.	Hanged.	Transportation for life.	Ten years' rigorous imprisonment.	Five years' rigorous imprisonment.	Two years' rigorous imprisonment.	Six months' rigorous imprisonment.
Convicts.						
Murder, Section 303, I. P. Code	3	1	...	...	...	...
Attempt at murder, Section 307, I. P. Code.	1	..	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Section 325, I. P. Code.	...	...	...	...	1	...
Forgery, Sections 467 and 471, I. P. Code.	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	4	2	...	...	1	...
Free.						
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Section 304, I P. Code.	...	...	1	3	...	...
Abetment of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Sections 304 and 118, I. P. Code.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	1	3	...	1
Grand Total	4	2	1	3	1	1

APPENDIX No. VI.

Showing the number and description of the Convicts in the Jail of Port Blair for the year 1891-92.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8			9			10		11												12		13		14		15		16		17
																				RELEASED DURING THE YEAR,																					
																				A		B		C	D															
																									By order of Government.															
																									E.		F.	G.												
																												Under 25 years' rule,											
Number.	Jail.	Balance on the 31st March 1891.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		Received from India and Burma during the year.		Re-captured.		Total population.			Daily average number.			Transferred to Burma and India jails to undergo sentence.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.	For good conduc		Under 20 years' rule.		Absolute.		Conditional.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Balance.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Port Blair	10,873	865	16	...	10,889	865	787	50	73	...	11,749	915	12,664	10,636	823	11,459	37*	1	...	...	266	...	3	...	63	74	216	4	...	...	45	...	...	...	87	...	3	...	482	27	10,547	809	11356

* Includes 1 transferred to India to be released,
1 female to Madras to be released,
36 transferred to Burma to be released.

APPENDIX No. VII.

Abstract of Crimes for which the Prisoners (as per strength) on the 31st March 1892 were transported.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Murder	6,967	795	7,262
Dacoity	1,648	...	1,648
Mutiny	61	...	61
Theft	412	...	412
Abduction of females and child-stealing	26	2	28
Receiving stolen property	92	...	92
House-breaking	245	1	246
Causing grievous hurt	274	5	279
Robbery	380	...	380
Poisoning	29	4	33
Dishonest misappropriation of property	6	...	6
Suttee	1	...	1
Mischief	37	1	38
Criminal trespass	122	1	123
Forgery	44	...	44
Riot	19	...	19
Escape from lawful custody	12	...	12
Rape	98	...	98
Unnatural offence	17	...	17
Concealment of birth	1	...	1
Using counterfeit coin	9	...	9
Quitting the regiment whilst engaged with the enemy without authority.	1	...	1
Waging war against the constituted authority of a Native State.	9	...	9
Harbouring an offender who escaped from lawful custody or whose apprehension has been ordered.	4	...	4
Possessing arms without license	1	...	1
Causing disappearance of evidence	5	...	5
Wilfully doing an act endangering persons in railway	1	...	1
Cheating	1	...	1
Total	10,522	809	11,331
Local Convicts	25	...	25
GRAND TOTAL	10,547	809	11,356

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupations of the Convicts in Port Blair during the year 1891-92.

1	2	3												4								5																		6		
		RELIGION.												AGE.								PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.																					
		A						B		C		D		A		B		C		D																		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		
		Christians.																																								
		A		B		C		Mahomedans.		Hindoos.		Other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n					
Number.	JAIL.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																Landholders.	Agriculturists.	Laborers.	Shopkeepers and petty traders.	Artisans.	Government servants.	Domestic servants.	Weavers.	Boatmen and Fishermen.	Other callings.	No occupation.	Occupation not recorded.	Married.	Unmarried.	M.	F.	Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																			
1	Port Blair .	...	...	1	...	28	2	2,715	253	6,463	536	1,340	18	...	...	7,846	598	2,258	157	443	54	151	5,709	1,071	373	631	211	626	493	219	762	244	57	800	9	10,547	809	11,356		

APPENDIX No. IX.

Showing the classes of Convicts in the jail of the Andamans according to sentence for the year 1891-92.

1	2	3																										4		
		CLASSES ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SERVICE.																										TOTAL.		
		A			B			C			D			E			F			G			H			I			J					
Number.	JAIL.	Class I.			Class II.			Class III.			Class IV.			Class V.			Class VI.			Class VII.			Class VIII.			Class IX.			Class X.					
		Not exceeding one month (locally convicted).			Above one and not exceeding three months (locally convicted).			Above three and not exceeding six months (locally convicted).			Above six months and not exceeding one year (locally convicted).			Above one and not exceeding three years (locally convicted)			Above three years and not exceeding five years.			Above five and not exceeding ten years.			Exceeding ten years.			Life.			Executed.					
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Port Blair	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	2,187	8	2,195	296	3	299	8,048	798	8,846	3	...	3	10,550	809	11,359*

* This figure, minus 3 executed, will give the actual number of convicts present at the end of the official year 11,356.

APPENDIX No. X.

Showing particulars regarding the Convicts who were employed as Guards, Overseers, and Warders in the Jail at Port Blair during 1891-92.

1	2		3										4	5								6								7		8	
Jail.	Average number of prisoners during the years.		Average number employed during the year.										Ratio of average number so employed per cent. of average number of prisoners in Jail Column 3.	Period of imprisonment accomplished by those employed on date of first appointment.								Period of sentence remaining unexpired on date of first appointment.								Number reduced for misconduct during the year.		Number otherwise punished during the year.	
			A		B		C		D		E			A		B		C		D		A		B		C		D					
			Warders.		Work Overseers.		Intra-mural Guard.		Extra mural Guard.		Total.			One year.		Above one and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Five years.		Under one year.		Above one and under two years.		Above two and under three years.		Above five years.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Port Blair .	10,636	823	636	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	19	5·72	...	...	1	...	5	...	630	19	4	...	6	...	9	...	617	19	69	...	217	6

APPENDIX No. XI.

Showing the state of Education of the Convicts received in the Jail of Port Blair during 1891-92.

1	2	3	4						5					
Country.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average number under instruction.	Of those received from India and Burma during the year there were						Of the total of the year there were learned while in Jail					
			Unable to read and write		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write.		Neither to read nor write.		To read and write a little.		To read and write well.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bengal . . .	...	...	70	12	11	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . .	...	...	45	3	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . .	...	...	97	...	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	...	...	289	12	20	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab . . .	...	...	57	11	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces . .	...	...	33	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India . .	...	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad . . .	...	...	14	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total India . .	...	...	615	50	49	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma .	...	...	45	...	11	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total . .	11,459	...	660	50	60	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. XII.

Statement of Jail Manufacture and Produce for the year 1891-92.

Description of Manufacture.	Number or Quantity.	Southern District.	Northern District.	Total.	Rate. At	Rate. Per	Amount.
					R a. p.		R a. p.
Agricultural Produce.							
Arrowroot	lb	95	...	95	0 2 6	lb	14 13 6
Cocoa	,,	...	122	122	0 8 0	,,	61 0 0
			oz.	oz.			
Coffee	,,	...	975 9	975 9	0 10 0	,,	609 11 7
Coir, raw	,,	...	21,774	21,774	0 2 0	,,	2,721 12 0
Grass, Guinea	Mds.	19,321	...	19,321	0 3 0	Mds.	3,622 11 0
Hay	,,	6,750	...	6,750	0 6 0	,,	2,531 4 0
Indian corn	lb	...	10,675	10,675	0 0 3	lb	166 12 9
Indigo	,,	...	157	157	2 8 0	,,	392 8 0
Kulthi	,,	...	1,329	1,329	0 0 10	,,	69 3 6
			oz.	oz.			
Lime juice	,,	...	1,553 12	1,553 12	0 1 0	,,	97 1 9
Musa textilis fibre	,,	...	1,656	1,656	0 2 0	,,	207 0 0
Oil-cake	,,	37,023	29,851	66,874	0 0 3	,,	1,044 14 6
		oz.		oz.			
Oil, cocoanut	,,	40,653 8	35,630	76,283 8	0 2 6	,,	11,919 4 9
Tamarind	,,	...	150	150	0 0 3	,,	2 5 6
Tea	,,	65,458	51,187	116,645	...	...	57,586 11 2
Vegetables	,,	45,934½	372,486	418,420½	...	...	5,380 8 2
Building Materials.							
Bricks	No.	2,191,200	2,325,750	4,516,950	7 0 0	1 000	31,618 10 4
Lime	C. ft.	58,260	99,927	158 187	0 3 0	C. ft.	29,660 3 8
Surkhi	,,	32,490	42,721	75,211	0 2 0	,,	9,401 6 0
Stones quarried	,,	...	...	...	...	...	5,391 5 11
Tiles	No.	263,362	720,000	983,362	...	...	3,794 14 0
Boat Building.							
Boats	No.	...	5	5	...	...	178 6 4
Dongis	,,	...	10	10	30 0 0	each	300 0 0
Cane Work.							
Baskets, earth	No.	...	...	...	...	...	3,649 10 0
,, seedling	,,	57,888	...	57,888	0 0 3	...	904 8 0
,, fancy	,,	...	22	22	...	...	164 0 0
Chairs, lounge	,,	...	42	42	...	...	412 0 0
,, rattan of sorts	,,	...	55	55	...	...	218 0 0
Moras of sorts	,,	459	...	459	0 4 10	each	140 12 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	756 5 2
Cattle Farm.							
Milk issued and sold	lb	...	17,519½	17,519½	0 0 10	lb	912 7 7
Sale of Bullocks, etc.	No.	...	4	4	16 8 0	each	66 0 0
,, Cows	,,	...	1	1	30 0 0	,,	30 0 0
Forest Produce.							
Bamboos	No.	67,880	177,022	244,092	...	...	5,008 10 7
Bullies	,,	11,084	36,906	47,990	0 0 9	each	2,249 8 6
Canes	,,	...	...	...	...	...	3,111 7 6
Charcoal	Mds.	6,006	3,134	9,140	0 6 0	Mds.	3,427 8 0
			mds.	mds.			
Firewood	Cords.	2,929	5,667 25	8,596 25	5 0 0	Cord.	42,982 8 0
Leaves, thatching	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,658 7 4
Oil, Garjan	lb	...	8,120	8,120	0 1 0	lb	507 8 0
Posts	No.	657	1,219	1,876	...	..	621 6 0
Plates, wall	,,	979	...	979	0 2 0	each	122 6 0
Silk cotton	lb	...	208	208	0 4 0	lb	52 0 0
Tannery bark	Mds.	712	...	712	0 6 0	Md.	267 0 0
Rope Factory.							
Rope, coir	lb	9,242	...	9,242	0 4 0	lb	2,310 8 0
Rope, aloe	,,	843	...	843	0 4 0	,,	210 12 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	326 2 0

Statement of Jail Manufacture and Produce for the year 1891-92—(continued).

Description of Manufacture.	Number or Quantity.	Southern District.	Northern District.	Total.	Rate. At	Rate. Per	Amount.
					R a. p.		R a. p.
Repairs.							
Repairs to lighters, boats, and dongis	No.	...	14	14	...	...	535 9 11
„ carts	„	...	57	57	...	...	492 12 9
„ tools and plants	„	...	...	...	...	...	1,111 8 4
„ boots and shoes	Pairs	...	76	76	...	...	36 1 9
Settlement Produce.							
Fish, large	lb	42,919	42,704	85,623	1 0 0	20 lb	4,281 2 2
„ small	„	35,100	14,900½	50,000½	1 0 0	24 „	2,083 5 7
Prawns	„	...	41½	41½	0 2 0	lb	5 3 0
Pork	„	...	3,808	3,808	0 1 0	„	238 0 0
Salt, common	„	...	305,000	305,000	0 0 4	„	6,354 2 8
Shoe-making							
Boots and shoes	Pairs	...	198	198	...	...	343 2 3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 5 6
Weaving.							
Angochas	No.	16,618	...	16,618	0 6 0	each	6,231 12 0
Belts, petty officers'	„	618	...	618	0 8 0	„	309 0 0
Blankets	„	...	824	824	0 10 6	„	517 2 4
Do. Coats	„	...	4,682	4,682	0 6 3¾	„	1,847 3 1
Dhoties	„	12,332	...	12,359	0 12 0	„	9,264 0 0
Dhuriers	„	137	...	137	2 4 0	„	308 4 0
Kurthas	„	11,404	...	11,404	0 12 0	„	8,553 0 0
Nets, drag	„	36	...	36	4 0 0	„	144 0 0
Nets, hand	„	8	...	8	8 0 0	„	64 0 0
Sarhis	„	460	...	460	0 12 0	„	345 0 0
Waste cotton	lb	885	...	885	0 2 0	lb	110 10 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 12 0
Workshop.							
Bullocks, shoeing	No.	3,582	10,053	13,635	...	...	2,044 5 0
Belting, leather	„	23	...	23	...	...	228 8 6
Bolts, iron, of sizes	lb	7,730	...	7,730	...	...	1,777 5 6
Bolt, slips	No.	...	2,128	2,128	...	...	303 10 0
Buckets, wooden	„	365	...	365	...	...	182 8 0
Carts	„	...	10	10	...	...	159 13 0
Cases, packing	„	32	...	32	...	...	198 0 0
Chimneys of brick-kiln	„	...	3	3	...	...	121 8 0
Chisels, stone	„	424	...	424	...	...	227 14 0
Cots, iron, hospital	„	177	...	177	...	...	2,599 8 0
Fixtures for wheel-barrows	„	...	1,626	1,626	...	...	169 0 6
Fire bars	„	...	218	218	...	...	141 13 3
Mallet, wooden	„	...	546	546	...	...	230 1 0
Nails of sorts and sizes	„	...	30,480	30,480	...	...	158 3 0
Nuts, iron, of sizes	lb	6,102	...	6,102	...	...	305 1 8
Oars	No.	147	257	404	...	...	514 9 0
Sets, cast-iron, for looms	„	4	...	4	...	...	328 8 0
Sets, wrought-iron, do.	„	4	...	4	...	...	173 14 9
Sluice gates	„	...	70	70	...	...	365 13 0
Stick, walking, carved	„	194	...	194	...	...	242 0 0
Straps, iron, for Trugses	„	248	...	248	...	...	430 0 0
Tables of sorts, plain	„	6	...	6	...	...	157 0 0
Do. carved	„	13	...	13	...	...	3-4 0 1
Tea-drying trays	„	40	...	40	...	...	197 1 0
Tinning degchies	„	450	...	450	...	...	448 0 0
Tyres' cart	„	24	...	24	...	...	129 0 0
Timber	C. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	8,429 2 0
Tram-cart wheels	No.	...	93	93	...	...	258 10 3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,012 5 8
Miscellaneous.							
Atta	lb	...	710,222	710,222	0 8 0	Md.	4,771 5 8
Bran	„	...	53,196	53,196			
Gabions	No.	...	5,314	5,314	1 0 0	each	5,314 0 0
Nets of sizes	„	...	39	39	...	...	636 12 0
Road metal	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,328 12 3
Ovens	No.	...	18	18	1 8 0	each	27 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	328,527 1 5

APPENDIX

Showing the Offences committed by, and the Punishments inflicted on, the Convicts

| | Indian Penal Code Sections. | | |

No. XIII.

in the Jails of Port Blair during the year 1891-92.

| Ceasses of Paragraphs of the Manual. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Punishment inflicted. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX No. XIV.

Strength of the Punishment Chain gang on 31st March 1892.

Offences.	Port Blair.
Abetment of the misappropriation of property	1
Absence	13
Assault	20
Attempt to cause hurt	1
Attempt to escape	1
Attempt to murder	2
Being in possession of forbidden articles	18
Ditto stolen property	23
Causing hurt	9
Criminal breach of trust	1
Criminal intimidation	1
Dishonestly misappropriating property	3
Escape from lawful custody	89
False charge	5
False evidence	5
Gambling	21
House-breaking	4
House-trespass	8
Insubordinate conduct	8
Interrupting order and discipline	36
Malingering	16
Mutinous and insubordinate conduct	2
Offences relating to coin	3
Passing beyond limits to which convicts are restricted	8
Parting with articles supplied by Government	8
Robbery	1
Suspicion of murder	2
Theft	49
Threatening to commit murder	2
Unnatural crime	2
TOTAL	362

APPENDIX No. XV.

Statement showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts at Port Blair for the year 1891-92.

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8			9			10			
					Escaped during the year.				Recaptured during the year.			Remaining uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.			
Number.	Jails.	Remaining, 31st March 1891.	Deduct escapes at large over seven years.	Balance of previous year's escape.	A	B	C	Grand Total.	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D
					By land.	By sea.	Total.		Of those who escaped in previous year.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous year.	Of present year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under three years.	Above three years and under seven years.	Above seven years.
1	Port Blair . . .	65	4	61	86	1	87	148	5	68	73	56	19	75	1	...	6	80*

* Includes 78 life convicts.

APPENDIX No. XVI.

Statement showing the Occupation and Calling of the conditionally-released and Self-supporting Convicts on the 31st March 1892.

	Conditionally released.		Self-supporters.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ayahs	...	...	...	26
Barbers	...	...	28	...
Bhisties	...	...	...	...
Blacksmiths	...	...	11	...
Boot and shoemakers	...	...	23	...
Carpenters	...	...	22	...
Cattle-graziers	...	...	5	...
Cultivators	2	...	1,618	...
Confectioners	...	...	2	...
Cooly and daily labourers	...	...	7	...
Compounders	...	...	10	...
Dhobies	...	...	34	...
Fishermen	1	..	30	...
Firewood-sellers	...	...	1	...
Garden contractors	...	...	7	...
Government servants	1	...	91	1
Milk sellers	3	...	43	...
Mehters	...	...	18	...
Munshis	...	...	11	...
Poulterers	...	...	6	...
Potters	...	...	4	...
Sawyers	...	...	33	...
Shopkeepers	1	...	53	...
Servants	1	...	308	2
Tailors	...	...	9	...
Tinners	...	...	6	...
Writers	...	...	9	...
Others	...	...	3	...
Wives of self-supporters	...	...	...	484
,, of conditionally-released convicts	...	2	...	...
Total	9	2	2,412	513

APPENDIX No. XVII.

Return of Civil Suits disposed of by the several Courts during the official year 1891-92.

Name of Court.	Number of suits brought forward from 1890-91.	Number of suits instituted in 1891-92	Total.	Value of suits.	Judgment		Compromised.	Dismissed.	Pending at the close of the year.	Process-fees.	Remarks.
					For plaintiff.	For defendant.					
				R a. p.						*R*	
1st Assistant Superintendent . .	...	8	8	3,195 15 5	5	...	2	...	1	19	
Ross Divisional Officer . . .	1	4	5	115 7 0	5	...	...	...	...	8	
Eastern Divisional Officer . . .	...	11	11	268 11 0	4	...	...	7	...	26	
Western Divisional Officer . . .	1	10	11	366 13 6	9	1	...	1	...	30	
Southern Divisional Officer . . .	...	13	13	309 11 0	8	...	3	1	1	15	
Total .	2	46	48	4,256 10 0	31	1	5	9	2	98	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Description of Land, Classification of House-sites,

Names of Villages.	Valley Land.									Hill Land under Cultivation.										
	Not rented.		Free of rent.		Under rent.		Total area.		Amount of rent due.	Not rented.		Free of rent.		Officer's gardens.		Police garden.		Under rent.		Government cultivation.		Total area.		Amount of rent due.
	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas	Bigahs.	Biswas.	R a. p.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	R a. p.
Southern District.																								
Ross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	43	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	43	2	...
Haddo	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	23	14	...	...	22	1	1,267	3	1,312	18	16 8 6
Aberdeen	1	...	...	...	166	11	167	11	249 13 3	1	3	...	...	29	14	...	...	384	8	176	17	592	2	288 5 0
South Point	...	...	...	...	63	8	63	8	95 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	14	123	15	281	9	118 4 0
Junglighat	6	17	...	...	135	8	142	5	203 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	176	15	189	15	9 12 0
Niagaon	...	...	...	..	610	8	610	8	915 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	741	7	51	5	792	12	556 0 6
Lamba Line	...	...	...	..	169	...	169	...	253 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	9	643	15	908	4	198 6 0
Pahargaon	...	...	...	...	389	11	389	11	584 5 3	...	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	245	10	293	13	544	18	184 2 0
Brookesabad	17	1	7	18	311	16	336	15	467 11 3	...	...	332	8	...	...	...	...	1,716	10	351	7	2,400	5	1,287 6 0
Protheroepore	37	2	...	..	440	5	477	7	660 6 0	...	...	191	13	...	...	...	...	373	15	...	7	565	15	280 5 0
Garacharma	64	4	7	10	927	17	999	11	1,391 12 3	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	1	240	4	726	9	360 12 6
Bumlitan	8	13	1	9	821	1	831	3	1,231 9 3	...	...	155	9	...	...	...	...	1,411	18	235	1	1,802	8	1,058 15 0
Bhagail Singpura	398	16	...	...	589	2	987	18	883 10 6	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	157	15	401	15	150 12 0
Total Southern District	533	13	16	17	4,626	7	5,376	17	6,939 9 9	6	7	722	10	102	5	...	...	6,012	13	3,717	17	10,561	12	4,509 8 6
Northern District.																								
Dundas Point	60	...	22	...	64	...	146	...	96 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	556	...	556	...	...
Namunaghar	72	12	24	...	412	8	509	...	618 9 9	47	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	44	6	133	...	235	...	33 3 6
Mizhakhari	183	15	66	...	372	5	622	...	558 6 0	...	4	27	..	...	.	...	...	31	16	557	...	606	...	23 13 9
Port Mouat and Ograbaraij	67	11	80	...	750	9	898	...	1,125 10 6	27	5	26	...	...	...	...	...	47	15	939	...	1,040	...	35 13 0
Chouldari	77	...	108	...	292	...	477	...	438 0 3	19	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	52	18	772	...	852	...	39 10 9
Dhani Khari and Munglutan	343	19	278	...	811	1	1,433	...	1,216 9 3	55	10	156	...	...	...	...	...	113	10	282	...	537	...	85 2 0
Hobdaypur	10	4	158	...	384	16	553	...	577 3 3	...	...	7	3	...	.	...	...	26	17	...	...	34	...	20 2 3
Tusonabad	...	...	100	4	657	16	758	...	986 11 3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	35	...	25 8 0
Cadellgunj	...	...	915	11	178	...	1,093	11	267 11 6	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	9	...	1 15 3
Manpur	12	1	251	...	7	19	271	...	11 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viper Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	155	...	...
Hope Town, Machligaon, Chatham, Perseverance Point, Mount Harriet, and North Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	32	5	3,607	...	3,650	5	24 3 0
Bamboo Flat	...	8	...	...	378	12	379	..	567 14 6	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	10	9	1,282	...	1,301	9	7 13 6
Stewartgunj	...	..	47	7	871	13	919	..	1,307 7 0	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	369	...	394	...	18 9 0
Wimberleygunj	148	18	13	...	423	2	585	..	634 10 9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	3	...	...	55	6	40 9 9
Kadaka Chang	22	..	223	...	199	...	444	.	298 8 3	5	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	29	...	55	...	4 5 0
Muthra	22	3	16	...	126	17	165	..	190 4 0	4	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	19	...	37	...	3 14 6
Bindraban	...	...	60	9	466	11	527	...	699 13 0	2	19	24	...	...	...	...	...	71	1	4	...	146	...	53 4 6
Anikhet	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	...	306	..	...
Goplakabang	...	...	69	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	816	...	818	...	...
Kalatang	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Northern District	1,020	16	2,431	11	6,396	9	9,848	11	9,595 5 9	164	3	278	11	30	...	...	...	557	6	9,792	1..	10,822	...	417 15 9
Total Port Blair	1,554	4	2,448	8	11,022	16	15,025	8	16,534 15 6	170	10	1,001	1	132	5	...	...	6,569	19	13,509	17	21,383	12	4,927 8 3

No. XVIII.

Total Rent Demand, etc., of Villages in Port Blair in 1891-92.

Hill Land, uncultivated, and Fallow Land.																		Grand Total.			Village House-sites.							Grand Total of all rent due.
Grazing land.		Jungle.		Cantonments.		Officers' quarters.		Villages.		Roads.		Tanks.		Government buildings.		Total area.		Total area.		Total rent.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Cultivator's house.	Total number of houses.	Rent of house-sites.	
Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas	Bigahs.	Biswas	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	R a. p.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R a. p.	R a. p.
19	...	...	...	10	3	6	1	5	17	25	19	1	16	101	7	170	3	213	5	...	5	1	3	1	...	10	152 0 0	152 0 0
192	8	...	...	...	...	15	13	9	18	70	17	26	19	53	4	368	19	1,683	17	19 8 6	...	...	2	37	...	39	84 0 0	103 8 6
746	5	...	...	74	4	49	18	97	5	101	2	43	5	115	11	1,227	10	1,987	3	538 2 3	2	3	19	123	22	169	421 0 0	959 2 3
450	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	33	4	11	15	105	5	614	18	959	13	313 6 0	...	...	2	45	10	57	100 0 0	313 6 0
694	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	17	54	3	26	11	39	9	846	15	1,178	15	312 14 0	...	...	1	33	11	45	71 0 0	283 14 0
2,771	7	...	...	...	...	...		38	11	106	15	62	...	2	6	2,980	19	4,383	19	1,471 10 6	...	...	...	52	51	103	104 0 0	1,575 10 6
409	1	...	...	...	...	1	13	38	5	52	12	62	17	10	3	574	11	1,651	15	451 14 0	...	...	1	73	52	126	151 0 0	602 14 0
1,005	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	19	25	17	44	11	6	12	1,098	...	2,032	9	768 7 3	...	...	1	38	60	99	81 0 0	849 7 3
2,876	14	...	...	...	...	...	..	25	11	60	10	57	17	3	11	3,024	3	5,761	3	1,755 1 3	...	...	...	37	105	142	74 0 0	1,829 1 3
2,114	14	...	...	...	...	...	..	27	18	34	7	67	9	...	...	2,244	8	3,287	10	940 11 0	...	...	1	43	59	103	91 0 0	1,031 11 0
2,636	8	...	...	...	...	1	2	33	13	29	1	43	2	20	...	2,753	6	4,479	6	1,752 8 9	...	...	1	76	79	156	157 0 0	1,909 8 9
1,072	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	2	64	13	128	8	2	1	1,337	19	3,971	10	2,290 8 3	...	...	...	59	157	216	218 0 0	2,408 8 3
626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	4	...	...		...	...	647	..	2,036	13	1,034 6 6	...	...	...	27	75	102	54 0 0	1,088 6 6
15,614	12	...	...	84	7	75	7	425	6	663	...	576	10	449	9	17,888	11	33,627	...	11,449 2 3	7	4	31	644	681	1,367	1,658 0 0	13,107 2 3
735	...	30	..	...	...	...	..	31	...	88	...	19	...	2	...	905	..	1,607	...	96 0 3	...	...	1	14	5	20	33 0 0	129 0 3
500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	41	...	37	...	1	...	614	...	1,358	...	651 13 3	...	...	...	16	49	65	32 0 0	683 13 3
590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	47	...	58	...	...	...	707	...	1,935	...	582 3 9	...	...	...	16	46	62	32 0 0	614 3 9
644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	52	...	45	...	4	...	774	...	2,712	...	1,161 7 6	...	...	3	23	77	103	61 0 0	1,222 7 6
302	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16	...	23	...	64	...	1	...	406	...	1,735	...	477 11 0	...	...	...	6	50	56	12 0 0	489 11 0
489	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	48	...	112	...	1	...	700	...	2,670	...	1,301 11 3	...	...	...	37	120	157	74 0 0	1,375 11 3
155	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	52	..	13	...	1	...	...	...	341	...	928	...	597 5 6	...	...	...	12	88	100	24 0 0	621 5 6
285	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	15	...	17	...	...	...	391	...	1,184	..	1,012 3 3	...	...	...	14	118	132	28 0 0	1,040 3 3
151	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	16	...	44	...	...	...	321	...	1,423	11	269 10 9	...	...	...	17	184	201	34 0 0	303 10 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	40	...	311	...	11 14 3	...	...	...	2	36	38	4 0 0	15 14 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	6	..	4	...	27	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
644	...	...	..	..	...	2	...	16	...	85	...	4	...	4		755	...	4,405	5	24 3 0	...	...	2	44	1	47	98 0 0	122 3 0
856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	51	...	61	...	6	...	1,002	...	2,682	9	575 12 0	...	...	2	43	34	79	96 0 0	671 12 0
913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	25	...	134	...	1	...	1,099	...	2,412	...	1,326 0 0	...	...	2	23	53	78	56 0 0	1,382 0 0
471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	19	...	54	...	...		579	..	1,219	6	675 4 6	...	...	1	22	69	92	49 0 0	724 4 6
257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	13	..	30	...	1		312	...	811	...	302 13 3	...	...	...	2	43	45	4 0 0	306 13 3
145	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	213	...	415	...	194 2 6	...	...	...	4	24	28	8 0 0	202 2 6
102	...	30	...	...	..	...	...	12	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	876	.	753 1 6	...	...	...	17	55	72	34 0 0	787 1 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
239	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	4	...	307	...	1,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	346	...	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,478	..	650	...	9.	...	5	...	484	...	688	...	714	...	31	...	10,050	...	30,720	11	10,013 5 6	...	...	11	312	1,052	1,375	679 0 0	10,692 5 6
23,092	12	650	...	84	7	80	7	909	6	1,351	...	1,290	10	480	9	27,938	11	64,347	11	21,462 7 9	7	4	42	956	1,733	2,742	2,337 0 0	23,799 7 9

APPENDIX No. XIX.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman Islands for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Differences.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Receipts.						
I.—Land Revenue—						
Fixed collections	20,226 6 0	...	21,362 2 3			
Sale of Government Estates	872 5 3	...	1,350 12 0			
House-tax collections	2,604 2 3	...	2,336 12 6			
Birds' nest contract	2,202 6 6	...	4,135 0 0			
Grazing fees	8,454 0 0	...	8,025 4 0			
Miscellaneous receipts	489 9 11	...	805 8 11			
		34,848 13 11		38,015 7 8	3,166 9 9	
II.—Opium—						
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department.	2,704 4 0	...	2,399 12 0			
		2,704 4 0		2,399 12 0	...	304 8 0
IV.—Stamps—						
One-anna stamps for receipts and cheques.	399 0 0	...	315 0 0			
Other general stamps	150 0 0	...	146 0 0			
Sale of Court-fee stamps	3,347 0 0	...	3,078 9 0			
		3,896 0 0		3,539 9 0	...	356 7 0
V.—Excise—						
License fees (for license to sell any liquor wholesale or retail).	830 0 0	...	1,195 0 0			
Farm of drugs, license fees for the sale of opium and preparations therefrom.	6,125 0 0	...	7,100 0 0			
Rent of toddy trees	3,640 0 0	...	3,804 4 0			
Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium.	12,175 12 0	...	10,920 4 0			
Fines and confiscations	315 0 0	...	155 0 0			
		23,085 12 0		23,174 8 0	88 12 0	
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—						
Income Tax.						
Deductions by Government from salaries and pensions.	5,310 6 9	...	5,441 6 10			
Deductions by Government from interest on Government securities.	25 11 8	...	22 13 10			
Ordinary collections	656 14 1	...	640 1 10			
		5,993 0 6		6,104 6 6	111 6 0	
XII.—Interest—						
Interest on advances to cultivators.	...	...	4 13 6			
		...		4 13 6	4 13 6	
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—						
Jails.						
Jail manufacture	9,011 9 4	...	14,753 5 0			
Sale of Settlement produce	7,710 10 0	...	4,379 6 10			
Hire of convicts	30,421 12 4	...	38,167 6 1			
Government Tea Garden, Navy Bay.	29,921 14 1	...	29,299 9 5			
Government Tea Garden, Goplakabang.	9,065 13 1	...	17,935 3 9			
Sale of stores	69,859 9 7	...	75,504 7 7			
Unclaimed and intestate property.	3,085 3 3	...	3,823 0 11			
Recoveries from Native States for their prisoners in Port Blair.	65,848 1 4	...	48,999 4 4			
Miscellaneous.						
Fees on Registration of documents	136 8 0	...	171 0 0			
Fines	2,674 0 2	...	2,215 15 0			
Confiscations	773 14 2	...	994 15 9			
Carried over	2,28,508 15 4	70,527 14 5	2,36,243 10 8	73,238 8 8	3,371 9 3	660 15 0

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman Islands, etc.—continued.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1890-91. Total of detailed heads.	1890-91. Total of major heads.	1891-92. Total of detailed heads.	1891-92. Total of major heads.	Differences. Increase.	Differences. Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward	2,28,508 15 4	70,527 14 5	2,36,243 10 8	73,238 8 8	3,371 9 3	660 15 0
Miscellaneous—*contd.*						
Ameen's fees	42 0 0	...	63 0 0			
Chowkidari fees	6,920 11 6	...	5,520 6 9			
Educational cess	2,290 8 3	...	2,548 1 0			
School fees	292 0 0	...	102 0 0			
Ferry fees	3,821 8 7	...	3,242 15 0			
Conservancy fees	927 9 11	...	942 8 1			
Hospital receipts	503 7 4	...	574 0 11			
Miscellaneous	10,965 2 9	...	14,199 5 6			
		2,54,271 15 8		2,63,435 15 11	9,164 0 3	
Debit Heads, R.						
Advance to cultivators	28 4 0	...	56 5 0	56 5 0	28 1 0	
		28 4 0				
Total Receipts	...	3,24,828 2 1	...	3,36,730 13 7	12,563 10 6	660 15 0
Forest	...	1,58,325 0 0	...	2,72,338 0 0	1,14,013 0 0	...
Grand Total	...	4,83,153 2 1	...	6,09,068 13 7	1,26,576 10 6	660 15 0
Expenditure.						
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—						
Stamp refunds	100 11 0	...	5 10 0			
		100 11 0		5 10 0	...	95 1 0
4.—Land Revenue—						
Charges for collecting land revenue at Port Blair.	1,619 0 0	...	2,122 0 0			
		1,619 0 0		2,122 0 0	503 0 0	
6.—Stamps—						
Discount on sale of Court-fee stamps.	271 3 0	...	290 1 4			
		271 3 0		290 1 4	18 14 4	
19 B.—Law and Justice—						
Jails.						
Convict charges at Port Blair.—Salaries, Establishment and contingencies—						
Chief Commissioner and Superintendent.	36,000 0 0	...	34,500 0 0			
Deputy Superintendent	12,802 10 4	...	14,000 0 0			
Assistant Superintendent	21,670 1 10	...	23,661 8 5			
Extra Assistant Superintendents, 1st class.	13,602 13 3	...	15,260 2 8			
Extra Assistant Superintendents, 2nd class.	12,654 5 6	...	9,397 12 3			
Expenses incurred on deputation of Mr. Leonard.	...	...	1,744 4 4			
Clerks	18,981 8 8	...	18,715 9 10			
Band Master	240 0 0	...	240 0 0			
Servants	1,320 0 0	...	1,319 0 0			
Veterinary Surgeon	358 1 0	...	...			
Travelling allowance to officers.	1,176 5 9	...	...			
Travelling allowance to establishment.	118 2 0	...	...			
Service telegrams	14 7 0	...	30 14 0			
Official postage	120 14 0	...	60 13 0			
Country stationery	1 13 0	...	0 12 6			
[illegible]rchase of books	200 0 0	...	0 11 0			
[illegible]e contingencies	335 15 4	...	538 11 2			
	1,19,597 1 8		1,19,470 3 2			126 14 6
Tea Garden Establishment.						
Navy Bay.						
Manager	5,212 11 10	...	5,375 0 0			
Commission to Manager	311 15 6	...	91 1 6			
Temporary clerk	137 7 8	...	162 0 0			
Garden contingencies	5,343 7 8	...	6,608 5 3			
	11,006 4 8	...	12,236 6 9	...	1,230 2 1	
Tea Garden Establishment.						
Goplakabang.						
Assistant Manager	2,567 9 3	...	1,750 1 8			
Commission to Manager	70 1 9	...	...			
Carried over	2,637 11 0	1,990 14 0	1,750 1 8	2417 11 4	1,752 0 5	221 15 6

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman Islands, etc.—continued.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1890-91. Total of detailed heads.	1890-91. Total of major heads.	1891-92. Total of detailed heads.	1891-92. Total of major heads.	Differences. Increase.	Differences. Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward	2,637 11 0	1,990 14 0	1,750 1 8	2,417 11 4	1,752 0 5	221 15 6
Tea Garden Establishment—*contd.*						
Goplakabang—contd.						
Horse allowance to Manager	748 11 9	...	218 1 0			
Ditto to Assistant Manager			185 0 2			
Contingencies	1,731 11 10	...	1,440 0 1			
	5,118 2 7	...	3,593 2 11	...	...	1,524 15 8
Educational Establishment.						
Masters and teachers	2,903 5 0	...	2,891 0 0			
Monitors	998 1 6	...	936 15 6			
Clerks	60 0 0	...	60 0 0			
Allowance to convict masters	462 13 6	...	521 6 5			
Grants-in-aid	550 0 0	...	600 0 0			
Travelling expenses	35 1 0	...	...			
Purchase of books	1 3 6	...	10 0 0			
Contingencies	349 10 0	...	408 6 3			
	5,360 2 6	...	5,427 12 2	...	67 9 8	
Medical Establishment.						
Senior Medical Officer	13,886 12 6	...	14,400 0 0			
Assistant Surgeons	14,175 0 0	...	14,400 0 0			
Assistant to Senior Medical Officer	3,201 11 3	...	2,932 8 0			
Allowance to do. do.	369 0 0	...	287 8 0			
Hospital Assistants	4,089 8 0	...	4,462 6 0			
Clerks	789 0 0	...	894 0 0			
Travelling expenses	581 5 4	...	...			
Official postage	16 0 0	...	23 0 0			
	37 108 5 1	...	37,399 6 0	...	291 0 11	
Ecclesiastical Establishment.						
Chaplains	7,567 11 11	...	6,912 11 2			
Clerks	144 0 0	...	144 0 0			
Official postage	1 8 0	...	...			
	7,713 3 11	...	7,056 11 2			
Commissariat Establishment.						
Commissariat Officer	7,461 4 8	...	8,482 4 2			
Clerks	9,747 6 9	...	9,375 7 3			
Staff Sergeants	2,422 15 11	...	2,212 12 9			
Servants, coolies, cattle, jemadar, etc.	2,847 12 5	...	2,778 15 3			
Free baker's establishment	561 9 5	...	107 4 7			
Service telegrams	72 2 0	...	23 14 0			
Official postage	105 8 0	...	1 12 0			
Purchase and repair of furniture	416 12 0	...	2,730 11 0			
Office contingencies	67 0 3	...	...			
	23,702 7 5	...	25,713 1 0	...	2,010 9 7	656 8 9
Registration.						
Allowance to Registration clerk	240 0 0	...	240 0 0			
	240 0 0	...	240 0 0			
Treasury Establishment.						
Accountant	3,637 0 0	...	3,000 0 0			
Assistant Accountant			673 0 0			
Treasurer	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0			
Clerks	600 0 0	...	600 0 0			
Poddars	300 0 0	...	300 0 0			
Service telegrams	4 6	...	5 12 0			
Official postage	35 0 0	...	52 8 0			
Purchase and repair of furniture	3 8 0	...	...			
Office contingencies	56 5 0	...	57 3 6			
	5,836 [illegible] 0	...	5,888 7 6	...	52 4 6	
Marine Establishment.						
Mechanical Engineer	2,320 8 6	...	1,200 0 0			
Steam money to Engineer	38 0 0	...	...			
Assistant Harbour Master	1,8[illegible] 0 0	...	1,800 0 0			
Clerks	[illegible] 0 0	...	599 15 11			
Carried over	[illegible]02 8 6	1,990 14 0	3,599 15 11	2,417 11 4	4,173 9 1	2,403 7 11

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman Islands, etc.—continued.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Differences.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Brought forward	5,102 8 6	1,990 14 0	3,599 15 11	2,417 11 4	4,173 9 1	2,403 7 11
Marine Establishment—*contd.*						
Carpenters	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0			
Drivers, syrangs, and lascars	4,445 7 1	...	4,622 10 0			
Temporary carpenters	893 8 9	...	899 1 1			
Service telegrams	2 14 0	...	...			
Office contingencies	113 12 9	...	371 0 0			
	11,758 3 1	...	10,692 11 0	...	...	1,065 8 1
Jail Establishment.						
Overseers						
Pay of released convicts employed in the Settlement.	8,214 0 7	...	8,205 8 3			
	1,717 6 11	...	1,451 12 10			
	9,931 7 6	...	9,657 5 1	...	...	274 2 5
Police Establishment.						
District Superintendent of Police	9,524 15 10	...	10,621 3 9			
Inspectors	4,550 0 0	...	4,670 0 0			
Subadars	6,428 4 1	...	5,907 1 5			
Jemadars	3,751 7 11	...	3,645 12 2			
Naiks	7,352 7 10	...	8,912 4 10			
Sergeants, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades	11,853 10 3	...	12,024 14 0			
Constables, 1st class	47,974 4 8	...	46,633 2 11			
„ 2nd „	39,484 7 5	...	40,729 15 4			
Chief Commissioner's boats' crew	1,690 0 0	...	1,560 0 0			
Allowance to mohurirs	348 0 0	...	348 0 0			
Subsistence and other expenses of recruits.	1,256 15 9	...	498 0 0			
		...				
Pony allowance	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0			
Allowance to Drill Instructors	...	...	144 0 0			
„ School-masters	...	...	72 0 0			
„ Office writers	...	...	120 0 0			
Travelling expenses	1,113 5 3	...	3,064 13 0			
Service telegrams	6 15 0	...	23 12 0			
Official postage	41 6 0	...	42 14 0			
Purchase and repair of furniture	47 7 0	...	55 [illegible] 4			
Office contingencies	356 9 0	...	178 12 3			
	1,36,980 4 0	...	1,40,452 3 0	...	3,471 15 0	
Supplies, Stores, and Services.						
Subsistence allowance to European convicts.	315 0 0		...			
Subsistence allowance to Eurasian and Native convicts.	91,297 10 0	...	86,745 15 11			
Subsistence money to Manipur convicts.	...	...	156 0 0			
	91,612 10 0	...	86,901 15 11	...	...	4,710 10 1
Commissariat Supplies.						
Purchase of live-stock	7,080 5 11	...	10,007 5 11			
„ provisions	3,27,184 3 7	...	3,37,039 6 6			
„ malt-liquor	432 7 2	...	807 15 2			
„ toddy	1,440 3 11	...	1,053 12 0			
Slaughter-house charges	644 7 7	...	552 4 0			
Wooden and cases	809 13 8	...	190 14 0			
Godown contingencies	5,351 4 5	...	6,438 0 7			
Petty stores	11,169 15 10	...	7,720 0 6			
Pay and feed of shepherds	683 6 8	...	1,126 0 0			
Bags of sizes	14,513 6 0	...	17,772 14 6			
Empty hogsheads	3,090 10 0	...	2,240 8 0			
Forage for horses, etc.	4,573 8 2	...	12,714 9 7			
Oil for lighting	10,237 9 0	...	14,238 13 11			
Machinery	...	...	321 10 6			
Hospital supplies	585 2 6	...	857 15 10			
Miscellaneous	2,605 4 10	...	2,048 4 6			
	3,90,401 13 3	...	4,15,130 7 6	...	24,728 10 3	
Utensils.						
Purchase of utensils	2,792 14 4	...	1,838 14 5			
	2,792 14 4	...	1,838 14 5	...	...	953 15 11
Carried over		1,990 14 0		2,417 11 4	32,374 2 4	9,407 12 5

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman Islands, etc.— concluded.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Differences.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward		1,990 14 0		2,417 11 4	32,374 2 4	9,407 12 5
Forest Supplies.						
Timber to Port Officer	3,107 1 5	...	4,562 13 10			
„ to Settlement	41,996 15 11	...	35,606 11 0			
	45,104 1 4	...	40,169 8 0	...	...	4,934 9 4
Clothing.						
Clothing for convicts	26,983 10 8	...	25,231 4 0			
„ for free police	6,067 10 5	...	4,331 15 7			
	33,051 5 1	...	29,583 3 7	...	...	3,468 1 6
Marine Stores.						
Purchase of marine stores	3,571 6 8	...	40,810 0 5			
	3,571 6 8	...	40,810 0 5	...	37,238 9 9	...
Tools and Implements.						
Purchase of tools and implements	18,280 15 8	...	15,762 14 10			
	18,280 15 8	...	15,762 14 10	...	...	2,518 0 10
Commission.						
Commission on sale of stores	1,586 0 3	...	1,794 14 9			
	1,586 0 3	...	1,794 14 9	...	208 14 6	...
Medical Supplies.						
Purchase of medicines and medical stores.	2,993 2 0	...	3,850 6 5			
	2,993 2 0	...	3,850 6 5	...	857 4 5	...
Miscellaneous Contingencies.						
Contingent charges for Manipur convicts.	...	...	37 1 0			
Andaman Home	2,400 0 0	...	2,400 0 0			
„ Orphanage	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0			
Allowance to Christian Prisoners' library.	288 0 0	...	288 0 0			
Purchase of stationery	...	...	40 6 6			
Postage charges	50 7 0	...	50 0 0			
Service telegrams	...	...	7 2 0			
Miscellaneous	1,111 15 3	...	814 5 6			
	5,050 6 3	...	4,836 15 0	...	...	213 6 3
Passage Money, Freight, and carriage of Stores.						
Passage money	49,714 5 6	...	37,319 3 0			
Table money	2,892 3 0	...	166 2 0			
Freighton stores	1,07,522 1 11	...	83,046 14 8			
	1,60,128 10 5	11,28,925 2 8	1,20,532 3 8	11,39,038 14 3	...	39,596 6 9
Total Convict Charges, Port Blair.	...	11,30,916 0 8	...	11,41,456 9 7	70,678 15 0	60,138 6 1
Port Blair Public Works Department	...	26,340 1 4	...	45,579 0 0	19,238 14 8	...
Forest expenditure	...	1,30,052 0 0	...	1,79,908 0 0	49,856 0 0	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	12,87,308 2 0	...	13,66,943 9 7	1,39,273 13 8	60,138 6 1

APPENDIX No. XX.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance of the Convicts in the Port Blair Settlement during the year 1891-92.

1	2	3		4		5		6			7		8		9		10		11		12		13	14
		Stores and Supplies.		Fixed Establishment.		Guards.		Medical Supplies.			Convict Clothing.		Marine Supplies.		Freight and Passage.		Public Works.		Contingencies.		Grand Total Expenditure.			
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B		
Average Number.	Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number of sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Receipts.	Net cost to Government per convict.
		₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.
11,459	Port Blair.	5,03,864	43 15 6	2,58,887	22 9 5	1,54,442	13 7 7	3,850	0 5 4	5 9 6	25,251	2 3 3	40,810	3 8 11	1,20,532	10 8 3	31,615	2 12 5	2,27,692	19 13 11	13,66,944	119 4 7	6,09,069	66 2 3

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Scale of Diet in force in the Jails of

1	2	3		4			
No.	Jails.	Diet of labouring convicts.		Diet of non-labouring convicts.		A	B
						Atta per lb.	Rice per lb.
	Port Blair.		lb oz.		lb oz.	20 lb per rupee.	7 pies per lb.
		Rice	1 8	Rice	1 4		
		or		or			
		Atta	1 4	Atta	1 0		
		Dhall	0 4	Dhall	0 3		
		Ghee	0 1	Ghee	0 1		
		Salt	0 ¾	Salt	0 ¾		
		Condiment	0 ½	Condiment	0 ½		
		Tamarind	0 ½	Tamarind	0 ½		
		Vegetable	0 8	Vegetable	0 8		
		Fish, four times a week	0 5	Fish, four times a week	0 5		
		Dhai, twice a week	0 6	Dhai, twice a week	0 6		

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of Port Blair

1	2	3		4	5	6				7			8			9		
						Jail servants.				Commissariat.			Medical.			Marine.		
Daily average number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number who do not labour for Government, such as self-supporters, etc.	Average number unable to labour from sickness or old age.	Average number of convalescents and weakly convicts employed on light labour.	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
		Average number of convicts so employed.	Ratio per cent. of average strength.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.			
				R	R			R		R	R			R	R		R	R
11,459	Port Blair	7,231	2,932	688	608	655	5·72	6	47,160	145	6	10,440	220	6	15,840	665	6	47,880

No. XXI.

Port Blair, and the average Cost of the chief articles comprising it.

5								6	
AVERAGE RATE AT WHICH PROCURED DURING THE YEAR, WITH FREIGHT @ 5 PER CENT.								AVERAGE MONTHLY COST OF DIET OF EACH CONVICT.	
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		
Curry-stuff per lb.	Dhall per lb.	Salt per lb.	Ghee per lb.	Fish per lb.	Tamarind per lb.	Vegetable per lb.	Dhai per lb.	Labouring.	Non-labouring.
2 annas per lb.	7 pies per lb selling rate.	4 pies per lb.	6 annas per lb.	22 lb per rupee.	9 pies per lb.	98 lb per rupee.	33 lb per rupee.	3 6 2	2 15 11

No. XXII.

during the year 1891-92, and their estimated earnings.

10			11												12	
FOREST.			CULTIVATION.			MANUFACTURE.			MAKING CLOTHING, ETC., FOR CONVICTS.			OTHER SETTLEMENT WORKS.			TOTAL.	
A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B
Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated earnings per head.	Net estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labour.
	R a. p.	R		R a. p.	R		R a. p.	R		R a. p.	R		R	R	R	R a. p.
554	166 13 7	92,430	716	114 14 2	82,260	1,191	183 11 4	2,18,801	233	117 14 0	27,466	3,460	6	2,49,12[illegible]	7,91,427	100 15 4

APPENDIX XXIII.

Showing the Amounts recovered from Native States for the maintenance of their Convicts during the year 1891-92.

	Periods.						Total.		
	1889-90.			1890-91.					
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Akkalkote	...			700	0	0	700	0	0
Ali Rajpore	3,710	3	7	1,400	0	0	5,110	3	7
Aundh	...			20	8	11	20	8	11
Bhavnagar	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Bariya	...			500	0	0	500	0	0
Bansda	...			200	0	0	200	0	0
Bhopal	...			2,974	7	4	2,974	7	4
Basoda	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Barwani	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Bantra	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Bhor	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Bagli	...			119	14	3	119	14	3
Cooch Behar	...			1,777	12	9	1,777	12	9
Charkheri	...			456	10	8	456	10	8
Ceylon	...			164	10	0	164	10	0
Dhrol	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Dewas, Senior	731	11	6	361	6	3	1,093	1	9
Dhar	19	14	3	974	6	5	994	4	8
Gondal	...			288	1	6	288	1	6
Gwalior	...			4,916	13	10	4,916	13	10
Hyderabad, Deccan	...			7,215	13	1	7,215	13	1
Indore	...			1,028	3	7	1,028	3	7
Idar	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Jasdan	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Junagad	...			382	12	9	382	12	9
Jhabua	900	0	0	631	1	9	1,531	1	9
Jeypore	...			102	5	4	102	5	4
Jhallawar	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Jafrabad	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Jetpur	...			39	2	8	39	2	8
Kolaba	...			600	0	0	600	0	0
Kotah	...			437	10	2	437	10	2
Mysore	...			5,920	1	7	5,920	1	7
Miraj	...			300	0	0	300	0	0
Mudhol	...			400	0	0	400	0	0
Meywar	...			1,148	6	3	1,148	6	3
Marwar	...			1,296	5	5	1,296	5	5
Narsinghgarh	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Navnagar	...			43	7	11	43	7	11
Porbander	...			200	0	0	200	0	0
Rajpipla	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Rajgarh	...			700	0	0	700	0	0
Rewah	...			3,679	0	9	3,679	0	9
Sangli	...			200	0	0	200	0	0
Sunth	...			194	5	8	194	5	8
Savantvadi	...			200	0	0	200	0	0
Sirhoee	...			794	12	9	794	12	9
Shahpura	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Sailana	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Sayla	...			173	10	6	173	10	6
Umetha	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Ulwar	546	1	9	414	3	11	960	5	8
Vankaneer	151	5	6	100	0	0	250	5	6
Vala	100	0	0	100	0	0	200	0	0
Virpur	...			4	0	6	4	0	6
Nowletail	...			179	11	3	179	11	3
Total	6,159	4	7	42,839	15	9	48,999	4	4

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred and Recovery effected under each head of charge in the Commissariat Department, Port Blair, during the year 1891-92.

Head of Service.	1891-92. Expenditure without freight.	Recoveries.	Net expenditure without freight.	Probable freight.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Settlement purposes	10,785 1 9	...	10,785 1 9	1,849 7 9	
Marine Department	6,331 4 10	...	6,331 4 10	1,085 10 11	
European Troops	25,666 1 7	206 4 0	25,459 13 7	4,401 8 11	
Native Troops	13,793 3 4	765 4 0	13,027 15 4	2,365 5	
Commissariat—Miscellaneous	12,123 12 3	62 12 4	12,060 15 11	2,079 1 9	
Civil charges	4,559 8 2	1,287 3 3	3,272 4 11	781 15 8	
Military hospitals	2,154 6 10	...	2,154 6 10	369 8 1	
Convict hospitals	36,806 7 5	...	36,806 7 5	6,311 12 0	
Live-stock	19,575 12 3	...	19,575 12 3	3,356 13 9	
Convicts without payment	3,04,102 9 2	...	3,04,102 9 2	52,149 11 6	
Free residents	42,314 15 0	43,588 14 10	...	7,256 7 7	R 1,273-15-10 received in excess.
Convicts on payment	30,047 6 6	31,656 14 11	...	5,152 10 8	R 1,609-8-5 received in excess.
Forest Department with freight.	9,394 11 2	...	9,394 11 2	...	
			4,42,971 7 2		
Total			—2,883 8 3		
	5,17,655 4 3	77,567 5 4	4,40,087 14 11	87,160 1 8	

APPENDIX No. XXV.

Statement showing the Cost of Store and Dead-stock Articles imported during the year 1891-92.

Date of Shipment.	Value of Stores.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	
24th April 1891	32,112 11 11	
5th June ,,	34,295 4 0	
17th July ,,	29,164 3 9	
28th August ,,	25,836 15 4	
9th October ,,	29,092 2 11	
19th November ,,	43,295 8 10	
21st ,, ,,	104 6 5	
1st January 1892	36,734 7 7	
12th February ,,	59,986 13 5	
25th March ,,	46,877 3 7	
Imported Rangoon rice	51,312 15 6	
,, onions and potatoes from Madras	1,369 3 10	
Total	3,90,182 1 1	

APPENDIX No. XXVI.

Comparative Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Produce made over to, or purchased by, the Commissariat Department at Port Blair during the official years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Articles.	Received from the Settlement.				Received from Self-Supporters.				Remarks.
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	
Arrowroot . lb	4,070	635 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arms, rack . No.	3	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bags, empty . ,,	4,932	1,233 0 0	14	3 8 0	...	...	*1,418	354 8 0	*Received from Rangoon rice.
Baskets, drying ,,	42	63 0 0	40	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Brooms bundles	2,000	93 12 0	1,700	79 11 0	...	...	...	...	
Bamboos . No.	100	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baskets . ,,	40	16 4 0	40	16 4 0	...	...	...	...	
Bulls . . . ,,	...	...	...	...	2	100 0 0	...	...	
Charcoal . lb	62,500	292 15 6	29,500	138 4 6	...	...	...	...	
Coffee . . ,,	2,188¼	1,112 8 0	368 8/16	230 5 8	...	...	...	...	
Cases, empty . No.	14	21 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cloth, dungree yds.	...	...	...	...	400	56 4 0	300	42 3 0	
Cocoa . . lb	160	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coir . . . ,,	2,286	142 14 0	200	12 8 0	...	...	...	...	
Chopping block No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cnis t ers, tin	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cross-cut saw ,,	1	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhaie . . lb	...	...	...	...	14	5,191 14 0	138,900	4,118 5 8	
Dhall, Oorood ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,837	994 14 6	
Draught bullocks . . No.	...	...	...	...	1	9 2 6	16	470 0 0	
Dry earth . bags.	25	1 0 8	45	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	
Firewood . lb	12,024,589	14,874 2 8	74,030,662	91,574 6 2	...	...	...	...	
Fish . . ,,	97,930	4,080 7 0	103,933	4,724 3 7	33,466	1,394 6 8	19,647	893 1 1	
Goats . . No.	...	...	...	...	103	244 14 0	...	...	
Hay or straw lb	378,000	885 15 0	41 800	979 11 0	...	...	...	...	
Hides, tanned No.	1	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hogsheads, empty . ,,	8	44 0 0	14	77 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Hoppers . ,,	...	...	...	...	16,002	333 6 0	12,264	255 8 0	
Indian-corn . lb	8,178	127 12 6	10,675	166 12 9	477,505	7,461 0 3	412,548	6,446 1 1	
Kulthi . ,,	...	...	1,673	59 12 0	...	...	...	...	
Limes . . No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	10 0 0	
Lime . . bags.	400	100 0 0	100	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Lime juice . lb	578	36 0 9	3,085	192 13 0	...	...	...	...	
Lime pickle . ,,	1,160	29 0 0	4,624¾	77 2 0	...	...	...	...	
Mango pickle ,,	...	...	5,201½	130 6 7	...	...	...	...	
Milk . . ,,	13,579	777 15 8	16,680	547 11 6	193,024	11,058 10 11	249,523	8,124 0 3	
Mussuck . . No.	...	...	1	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	
Nails, iron, 4″ lb	25	6 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oil, cocoanut ,,	36,554	5,711 9 0	5,868½	916 15 3	...	...	...	...	
Old copper . ,,	50	29 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oil-cake . ,,	825	4 4 9	28,278	147 4 6	...	...	...	...	
Paddy . . ,,	7,793	121 12 3	...	...	685,761	10,715 0 3	132,333	2,067 11 3	
Pots, earthen No.	...	...	20	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Salt . . lb	233,000	4,854 2 8	226,482	4,718 6 0	...	...	...	...	
Slaughter cattle No.	76	1,140 0 0	1	15 0 0	394	,876 5 6	402	4,661 0 0	
Sieves . . ,,	...	...	40	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Sheep . . ,,	...	...	...	...	9	23 8 0	...	...	
Saw-dust . bags	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Screw nuts, iron No.	50	12 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stud Bulls . ,,	...	...	3	450 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Tea . . lb	1,800	1,125 0 0	2,800	1,750 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Toddy . gallons	...	...	...	...	5,812⅜	1,453 4 11	4,585½	1,146 6 0	
Turmeric . lb	...	...	...	...	60,716	2,511 13 0	6,081	253 6 0	
Tamarind . ,,	204½	2 2 1	160⅝	1 10 9	...	...	...	...	
Umbrella leaf No.	6	0 12 0	6	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	
Vegetables . lb	342,270	2,312 10 3	379,383⅜	3,839 3 4	496,693	3,356 0 6	425,735	4,308 4 3	
Wick, cotton . ,,	...	...	...	...	275	77 5 6	200	56 4 0	
Winnows . No.	40	10 0 0	60	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Value of other minor articles . .	...	...	...	...	...	5,717 3 6	...	4,584 7 9	
Total .	...	39,967 10 9	...	1,10,965 5 7	...	53,580 3 6	...	38,786 0 10	

APPENDIX No. XXVII.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1891-92.

	Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.		
	MAJOR WORKS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Northern District .	Sa-wmill, Chatham	3,759	8	9			
	Bamboo Flat Foundry	138	0	0			
Southern District .	Saw-mill, Dhani Khari	1,455	3	9			
	TOTAL MAJOR WORKS				5,352	12	6
	MINOR WORKS.						
	Constructing a brick building for the Settlement and Police dhobies at South Point	100	2	0			
	Constructing compounders' quarters at South Point	48	0	0			
	Ditto cook-rooms for dhobies	20	3	6			
	Altering the old ration stand into a store room for the Commissariat Mill, Ross.	8	9	7			
	Fitting shelves to the circuit-house, Ross	3	2	0			
	Re-erectingconvict cook-house attached to barracks Nos. 12 and 3 at Haddo	20	4	0			
	Erecting shelves in the mess store-room	0	12	6			
	Ditto cook-house at Government stables, Aberdeen	43	5	6			
	Ditto jhamps at the weaving shed, South Point	19	1	0			
	Ditto weather-boarding wall at the Lunatic ward, Haddo	6	4	0			
	Constructing a brick cattle pound at Bhagailsingpura	3	10	0			
	Ceiling Ice Factory, Ross	8	10	0			
	Ditto, etc., to the double roof of the Commissariat Office	11	2	0			
	Constructing a pucca brick hospital for cattle at Commissariat farm, Aberdeen	142	5	6			
	Constructing a pucca bullock shed, Haddo	63	3	0			
	Ditto a pucca brick quarter for a compounder, Pahargaon	46	3	6			
	Constructing a pucca bullock shed, Pahargaon	258	9	9			
	Covering the gutters of two Commissariat godowns with planking	9	0	0			
	Constructing a pucca brick building for the Settlement dhobies, Haddo	96	11	3			
	Constructing a latrine to E. I. married quarters, Ross	14	10	6			
	Constructing a latrine for the Police, Aberdeen	1	14	0			
	Erecting chulas in the female jail, South Point	9	6	0			
	Constructing a second Tram-cart at the stone quarry, Phœnix Bay	38	5	8			
	Fitting battens to windows of the Superintendent's Printing Office	6	9	0			
	Roofing boarding-school with shingles	21	15	11			
	Fixing gate to the Commissariat cattle farm, Aberdeen	2	8	4			
	Erecting a Telephone line	30	11	2			
	Constructing three gates for the Commissariat cattle farm	21	0	9			
	Constructing Bradford's patent drying closet	586	12	9			
	Ditto bathroom, etc., for No. 10 Military Bungalow, Ross	18	14	2			
	Securing ammunition boxes attached to Native Infantry barracks	3	15	0			
	Erecting shelves in the mill godown, Ross	10	8	0			
	Constructing jhamps for Native Officers' quarters, Ross, M. I.	8	4	0			
	Constructing a brick latrine for school-mas rs Aberdeen	12	8	9			
	Constructing machan in the Native Police Officers' stable, Aberdeen	1	3	6			
	Carried over	1,698	6	7			

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1891-92—continued.

Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Brought forward	1,698	6	7			
MINOR WORKS—*continued.*						
Tiling verandah and floors of two Commissariat godowns, Ross	3	0	0			
Altering the two styes into cook-room for the attendants of Commissariat cattle farm, Navy Bay	3	7	4			
Fixing two punkahs in the Superintendent's Office	0	14	0			
Re-erecting Police jetty guard, Junglighat	58	3	4			
Ditto convict cook-room at Garacharma	93	1	2			
Erecting a latrine for convicts, Haddo	41	0	11			
Fitting bars to the windows, etc., of the Police thanna, Protheroeporte	19	13	6			
Fixing a gutter o the bakery verandah, Ross	28	10	9			
Re-erecting convict latrine, Garacharma	29	3	11			
Ditto ditto Middle Point	31	12	4			
Erecting a wooden latrine for the use of married Sergeants occupying No. 23 bungalow, Ross	21	11	7			
Re-erecting female jail cook-room, South Point	31	4	2			
Erecting a wall in No. 1 barrack, female jail (to partition off a room for children)	2	7	5			
Constructing a barrack for 150 convicts, Tea Garden	1,738	8	7			
Ditto ditto for 150 lunatics and attendants, Haddo	1,718	0	10			
Re-erecting cook-room, Pahargaon	80	9	9			
Ditto village latrine, Junglighat	33	1	7			
Ditto Hospital Assistants' quarters, South Point	93	11	3			
Ditto sheep-shed at Commissariat cattle farm, Aberdeen	65	14	4			
Ditto ditto ditto	270	13	1			
Ditto servants' latrine attached to Deputy Superintendent's quarters	21	1	9			
Re-constructing jetty, Ross	68	11	8			
Re-erecting cook-room of barrack No. 4, Aberdeen	24	6	2			
Ditto quarter for Native clerks, Aberdeen	585	10	7			
Erecting a brick dead-house, Ross	40	7	1			
Re-erecting Commissariat cattle-shed, Aberdeen	13	14	2			
Ditto servants' quarters attached to Government House	67	15	1			
Ditto female hospital, Haddo	142	1	9			
Constructing a brick cook-house for Native clerks	87	10	4			
Re-erecting cattle-shed, Aberdeen	235	2	3			
Ceiling, etc., to Inspectors' quarters, Aberdeen	7	2	0			
Constructing a bathroom for No. 17 Military bungalow	63	4	6			
Constructing bathroom, etc., to Government House	83	4	8			
Extending the roof of the Overseers' quarters, Pahargaon	11	4	0			
Alteration and additions to servants' quarters attached to Government House, Ross	10	6	6			
Roofing the warp-shed with shingles, South Point	28	12	4			
TOTAL SOUTHERN DISTRICT	7,554	15	3			
Re-constructing day latrine, Port Mouat	17	14	9			
Constructing stables, Bamboo Flat	37	8	0			
Ditto Hospital Assistants' quarters, Chatham	171	12	5			
Ditto a brick latrine for Self-supporters, Port Mouat	18	9	0			
Ditto a bhandara, Anikhet	13	10	0			
Replacing worn-out tools	1,176	6	3			
TOTAL NORTHERN DISTRICT	1,435	12	5			
TOTAL MINOR WORKS	8,990	11	8			

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1891-92—continued.

Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
REPAIRS.						
Commissariat Department.						
Repairs to Executive Commissariat Officers' quarters, Ross	40	4	0			
Repairs to Commissariat Sergeants' quarters, Ross	125	9	6			
Ditto Manager's quarters, Ross	5	0	0			
Ditto roof of Commissariat Office, Ross	0	15	0			
Ditto rice and dhall godown, Ross	0	7	6			
Ditto bakery oven, Ross	86	4	0			
Ditto ghee godown, Ross	2	2	0			
Ditto the well in the centre of the Commissariat yard	2	4	0			
Alterations to Commissariat Office	3	11	6			
Ditto the roof of Commissariat buildings	42	9	5			
General repairs to buildings damaged by the cyclone	2,501	11	0			
Painting the corrugated iron roof	67	3	0			
Whitewashing Commissariat buildings	10	2	0			
Repairs to piggery at Navy Bay	112	9	8			
Covering the wells of cattle farm, Aberdeen	1	12	0			
Repairs to sheep-shed, Aberdeen	0	11	5			
Ditto cattle-shed, Aberdeen	1	6	10			
Ditto roof of the cattle farm, Aberdeen	5	8	3			
Ditto the verandah of the Chatham godown	6	0	0			
Alterations to Commissariat godown, Chatham	8	12	5			
TOTAL COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT	3,024	15	6			
Ecclesiastical Department.						
Repairs to Chaplains' quarters, Ross	2	5	0			
Ditto Catechists' quarters, Haddo	8	0	0			
Ditto Christ Church and Roman Catholic Chapel	119	14	1			
TOTAL ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT	130	3	1			
Educational Department.						
Repairs to school building, Dhani Khari	6	0	4			
Ditto school-house, Port Mouat	1	8	0			
Plank jhamps placed at the school-masters' quarters, Bamboo Flat	0	10	0			
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT	8	2	4			
Forest Department.						
Repairs to Deputy Conservator of Forests' quarters, Haddo	6	0	0			
TOTAL FOREST DEPARTMENT	6	0	0			
Jail Department.						
Repairs to convict barrack and its cook-house, Bumlitan	2	9	0			
Repairs to convict barrack Nos. 2 and 3 and its cook-house, Tea Garden	2	5	0			
Repairs to convict barrack Nos. 2 and 3 and its cook-house, Ross	10	6	8			
Repairs to convict cook-house, Aberdeen	2	5	0			
Ditto female jail, South Point	5	11	3			
Ditto No. 4 barrack cook-house, Aberdeen	3	8	9			
Carried over	26	13	8			

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1891-92—continued.

Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Brought forward .	26	13	8			
Jail Department—continued.						
Repairs to No. 3 convict barrack, Aberdeen . .	0	9	2			
Ditto convicts' mess gang, Aberdeen . .	12	14	9			
Ditto convicts' barrack and latrine, Navy Bay .	0	9	2			
Ditto night latrine of convict barrack, Pahargaon .	2	4	0			
Ditto ditto ditto, Tea Garden	0	10	4			
Ditto leper barrack, Haddo	140	10	0			
Ditto Nos. 1 and 2 barrack planks flooring, Tea Garden	3	8	9			
Ditto night latrine of No. 2 convict barrack, Tea Garden	0	15	0			
Ditto convict barracks, Aberdeen . . .	11	1	8			
Ditto ditto Garacharma . . .	76	6	6			
Ditto ditto and day latrine, Bumlitan .	123	12	0			
Ditto ditto ditto, Pahargaon	7	9	5			
General repairs to convicts' barrack, etc., Tea Garden, damaged by the cyclone	52	0	0			
General repairs to convicts' barrack, etc., Middle Point	81	8	5			
Ditto ditto, Junglighat .	1	8	6			
Ditto ditto, South Point	177	4	9			
Ditto ditto, Aberdeen .	502	8	9			
Ditto ditto, Minnie Bay	4	15	11			
Ditto ditto, Haddo .	180	0	0			
Ditto ditto, Ross . .	636	9	7			
Ditto to convicts' cook-room at Bumlitan .	85	2	0			
Repairs to planks and posts of barrack No. 1, Stewartganj	9	14	9			
Repairs to planks and posts of barrack No. 2, Stewartganj	33	15	8			
Repairs to water-drains of Viper jail . . .	66	8	6			
Ditto iron gutters round the roof of Viper jail .	128	7	0			
Ditto roof of the Viper guard-house and jail .	22	10	5			
Ditto latrine attached to barracks, Viper . .	5	9	7			
Ditto railing in front of Viper jail . . .	3	11	7			
Ditto barrack No. 2, Shore Point . . .	10	14	3			
Ditto barrack, Hope Town	16	10	7			
Ditto barrack No. 1, Shore Point . . .	17	5	3			
Ditto barracks, Viper	4	15	2			
Ditto barrack No. 1, Dundas Point . . .	0	5	5			
Sections of the new cooking range put up in No. 2 cook-house and 2 degchis made at Viper . .	30	10	0			
24 cubicles put up in barrack No. 12, Viper . .	46	0	3			
Altering the latrine of barrack No. 12, Viper . .	27	10	9			
Closing the windows of the Hope Town barrack .	1	11	2			
Iron grating placed at the jail tank, Viper . .	18	1	0			
Converting one of the cells into a dark cell, Viper	18	5	11			
TOTAL JAIL DEPARTMENT . . .	2,592	13	7			
Judicial Department.						
Repairs to Government House and its out-buildings .	331	1	9			
Ditto quarters of the head clerk, Superintendent's Office, Ross	9	15	9			
Repairs to quarters of the 2nd and 3rd clerks, Superintendent's Office, Ross	17	13	11			
Repairs to European clerks' lines, Ross . . .	30	0	0			
Ditto Native clerks' lines, Ross . . .	46	0	0			
Ditto cottage and out-offices for three clerks, Superintendent's Office	30	0	0			
Repairs to Deputy Superintendent's quarters and its out buildings	60	0	11			
Carried over .	525	0	4			

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1891-92—continued.

Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.		
	₹	a.	p	₹	a.	p.
Brought forward .	525	0	4			
Judicial Department—conttinued—						
Repairs to Extra Assistant superintendent's quarters, Aberdeen	5	15	3			
Ditto ditto ditto	43	1	2			
Repairs to Native clerks and school-masters' quarters, Aberdeen	16	9	5			
Repairs to Overseers' quarters, Aberdeen .	32	15	0			
Ditto Deputy Superintendent's clerks' quarters, Aberdeen	7	0	0			
Repairs to 1st Assistant Superintendent's clerks' quarters, Aberdeen	9	14	7			
Repairs to Sub-Engineers' quarters, Aberdeen . .	2	0	0			
Ditto Foreman's quarters, Middle Point . .	3	0	0			
Ditto Overseers' quarters, South Point . .	24	0	9			
Ditto Manager's quarters, Tea Garden, and its out-buildings	14	8	8			
Repsirs to Sub-Overseers' quarters, Haddo . .	6	0	0			
Ditto Overseers' quarters, Pahargaon . .	3	0	0			
Ditto Divisional Officers' quarters, Protheroepore .	23	1	7			
Ditto Superintendent's bungalow, Mount Harriett	7	8	0			
Ditto Overseers' quarters, Mount Harriett .	7	8	0			
Ditto District Officer's quarters, Viper .	158	15	6			
Ditto Divisional Officers' quarters, Chatham .	1	13	2			
Ditto quarters and out-offices of the Northern Division	147	1	5			
Repairs to small quarters formerly occupied by licensed prisoner, Viper	0	13	6			
Repairs to the Divisional Officers' quarters, Viper .	19	11	10			
Ditto the posts, etc, of the Divisional Officers' quarters, Viper	12	8	4			
Repairs to the small quarters at Mount Harriett .	15	9	2			
Alterations to Divisional Officers' bungalow, Chatham	15	14	3			
Repairs to jhamps of Sub-Engineer's quarters, Viper .	5	11	0			
TOTAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT . .	1,109	4	11			
Medical Department.						
Repairs to Senior Medical Officer's quarters at Ross .	230	1	6			
Ditto Hospital Assistants' quarters, Ross . .	10	0	0			
Reflooring the small special ward attached to the Ross Hosp tal	0	13	6			
Repairs to Junior Medical Officer's quarters, Haddo .	20	0	0			
Ditto Apothecary's quarters, Haddo . . .	13	0	0			
Ditto Hospital Assistants' quarters, Haddo .	5	0	0			
Repairs to convict hospital buildings . . .	7	3	3			
Ditto the roof of hospital barracks, Haddo .	1	6	10			
General repairs to hospitals and its out-buildings damaged by the cyclone	438	15	10			
Repairs to hospital barrack floor, Viper . . .	24	2	8			
Ditto Junior Medical Officer's quarters, Chatham	0	13	2			
Ditto latrine attached to hospital barrack No. 1, Chatham	33	6	1			
Repairs to filter pumps of hospital, Viper . .	4	15	7			
Ditto Junior Medical Officer's quarters, Viper .	38	0	0			
Ditto Hospital Assistants' quarters, Viper . .	32	14	7			
Ditto cook-house attached to Viper Hospital .	1	0	0			
Ditto buildings lately occupied by the Hospital Assistant, Mount Harriett	7	15	8			
TOTAL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT .	869	12	8			

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1891-92—continued.

Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Military Department.						
Repairs to Officer Commanding Troops' quarters, Ross	94	12	9			
Ditto Captain, Native Infantry, ditto	12	8	0			
Ditto two Subalterns', European Infantry Detachment, quarters, Ross	15	0	0			
Repairs to Military bungalow No. 39, Ross	25	0	0			
Ditto European Infantry Apothecary's quarters, Ross	40	0	0			
Repairs to Surgeon's, European and Native Infantry, quarters, Ross	5	0	0			
Repairs to Barrack Sergeant's quarters and Station office	10	0	0			
Repairs to Native Infantry buildings damaged by the cyclone	408	13	7			
Repairs to European Infantry barracks and its out-buildings	792	11	1			
Repairs to European Infantry barracks (yearly)	149	2	0			
Ditto Military buildings (monthly)	331	7	6			
Whitewashing, European Infantry barracks	28	6	6			
Painting and whitewashing the European Infantry barracks	380	0	0			
TOTAL MILITARY DEPARTMENT	2,292	13	5			
Marine Department.						
Repairs to Port Officer's quarters, Ross	59	15	8			
Ditto Marine Office, Ross	1	6	3			
Whitewashing Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's godown	2	8	0			
General repairs to buildings damaged by the cyclone	790	6	0			
TOTAL MARINE DEPARTMENT	854	3	11			
Miscellaneous.						
Earth-oiling buildings (1890-91)	29	9	0			
Ditto ditto (1891-92)	1,482	8	7			
Repairs to Ross Jetty	330	14	0			
Coal-tarring all the bridges on the district	125	0	0			
Repairs to Settlement mess	30	6	9			
Ditto the roof of Ross Pavalion	42	8	0			
Ditto the Printing Office	3	3	0			
Ditto palisade gate	1	3	7			
Ditto servants' quarters, Settlement mess	6	7	7			
Ditto the roof of mess stores	0	2	3			
Ditto the large well in the female jail at South Point	2	0	10			
Repairs to the warp dressing shed, South Point	8	10	8			
Ditto the doors, etc., of Eastern Divisional Office	5	7	9			
Ditto village latrine at Junglighat	0	15	0			
Ditto sluice gate, Bumlitan	13	14	0			
Ditto co-operative store and European school building	289	6	6			
Repairs to sluice gate on the district	171	12	0			
Ditto rest-house, Bumliton	9	7	6			
Ditto the roof of jetty stables, Aberdeen	16	13	2			
Ditto Chief Commissioner's stable, Aberdeen	10	3	4			
Ditto the roof of warp shed, South Point	6	4	4			
Ditto wooden bridge, Wimberleygunj	8	14	11			
Ditto North Corbyn's Cove, wooden bridge	7	11	8			
Ditto godown, Command Point	14	13	4			
Ditto cook-house attached to moulders' quarters, Bamboo Flat	6	12	8			
Repairs to moulders' quarters, Bamboo Flat	41	12	3			
Ditto wooden bridge, Goplakabung	20	11	2			
Ditto Indigo Factory, Anikhet	36	0	0			
Carried over	2,723	9	10			

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1891-92—continued.

Name of Work.	Amount. R	a.	p.	Total. R	a.	p.
Brought forward	2,723	9	10			
Miscellaneous—continued.						
Repairs to pillars of the bridge, Dhani Khari	4	11	11			
Ditto Tramways, Namunaghar	6	11	2			
Ditto tool godown, Mount Harriett	43	11	2			
Ditto wooden bridge, Bajajagda	17	14	4			
Ditto tool godown, Bamboo Flat	19	13	8			
Ditto ditto, Shore Point	19	0	7			
Ditto day latrine, ditto	32	9	3			
Ditto bullock shed, Bamboo Flat	18	2	7			
Ditto wooden bridge, Mitha Khari	4	3	5			
Ditto sluice of Khadakachang bund	133	9	3			
Ditto bullock shed, Elephant Point	30	2	3			
Ditto roof of the district godown, Viper	0	8	3			
Ditto salt godown, North Bay	0	9	6			
Ditto sky-lights of the Chatham Saw-mill	9	2	11			
Ditto sluices of the Southern Division	26	13	6			
Ditto ditto Northern ditto	31	8	3			
Ditto day latrine, Chatham	4	2	3			
Ditto roof of the Chatham Saw-mill	6	8	6			
Ditto the hinges of the tool godown, Chatham	0	10	8			
Ditto night latrine, Chatham	4	2	3			
Ditto first bridge, Dhani Khari	6	4	7			
Ditto cattle pound, Hope Town	2	10	0			
Ditto windows of the tool godown, Dundas Point	1	0	0			
Ditto village latrine, Bamboo Flat	0	12	2			
Ditto ditto, Hope Town	0	12	2			
Ditto brick pound, Viper	2	5	0			
Ditto bridge, Shaitan Khari	8	2	0			
Ditto boat shed, Shore Point	17	5	3			
Ditto Dhobi-shed, Viper	4	14	4			
Ditto Dundas Point latrine	1	3	0			
Ditto Carpenter's shop, Bamboo Flat	4	3	10			
Whitewashing inside wall of tea-house	12	0	0			
Erecting iron bridge across the stream, Dhani Khari	8	0	0			
A waste weir made for Cadellgunj bund	25	7	2			
Trucks made at Dundas Point	130	15	6			
Re-erecting markets, Chatham	27	10	9			
Repairs to latrine attached to buildings, Mount Harriett	6	14	4			
Constructing experimental drying room, Viper	55	14	0			
Earth-oiling buildings, Northern District	2,554	0	0			
Petty repairs to corrugated roof buildings, Viper and Chatham	1,126	3	6			
Building the second sluice of the Kadakachung bund	52	3	9			
Constructing Tramway, Dundas Point	110	15	9			
TOTAL	7,298	2	7			
Repairs to buildings damaged by the cyclone, Port Mouat	183	0	0			
Ditto ditto, Dhani Khari	1,046	12	0			
Ditto ditto, Viper	2,764	14	6			
Ditto ditto, Dundas Point	1,499	15	3			
Ditto ditto, Chouldari	520	4	0			
Ditto ditto, Chatham	1,228	1	6			
Ditto ditto, Bamboo Flat	830	6	2			
Ditto ditto, Shore Point	175	0	0			
Ditto ditto, Goplakabang	269	1	0			
Ditto ditto, Command Point	70	0	0			
Ditto ditto, Perseverance Point	81	0	0			
Ditto ditto, North Corbyn's Cove	87	0	0			
Ditto ditto, Mount Harriett	447	14	1			
Ditto ditto, Stewartgunj	499	11	3			
Ditto ditto, Tytler's Ghat	49	0	0			
Ditto ditto, Bajajagda	518	15	9			
Ditto ditto, North Bay	2	0	0			
Ditto ditto, Namunaghur	24	0	0			
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	17,595	2	1			

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1891-92—concluded.

Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.		
	R.	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Police Department.						
Repairs to Sub-Inspector's quarters at Ross (now occupied by Mechanical Engineer)	32	4	4			
Repairs to Police married quarters, Ross	2	3	6			
Ditto Police buildings damaged by the cyclone	18	14	7			
Ditto District Superintendent of Police quarters, Aberdeen	10	11	6			
Repairs to Head-quarter Inspector's quarters, Aberdeen	2	0	0			
Ditto Sub-Inspector's quarters, Aberdeen	32	8	4			
Ditto the roof of the Police line barracks	7	14	10			
Ditto signal tower and its guard-house	1	10	2			
Ditto the sentry box, Junglighat	2	8	2			
Ditto the dummy target in the Police rifle range	0	3	6			
Fixing glass panes at the signal tower, Aberdeen	1	7	7			
Repairs to Police guard-house, Protheroepore	7	4	11			
Ditto signal tower, Chatham	0	11	5			
Ditto railing round the Police barrack, Bamboo Flat	5	12	1			
Repairs to windows of the lock-up, Port Mouat	2	8	8			
Ditto Police latrine, Buknipur	6	12	6			
Ditto the windows of the jetty guard-house Chatham	1	12	2			
Roof and doors made for Police married quarters, Bamboo Flat	0	12	2			
Jhamps put up at the door of the Buknipur thanna	5	10	8			
TOTAL POLICE DEPARTMENT	143	11	1			
Postal Department.						
Repairs to Deputy Post Master's quarters, Ross	57	7	1			
Ditto Post Office gate, Ross	3	8	0			
TOTAL POSTAL DEPARTMENT	60	15	1			
Treasury Department.						
Repairs to quarters of Treasury Accountant, Ross	40	0	0			
TOTAL TREASURY DEPARTMENT	40	0	0			
TOTAL REPAIRS				28,728	1	8
GRAND TOTAL				43,071	9	10
Deduct—Refunds on account of sawing timber.						

APPENDIX No. XXVIII.

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Navy Bay Tea Garden for the year 1891-92.

Items.	Season, 1890-91.			Season, 1891-92.			Total.	Rate.	Amount.
	Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.	Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.			
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma Commissariat	1,350	900	...	...	...	...	2,250	0 7 8½	1,085 15 0
Ditto	2,660	579	...	...	...	...	3,239	0 7 7½	1,540 12 4
Messrs. Balthazar & Son, Rangoon	1,260	...	2,280	...	...	...	3,540	...	1,765 2 0
Mr. Thomas Dawson, Rangoon	540	...	960	...	...	...	1,500	...	684 12 0
Messrs. Wilson & Co., Madras	...	...	300	...	...	...	300	...	95 0 0
Sold locally	18	...	182	...	...	...	200	...	86 4 0
	5,828	1,479	3,722	...	...	...	11,029	...	5,257 13 4
Burma Commissariat	...	...	...	26,525	16,821	...	43,346	0 7 7½	20,619 7 1
Messrs. Balthazar & Son, Rangoon	...	...	...	1,750	...	5,160	6,910	...	2,336 8 6
Sold locally	...	...	...	738	5	630	1,373	...	977 6 0
Sales of fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 6 6
Amount of earnest money refunded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990 0 0
Total Cash Payment	5,828	1,479	3,722	29,013	16,826	5,790	62,658	...	30,289 9 5
Tea made over to Local Commissariat	...	1,200	...	...	1,600	...	2,800	0 10 0	1,750 0 0
Grand Total	5,828	2,679	3,722	29,013	18,426	5,790	65,458	...	32,039 9 5
Add—Tea delivered but proceeds not received—									
Burma Commissariat	...	...	...	4,400	2,600	...	7,000	...	...
Messrs. Balthazar & Son, Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	1,250	...	...
,, Wilson & Co., Madras	...	...	...	350	...	600	950	...	...
Sold locally	...	...	...	81	...	110	191	...	...
Stock	...	...	...	3,438	2,121	1,782	7,341	...	...
Total	...	...	...	8,269	4,721	3,742	16,732	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	5,828	2,679	3,722	37,282	23,147	9,532	82,192	...	32,039 9 5

Items.		Amount.	Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.
Cash expenditure.	By Manager's salary	5,375 0 0	...
	,, Manager's commission on profits of garden for 1890-91	91 1 6	...
	,, Clerk's pay	162 0 0	...
	,, Gratuity to convicts	357 12 6	...
	,, Contingencies	3,783 12 0	...
	,, Value of articles from Commissariat Department	10 8 4	9,780 2 4
Book expenditure.	,, Convict labour employed from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892	17,212 5 3	...
	,, Hire of manuring carts	385 0 0	...
	,, Value of stores received from Eastern Division	38 4 0	...
	,, Value of stores received from Western Division	119 4 0	17,754 13 3
	,, Profit	...	4,504 9 10
GRAND TOTAL		...	32,039 9 5

APPENDIX No. XXIX.

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Goplakabang Tea Garden for the year 1891-92.

Items.	Season, 1889-90.			Season, 1890-91.			Season, 1891-92.			Total.	Rate.	Amount.
	Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.	Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.	Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.			
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Mr. T. Dawson, Rangoon	...	...	969	...	...	...	...	...	...	969	...	272 13 0
Burma Commissariat Department	...	...	...	200	850	...	...	...	...	1,050	0 7 8⅔	506 12 4
Ditto ditto	...	...	...	393	20	...	...	...	...	413	0 7 7½	196 7 4½
Mr. T. Dawson, Rangoon	...	...	...	400	...	911	...	...	...	1,311	...	456 11 6
Messrs. Balthazar & Co., Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	3,130	...	...	...	3,130	...	706 12 0
Total	...	...	969	993	870	4,041	...	...	...	6,873	...	2,139 8 2½
Burma Commissariat Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,757	19,780	...	31,537	0 7 7½	15,001 15 6½
Messrs. Balthazar & Son, Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	2,270	2,870	...	768 2 0
Sold locally	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	....	26	...	25 10 0
Total	...	...	969	993	870	4,041	12,382	19,781	2,270	41,306	...	17,935 3 9
Add—Tea delivered but proceeds not received—												
Sold locally	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	...
Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,396	7,506	1,837	14,739	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,418	7,506	1,837	14,761	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	969	993	870	4,041	17,800	27,287	4,107	56,067	...	17,935 3 9

Items.		Amount.	Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.
Cash expenditure.	By Assistant Manager's salary	1,550 1 8	...
	„ Manager's horse allowance	218 1 0	...
	„ Assistant Manager's horse allowance	165 0 2	...
	„ Contingencies	1,439 5 3	...
	„ Gratuities to convicts	165 0 0	
			3,537 8 1
Book expenditure.	By Hire of convicts-writes, petty officers and laboring convicts, from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892	9,283 13 3	...
	„ Value of timber for tea-boxes received from the Forest Department	223 4 3	...
	„ Value of 400 tea-chests received from Western Division	400 0 0	...
	„ Value of stores received from Northern Division	37 8 0	...
	„ Repairs to rolling machine by Chatham Saw-mill	5 7 4	
			9,950 0 10
	„ Profit	...	4,447 10 10
GRAND TOTAL		...	17,935 3 9

APPENDIX No. XXX.

Statement showing the Census of private Cattle in Port Blair on the 31st March 1892.

	Bulls.						Cows.		Under two years.				Buffaloes.				Goats.	
	Breeding.		Slaughter cattle.		Draught cattle.				Heifers.		Bull calves.		Full grown.		Calves.			
	1890-91.	1891 92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Southern District	4	1	...	...	1,195	1,341	2,152	1,976	1,305	1,178	1,357	1,138	150	156	109	106	758	750
Northern „	2	2	...	...	1,226	1,120	1,607	1,271	829	967	765	1,041	79	95	56	92	515	595
Total	6	3	...	...	2,421	2,461	759	3,247	2,134	2,145	2,122	2,179	229	251	165	198	1,273	1,345

APPENDIX No. XXXI.

Statement of the Cattle Farm on the Northern District for the year 1891-92.

Expenditure.	Amount.	Income.	Amount.		Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.		Buffaloes.		Buffalo calves.		Remarks.
								Bulls.	Cows.	Bulls.	Cows.	Bulls.	Cows.	
Cash.	R a. p.		R a. p.											
Grain	324 5 4	Value of milk issued to firewood cutters, etc. . .	868 12 0	In farm on 1st April 1891 .	9	231	52	230	142	2	25	27	10	
Rice	14 15 2	Value of milk sold locally .	43 11 7	Born during the year . .	...	...	...	63	75	...	...	15	10	
Indian-corn	145 13 0	Value of 1 cow sold locally .	30 0 0	Transferred from buffalo calves to buffalo bulls and cows .	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	...	...	
Bran	165 1 11			Total .	9	251	52	293	217	14	35	42	20	
Paddy	132 9 7													
Oil-cake	24 3 5			Died during the year . .	...	8	3	123	88	...	1	3	...	
Medicines	194 0 8			Transferred to Port Mouat .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				Ditto to Commissariat farm, Aberdeen . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				Sold during the year . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Cash .	1,001 1 1			Transferred from buffalo calves to buffalo bulls and cows .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	
				Transferred to steers for carting purposes	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	
Book Debits.														
Hire of attendants and grass-cutters	3,428 0 0			Total .	4	9	3	123	88	12	1	15	10	
Total .	4,429 1 1		942 7 7	Balance on the 31st March 1892	5	242	49	170	129	2	34	27	10	

APPENDIX No. XXXII.

Statement showing the number of Children and their average attendance at the various Schools in the Settlement of Port Blair during 1891-92.

Schools.	On rolls on the 1st April 1891.		Total.	On rolls on the 31st March 1892.		Total.	Average number on rolls during the year.		Average attendance during the year.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys	Girls.
Aberdeen	122	22	144	134	13	147	120·55	17 83	107·88	15·65	90·76	88·42
Garacharma	49	20	69	43	25	68	46·40	23·68	42·00	21·72	90·50	91·52
Brookesabad	12	13	25	13	11	24	13·57	11 31	12·75	10·62	93·46	93·60
Bamboo Flat	23	16	39	23	8	31	20·54	11·87	17·19	10·01	83·29	84·31
Dhani Khari	10	5	15	11	4	15	10·73	4·85	10·23	4·25	95·28	88·91
Port Mouat . . .	5	3	8	8	4	12	6·18	2·96	4·89	2·37	81·62	83·09
Total .	221	79	300	232	65	297	217·97	72·50	194·94	64·62	534·91	529·85
											89·15	88·30

APPENDIX No. XXXIII.

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts in the Jail of Port Blair during the calendar year 1891.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8											
																			Ratio per cent. of average strength.											
																			A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Jail.	Capacity of the Jail barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from Cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Port Blair	8,211	440	8,651	10,739	837	11,576	10,940	855	11,795	17,259	1,124	18,383	663·59	24·15	687·74	461	24	485	160·71	134·28	158·80	6·18	2·88	5·83	...	...	...	4·29	2·86	4·18	4·29	2·86	4·18

APPENDIX No. XXXIV.

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Settlement of Port Blair during the calendar year 1891.

1	2	3																				4							
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		Ratio of admission and deaths per cent. of average strength.							
		Small-pox.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Cholera.		Scrofula and Chronic Pneumonic Phthisis.		Anæmia and General Debility.		Respiratory Diseases.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcer and boil.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Port Blair		...	...	9,038	...	142	51	...	...	63	41	294	45	873	43	1,574	151	20	1	880	...	78·07	...	1·22	·44	...	...	13·59	1·30

APPENDIX No. XXXV.

Showing the Admissions into Hospital, Daily Average Sick, and the Deaths per cent. of average strength of the Prisoners of all classes in the Port Blair Settlement, during the several months of the calendar year 1891.

	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
Actual . .	1,486	644·82	37	1,364	664·92	39	1,521	650·53	32	1,793	683·09	40	1,958	730·68	35	1,950	773·99	39	1,707	779·92	42	1,528	760·86	27	1,300	684·29	23	1,221	611·64	14	1,333	681·06	37	1,222	587·10	34
Per cent. of daily average strength.	12·59	5·46	·31	11·57	5·64	·33	12·92	5·52	·27	15·32	5·83	·34	16·64	6·21	·29	16·71	6·63	·33	14·76	6·74	·36	13·31	6·62	·23	11·45	6·02	·20	10·66	5·34	·12	11·81	6·03	·32	10·81	5·19	·30

APPENDIX No. XXXVI.

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Port Blair Settlement during the calendar year 1891, according to age.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c
	Under 16 years.			16 to 40 years.			40 to 60 years.			Above 60 years.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Average number.	...	...	...	7,795	592	8,387	2,257	157	2,414	448	54	502	10,500	803	11,303
Number of deaths	...	...	...	286	21	307	163	3	166	12	...	12	461	24	485
Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number	...	...	...	3·66	3·54	3·66	7·22	1·91	6·87	2·67	...	2·39	4·39	2·98	4·29

A—The "average number" may be obtained by means of monthly census.

APPENDIX No. XXXVII.

Showing the Mortality among Convicts in the Port Blair Settlement during the calendar year, according to length of imprisonment undergone.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Under 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 7 years.	Above 7 years.
Average number	282	416	1,021	785	4,274	4,525
Number of deaths	12	30	83	39	115	206
Ratio per cent. of average number	4·25	7·21	8·12	4·96	2·69	4·55

Giving particulars regarding Vaccination for the calendar year 1891.

Number admitted during the year.	Of the number admitted.								Vaccinations performed during the year.							
	Had been Vaccinated.		Had been Inoculated.		Had Small-pox.		Not Protected.		Primary Vaccination.				Re-Vaccination.			
	Number.	Per cent. of admissions.	Number.	Per cent. of admissions.	Number.	Per cent. of admissions.	Number.	Per cent. of admissions.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
Male prisoners								*Vide* Report.								
Female prisoners																
Jail Establishment																
Total																

Casualty Roll of the Port Blair Settlement Jail for the calendar year 1891.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Employment previous to imprisonment.	Employment in Jail.	Class as in Abstract.	Sentence.			Completed imprisonment.			Cause of deaths.*	Date of admission into hospital.	Date of death.
							Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.			
					Vide Monthly Return.										

* In this column should be entered only that one cause of death under which the Medical Officer considers the case should be returned. The other causes, if any, can be noticed in the column of Remarks. When a man dies of a disease other than that for which he was originally admitted, he should be discharged "otherwise" under the head of the original disease, and re-admitted under the head of the fatal disease.

Remarks.

The health of the Settlement has been fairly good during the year. The mortality has been within a mere fraction the same as last year, excluding deaths from the cyclone. At the beginning of the year bowel complaints were very prevalent in Viper Island, and caused a good many deaths. They disappeared as soon as the water was changed and the tanks were cleaned out. The cyclone killed 53 convicts and wounded about 150. It also left nearly all the self-supporters without shelter for about two months. This exposure caused a good deal of fever and bowel complaints towards the end of the year. The admissions from all causes have been over 5,000 less than last year. The decrease occurred chiefly in the admission from fevers. There has been a considerable increase in the admissions from bowel complaints. After the cyclone there was naturally much overcrowding both in barracks and in hospitals, but it is expected that all the buildings will be finished before the monsoon rains.

APPENDIX No. XXXVIII.

Annual Return of Sick Prisoners, Port Blair Settlement, for the calendar year 1891.

ABSTRACT.

Class.	Population.										Sick.													
	Remaining.		Admitted.		Total.		Aggregate of the daily total of strength.		Daily average strength.		Remained in hospital.		Admitted.		Total.		Discharged.		Died.		Remaining.		Aggregate of the daily totals of sick in hospital.		Daily average sick.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicts	10,940	855	1,056	108	11,996	963	3,919,735	305,505	10,739	837	637	20	17,259	1,124	17,896	1,144	16,949	1,093	377	22	570	29	2,111	119	663·59	24·15
Under trial and committed to Sessions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total — Each sex .	10,940	855	1,056	108	11,996	963	3,919,735	305,505	10,739	837	637	20	17,259	1,124	17,896	1,144	16,949	1,093	377	22	570	29	2,111	119	663·59	24·15
Total — Both sexes .	11,795		1,164		12,959		4,225,240		11,576		657		18,383		19,040		18,042		399		599		2,230		687·74	

APPENDIX No XXXIX.

PORT BLAIR.

[*N.B.*—The following Return embraces all classes of prisoners confined in the same jail. Total of each group of diseases should be given in the body of the Return if there be space for such totals.]

Group.	Sub-Group.	No.	Diseases.	Remained in Hospital from previous Year.			Number of Admissions during the Year.			Total.	Results.					
				Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.*	Died. Convicts.	Died. Under trial.	Died. Civil.	Remaining sick.
Morbid State and Processes.	...	...	General anasarca	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1
			Dropsy	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	1
			General Diseases.													
A	1	3	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	11	...	...	...	...	8
		13	Mumps	1	...	...	9	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
		22	Dysentery	51	...	...	1,220	...	...	1,271	1,089	...	131	...	...	51
			Total	52	...	...	1,248	...	...	1,300	1,110	...	131	...	...	59
	2	23A	Intermittent fever	159	...	...	9,038	...	...	9,197	9,005	...	...	...	...	192
		23B	Remittent fever	18	...	...	142	...	...	160	86	...	51	...	...	23
			Total	177	...	...	9,180	...	...	9,357	9,091	...	51	...	...	215
	3	26B	Erysipelas	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	14	...	1	...	...	1
		27	Pyæmia	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	14	...	2	...	...	1
	4	29A	Primary syphilis	1	...	...	44	...	...	45	41	...	...	...	...	4
		29B	Secondary syphilis	9	...	...	122	...	...	131	118	...	1	...	...	12
		30	Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	19	...	...	...	...	1
			Total	10	...	...	186	...	...	196	178	...	1	...	...	17
C	...	55	Debility	11	...	...	117	...	...	128	102	...	14	...	...	12
		56	Old age	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
			Total	11	...	...	118	...	...	129	102	...	14	...	...	13
D	...	58	Rheumatism, chronic	6	...	...	267	...	...	273	256	...	...	...	...	17
		62	Non-malignant, new growth.	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		63AB IV	Malignant, new growth cyrrhus.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		64	Phthisis (tubercle)	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	11	...	...	1
		65	Scrofula	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		69A	Leprosy, tubercular	1	...	...	10	...	...	11	4	...	5	...	...	2
		69B	Ditto anæsthetic	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		73	Anæmia	16	...	...	177	...	...	193	148	...	31	...	...	14
			Total	24	...	...	475	...	...	499	417	...	47	...	...	35
Diseases of the Nervous System.	...	92	Paralysis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		93	Hemiplegia	2	...	...	4	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	2
		94	Paraplegia	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	1	...	2	...	...	2
		95	Local paralysis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		111	Shaking palsy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		117A	Neuralgia	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...
		117B	Sciatica	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
		119	Megrim	3	...	...	10	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...
		120	Tetanus	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		122	Epilepsy	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	15	...	1	...	...	1
		128	Insanity	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	8	...	...	72	...	...	80	70	...	4	...	...	6
Diseases of the Eye.	...	147A	Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	4	...	...	144	...	...	148	146	...	...	...	...	2
		149A	Keratitis, superficial	4	...	...	40	...	...	44	41	...	...	...	...	3
		150A	Ulcer of the cornea, acute	3	...	...	33	...	...	36	30	...	...	...	...	6
		161	Iritis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		171B	Glaucoma	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		182E	Cataract, hard	1	...	...	11	...	...	12	11	...	...	...	...	1
		190	Panophthalmitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		198	Night-blindness	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		222	Stricture of nasal duct	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		231	Hordeolum	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	12	...	...	235	...	...	247	235	...	...	...	...	12

* Cases entered in these columns must be noticed in the Remarks.

PORT BLAIR—*continued.*

Group.	Sub-Group.	No.	Diseases.	Remained in Hospital from previous Year.			Number of Admissions during the Year.			Total.	Results.					
				Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.*	Died.			Remaining sick.
													Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	
Diseases of the Ear.	...	254A	Inflammation of the external meatus.	...	...	...	57	...	...	57	55	...	...	...	...	2
			Total .	...	...	...	57	...	...	57	55	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of the Nose.	...	269	Epistaxis . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		272	Vyæna	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
			Total .	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Circulatory System.	...	283(2)	Valvular disease, mitral .	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		289	Fatty degeneration of the heart.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		297	Syncope . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		298	Palpitation of the heart .	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	1
			Total .	...	...	.	12	...	...	12	9	...	2	...	...	1
Diseases of the Respiratory System.	...	324A	Laryngitis . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		338A	Bronchitis, acute .	2	...	...	15	...	...	17	15	...	2	...	...	...
		338B	Ditto chronic .	18	...	...	439	...	...	457	417	...	17	...	..	23
		338C	Ditto catarrhal .	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	24	...	...	...	...	1
		345	Spasmodic asthma .	12	...	...	310	...	...	322	312	...	...	...	...	10
		347A	Hæmoptysis . .	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
		349A	Pneumonia . .	3	...	...	59	...	...	62	36	...	23	...	...	3
		357	Chronic pneumonic phthisis.	6	...	...	61	...	...	67	17	...	41	...	...	9
		369A	Pleurisy . . .	1	...	...	17	...	...	18	17	...	1	...	...	...
			Total .	42	...	...	934	...	...	976	846	...	84	...	...	46
Diseases of the Digestive System.	...	375	Stomatitis . . .	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
		376	Ulcerative stomatitis .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		378	Cancrum oris . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		36A	Thrush . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		392	Gum-boil . . .	...	...	...	34	...	...	34	33	...	...	...	...	1
		395	Inflammation of gum .	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		419	Elongated uvula . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		421	Sore throat . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		423	Follicular tonsillitis .	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
		424	Ulceration of the fauces .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		452	Dyspepsia . . .	7	...	...	164	...	...	171	166	...	...	...	...	5
		457A	Enteritis . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
		468-(6A)	Hernia, inguinal . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		473	Diarrhœa . . .	21	...	..	354	...	...	375	348	...	20	...	...	7
		474	Constipation . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		475	Colic	2	...	...	123	...	...	125	124	...	...	...	...	1
		480A	Piles, internal . .	1	...	...	30	...	...	31	29	...	...	...	...	2
		480B	Do. external . .	1	...	...	10	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	...	1
		483	Fistula in ano . .	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	1
		492A	Hepatitis . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		492C	Cirrhosis of the liver .	4	...	...	3	...	...	7	3	...	4	...	...	...
		493	Abscess of the liver .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		499	Jaundice . . .	3	...	...	20	...	...	23	22	...	1	...	...	...
		512	Ascites	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		513	Peritonitis, rupture of urethra.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
			Total .	40	...	...	772	...	...	812	764	...	30	...	...	18
Diseases of the Lymphatic System.	...	516	Hypertrophy of the spleen.	2	...	...	122	...	...	124	120	...	4	...	...	...
		517	Ague-cake . . .	4	...	...	75	...	...	79	77	...	1	...	...	1
		529	Inflammation of lymph-glands.	1	...	...	20	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...
		530	Suppuration of lymph-glands.	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
			Total .	8	...	...	220	...	...	228	222	...	5	...	...	1
Diseases of the Urinary System.	...	551	Bright's disease . .	...	...	...	4	..	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	1
		551(1)	Chronic nephritis . .	1	...	...	4	...	...	5	3	...	2	...	...	...
		574	Cystitis . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
			Total .	1	...	...	10	...	...	11	6	...	4	...	...	1

* Cases entered in these columns must be noticed in the Remarks.

PORT BLAIR—*continued.*

Group.	Sub-Group.	No.	Diseases.	Remained in Hospital from previous Year.			Number of Admissions during the Year.			Total.	Results.					
				Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.*	Died. Convicts.	Died. Under trial.	Died. Civil.	Remaining sick.
Diseases of the Generative System.	...	593	Stricture of the urethra	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		601	Abscess pelvic peritonitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		608	Phimosis	...	...	...	6	...		6	6	...	...	...	...	...
		613	Inflammation of the scrotum.	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
		614	Abscess of the scrotum	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		615	Sloughing ulcer of scrotum.	1	...	...	5	...	...	6	4	...	2	...	...	...
		622C	Hydrocele, encysted	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
		626(1A)	Orchitis, acute	...	...	...	21	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...
		626(1B)	Do., chronic	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		628	Hernia, testis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		660A	Endometritis	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		667A	Stricture of the external O. S.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		693	Menorrhagia	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		695	Leucorrhœa	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	4	...	...	61	...	...	65	62	...	3	...	...	...
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	...	749A	Ostitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		74	Periostitis	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		751	Caries	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		672A	Necrosis, central	4	...	...	6	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	2
		70-1A	Synovitis, acute	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	7	...	...	15	...	...	22	20	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of the Connective Tissue.	...	811	Inflammation of the connective tissue.	...	...	...	26	...	...	26	22	...	3	...	...	1
		812	Abscess	13	...	...	211	...	...	224	216	...	2	...	...	6
			Total	13	...	...	237	...	...	250	238	...	5	...	...	7
Diseases of the Skin.	...	818	Urticaria	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		820	Eczema	1	...	...	24	...	...	25	24	...	...	...	...	1
		830	Herpes	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	...	1
		831	Herpes, Zoster	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		835	Sycosis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		849	Ulcer	55	...	...	595	...	...	650	623	...	...	...	...	27
		850	Cicatrices	1	...	...	27	...	...	28	27	...	...	...	...	1
		852	Boil	11	...	...	285	...	...	296	286	...	...	...	...	10
		853	Carbuncle	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
		854	Gangrene	1	...	...	5	...	...	6	2	...	3	...	...	1
		856	Whitlow	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
		857	Corn	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		866	Pruritus	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		870	Ringworm	2	...	...	18	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...
		873	Itch	9	...	...	111	...	...	120	117	...	...	...	...	3
		874	Irritation caused by plants.	...	...	...	89	...	...	89	86	...	...	...	...	3
		874	Ulceration due to irritation by mud.	...	...	...	138	...	...	138	138	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	80	...	...	1,325	...	...	1,405	1,355	...	3	...	...	47
Poisons	...	939	Meningitis, Indian hemp poisoning.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		945	Opium poison	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...
Poisoned, wound.	...	990 (a1)	By snakes	1	...	...	5	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
		990 (a3)	By stinging insects	3	...	...	43	...	...	46	44	...	...	...	...	2
			Total	4	...	...	48	...	...	52	50	...	...	...	...	2
Injuries	...	1003B	Heat apoplexy	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1012	Rupture of the spleen and peritonitis after fall from a tree.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		1038	Burns and scalds	2	...	...	191	...	...	193	188	...	...	...	...	5
		1041	Abrasion	1	...	...	9	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
		1044	Foreign body, right hand	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		1051	Contusion of the head	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1052A	Scalp wound, bone not exposed.	1	...	...	30	...	...	31	29	...	...	...	...	2
		1052B	Scalp wound, bone exposed.	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
		1053	Contusion of the skull	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1055	Fracture of the base of the skull.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		1063	Contusion of the lower jaw.	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
			Carried over	4	...	...	253	...	...	257	248	...	2	...	...	7

* Cases entered in these columnsmust bz noticed in the Remarks.

PORT BLAIR—*concluded.*

Group.	Sub-Group.	No.	Diseases.	Remained in Hospital from previous year.			Number of Admissions during the year.			Total.	Results.					
													Died.			
				Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.*	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Remaining sick.
			Brought forward	4	...	...	253	...	...	257	248	...	2	...	...	7
Injuries—*contd.*	...	1073	Contusion of the eye	1	...	...	18	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...
		1077	Foreign bodies in the cornea.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1079	Wound of the eyelid	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1082	Wound of the cornea	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1095	Contusion of the neck	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1107	Ditto of the chest	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...
		1109	Simple fracture of the ribs.	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1110	Fracture of the ribs	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		1113	Contused wound of the chest.	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1121	Contusion of the back	1	...	...	40	...	...	41	37	...	...	...	...	4
		1124	Fracture of vertebral column, with injury of the cord, without displacement.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		1125	Fracture of the vertebral column, with injury of the cord, with displacement.	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
		1127	Compound fracture of the finger and spine.	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		1130	Compression of cord without fracture.	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
		1132	Contusion of the abdomen	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1134	Contusion with rupture of viscera.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		1158	Fracture of the pelvis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		1164	Contusion of the upper extremity.	11	...	...	287	...	...	298	288	...	...	...	...	10
		1165	Sprain of the wrist joint	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1166A	I. Wound of the upper extremity.	6	...	...	54	...	...	60	56	...	...	...	...	4
		1166B	C. Wound of the upper extremity.	18	...	...	175	...	...	193	172	...	...	...	...	21
		1166C	L. Wound of the upper extremity.	1	...	...	18	...	...	19	18	...	...	...	...	1
		1166D	P. D. Wound of the upper extremity.	1	...	...	11	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
		1170	Fracture of the clavicle	1	...	...	4	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
		1172	Fracture of the humerus	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	3
		1173	Fracture of the bones of the fore-arm.	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1173A	Simple fracture of the left radius.	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1174	C. Fracture of the finger	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	4
		1186	Contusion of the lower extremity.	10	...	...	219	...	...	229	224	...	...	...	...	5
		1187	Sprain, ankle joint, etc.	2	...	...	30	...	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...
		1188A	I. Wound of the lower extremity.	5	...	...	166	...	...	171	160	...	...	...	...	11
		1188B	C. Wound of the lower extremity.	82	...	...	1,568	...	...	1,650	1,627	...	...	...	...	23
		1188C	L. Wound of the lower extremity.	5	...	...	38	...	...	43	41	...	...	...	...	2
		1188D	P. D. Wound of the lower extremity.	12	...	...	191	...	...	203	194	...	...	...	...	9
		1192	Fracture of the femur	2	...	...	3	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	2
		1198	Simple fracture of the bones.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		1199	Simple fracture of right tibia.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		1200	C. Fracture of fibula	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1201	C. Fracture of the bones of the foot.	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	1
		1204	Dislocation of the patella	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
			Total	164	...	...	3,137	...	...	3,301	3,178	...	10	...	...	113
Human Parasites.	...	17 A B.	Tænia solium	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		34 „ C.	Guinea-worm	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
No appreciable diseases.	...	...	Under observation	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	657	...	...	18,383	...	...	19,040	18,042	...	399	...	...	599

* Cases entered in these columns must be noticed in the Remarks.

PORT BLAIR.

Annual Return of Surgical Operations for the calendar year 1891.

Class.	Diseases.	Operations.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.			Remaining.
						Cured.	Otherwise.	Died.	
Removal of Tumours from Parts.	Cystic tumours	Removed by dissection	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	Cancer on the vaginal wall		...	1	1	..	...	...	1
Removal of Foreign Bodies	From hand	Extraction after enlarging wound	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
Opening of Abscesses	Abscess	Laid open	8	194	202	192	...	3	7
Operations on the Eye	Cataract	Removal of lens	...	11	11	11	...	...	...
	Panophthalmitis	Eye-ball excised	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	Glaucoma disorganisation								
Ditto on the Nose	Epistaxis	Plugging	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Ditto on other parts of the Head and Face, including Mouth.	Caries of teeth	Extraction	...	152	152	152	...	...	...
	Loose teeth		...	53	53	53	...	...	...
	Gum-boil	Incision	...	19	19	18	...	...	1
Operations on the Respiratory Organs.	Pleurisy	Paracentesis	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Operations on the Digestive Organs.	Hæmorrhoids, external	Ligature	...	8	8	8	...	...	...
	Ditto ditto	Knife	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	Fistula in ano	Laid open	...	4	4	3	...	...	1
	Abscess of the liver	Free incision	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Operations on the Lymphatic Organs.	Bubo	Ditto	...	12	12	12	...	...	...
	Inflammation of lymph glands	Incised	...	4	4	4	...	...	...
Operations on the Urinary Organs.	Stricture of the urethra	Gradual dilatation	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
Operations on the Generative Organs.	Phimosis	Circumcision	...	7	7	7	...	...	...
Operations on the Scrotum and Testes.	Hydrocele	Tapping	...	8	8	8	...	...	...
	Inflammation of scrotum	Incision	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Operations on the Organs of Locomotion.	For necrosis of bone (big-toe)	Amputation	1	4	5	3	...	...	2
Operations on the Skin	Whitlow	Extraction of nail	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	Boil	Incision	11	260	271	262	...	...	9
	Erysipelas		...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	Carbuncle		...	6	6	6	..	...	...
	Chronic ulcer		...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Extensive ulceration	Grafting of skin	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Gangrene of foot	Amputation	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Reduction of Dislocation	Right patella	Reduced	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Ditto Simple Fracture.	Right and left clavicles	Set	...	2	2	2	..	...	...
Reduction of C. C. Fracture	Fingers	Set	...	3	3	2	...	...	1
	Ribs		...	1	1	..	...	...	1
	Femur		...	2	2	...	...	...	2
Amputation for Injuries	C. Fracture of the middle finger.	Amputation	...	3	3	1	...	...	
	C. C. Fracture of left great toe.		...	3	3	2	...	...	
	Ld. Wound, upper extremity		1	6	7	7	...	...	...
	Ld. „ lower „		1	4	5	5	...	...	...
	C. Wound, upper „		...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	C. C. Fracture of the wrist		...	1	1	...	...	...	1
		GRAND TOTAL	22	797	819	783	...	4	32

APPENDIX No. XL.

PORT BLAIR.

Annual Return of Sick of Free Police treated in the Police Hospital, Ross, during the calendar year ending 31st December 1891.

Order.	Group.	Sub-Group.	No.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
	A.	1	13	Mumps	...	1	1	1	...	...	Average effective strength = 566.
			22	Dysentery	1	34	35	33	...	2	
		2	23*a*	Ague	7	357	364	364	...	...	
			23*b*	Remittent Fever	...	1	1	1	...	...	
		3	26	Erysipelas	...	1	1	...	...	1	
			27	Pyæmia, resulting from large unhealthy abscess	...	1	1	...	1	...	
		4	29*a*	Primary Syphilis	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			29*b*	Secondary Syphilis	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			30	Gonorrhoea	...	2	2	1	...	1	
	D.		58	Rheumatism	2	16	18	16	...	2	
			73	Anæmia	...	3	3	2	...	1	
Diseases of the Nervous System			117*b*	Sciatica	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			119	Megrim	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Do.	do. Eye		150*a*	Ulcer of cornea	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Do.	do. Ear		254*a*	Inflammation of the external meatus	...	8	8	8	...	...	
Do.	do. Circulatory System		283(2)	Valvular disease mitral	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Do.	do. Respiratory System		338*b*	Bronchitis, chronic	1	13	14	13	...	1	
			345	Spasmodic asthma	...	5	5	5	...	...	
			349*a*	Pneumonia	...	3	3	2	1	...	
			357	Chronic pneumonic phthisis	...	1	1	...	1	...	
Do.	do. Digestive System		375	Stomatitis	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			392	Gum-boil	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			421	Sore-throat	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			443	Ulceration	...	1	1	...	1	...	
			452	Dyspepsia	...	6	6	6	...	...	
			473	Diarrhœa	...	6	6	6	...	...	
			475	Colic	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			480*b*	Piles, external	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Do.	do. Lymph System		517	Ague-cake	...	3	3	3	...	...	
Do.	do. Urinary System		559	Calculus in kidney	...	3	3	3	...	...	
Do.	do. Generative System		622*c*	Hydrocele	...	1	1	...	...	1	
			626(1*a*)	Orchitis, acute	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			626(1*b*)	„ chronic	2	3	5	5	...	...	
Do.	do. Organs of Locomotion		749*b*	Periostitis	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Do.	do. Connective Tissue		812	Abscess	...	4	4	4	...	...	
Do.	do. Skin		830	Herpes	...	2	2	2	...	...	Average daily sick = 13·11.
			849	Ulcer	1	32	33	31	...	2	
			852	Boil	1	15	16	16	...	...	
			873	Itch	...	7	7	6	...	1	
Poisons			883*b*	Mercurial inflammation of the gums	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Poisoned Wounds			990(*a*1)	By snakes	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			990(*a*3)	By stinging insects	...	5	5	5	...	...	
Injuries			1038	Burns and scalds	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			1063	Contusion of the face	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			1073	„ „ eye	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			1166*b*	C. Wound, upper extremity	...	5	5	5	...	...	
			1166*c*	L. Wound, „ „	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			1173*a*	Fracture of left radius (simple)	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			1186	Contusion of the lower extremity	...	9	9	9	...	...	
			1188*a*	L. Wound „ „	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			1188*b*	C. Wound „ „	...	4	4	4	...	...	
			1188*d*	Pd. Wound „ „	...	2	2	2	...	...	
No appreciable diseases				Under observation	...	4	4	4	...	...	
				GRAND TOTAL	15	583	598	582	4	12	

APPENDIX No. XLI.

Meteorological observations recorded in the Observatory of Port Blair during the calendar year 1891.

Months.	Reading of Barometer.				Temperature of Air.							Dry and Wet Bulb.				Rain.		Ozone.		Wind.		Cloud.	
	Mean for month.	Highest in month.	Lowest in month.	Range.	Highest in month.	Lowest in month.	Range in month.	Mean of all highest.	Mean of all lowest.	Mean daily range.	Approximate for month.	Mean of dry bulb.	Mean of wet bulb.	Mean deducted dew point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Number of days on which it fell.	Amount collected.	Mean at 10 A.M.	Mean at 4 P.M.	General direction.	Estimated strength.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.
January 1891	30·025	30·142	29·880	·262	90·3	66·4	23·9	87·9	75·6	12·3	82·8	83·9	76·9	...	...	2	0·63	...	...	N. N. E.	...	C. K.	P. K.
February	30·062	30·198	29·874	·324	91·9	69·6	22·3	89·2	76·5	12·7	83·7	84·4	78·2	...	...	6	2·76	...	...	E. N. E.	...	P. K.	P. K.
March	30·031	30·134	29·886	·248	95·2	71·4	23·8	95·6	77·2	15·4	86·0	87·7	79·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. N. E.	...	P.K.&C.K.	P. K.
April	30·007	30·136	29·864	·272	97·6	71·9	25·7	95·6	78·9	16·7	88·9	90·2	81·5	...	...	1	0·35	...	...	E. S. E.	...	C. K.	P. K.
May	29·927	30·076	29·770	·306	98·5	72·7	25·8	93·8	80·0	13·8	88·2	89·5	81·5	...	...	11	22·75	...	...	S. S. E.	...	P. K.	P. K.
June	29·880	29·986	29·768	·218	89·5	72·6	16·9	87·6	78·2	9·4	83·4	83·1	79·3	...	...	28	18·00	...	—	W. S. W.	...	P.	P.
July	29·881	30·002	29·778	·224	89·9	73·3	16·6	86·7	79·2	7·5	83·9	83·8	79·1	...	...	25	8·50	...	...	W. S. W.	...	P. K.	P. K.
August	30·903	30·008	29·802	·206	89·4	71·7	17·7	85·1	76·9	8·2	82·3	82·3	78·7	...	...	29	21·44	...	...	W. S. W.	...	P.	P.
September	29·974	30·076	29·820	·256	90·1	72·8	17·3	86·0	77·1	8·9	82·6	82·3	79·1	...	...	26	13·57	...	...	W. S. W.	...	P. K.	P.
October	29·985	30·118	29·886	·232	92·2	74·3	17·9	90·1	78·0	12·1	85·3	85·5	81·2	...	...	20	5·71	...	...	E. S. E.	...	P. K.	P. K.
November	29·965	30·124	29·826	·298	91·4	54·3	37·1	87·1	76·8	10·3	83·3	83·3	79·0	...	...	22	12·91	...	...	S. S. E.	...	P. K.	P. K.
December	30·032	30·178	29·902	·276	90·2	67·4	22·8	85·6	77·0	8·6	82·4	82·4	77·7	...	...	19	17·49	...	...	E. N. E.	...	P. K.	P. K.
Total	360·662	361·178	358·056	3·122	1106·2	838·4	267·8	1067·3	931·4	135·9	1012·8	1018·4	951·9	...	...	189	124·11	...	...		...		
Mean for the Month	30·055	30·098	29·838	·260	92·1	69·8	22·3	88·9	77·6	11·3	84·4	84·8	79·3	...	...	15·7	13·4	...	...		...		

APPENDIX No. XLII.

Showing the Types of Insanity in the Port Blair Asylum during the year 1891.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7																		8			9			10			11			12		
Cases.	129 Mania.			130 Melancholia.			131 Dementia, including acquired imbecility.			132 Idiocy.			Epileptic insanity.			190 Toxi Insanity. Charas-smoking.			Ganja-smoking.			Use of bhang.			Opium-smoking (maduk and chandu).			Opium-eating.			Spirit drinking.			All other intoxications.			Insanity associated with obvious morbid change or changes in the brain.			Consecutive insanity from fevers, visceral inflammation.			Other forms of insanity to be specified in foot-notes.			Not yet diagnosed.			Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Remaining on the 31st December 1890.	62	2	64	5	...	5	10	...	10	1	...	1	6	...	6	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	2	113
Admitted	20	...	20	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
Total treated	82	2	84	6	...	6	14	...	14	1	...	1	7	...	7	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	2	139
Recovered	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Improved	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
Died	6	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
Released and transferred	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Remaining on the 31st December 1891.	73	2	75	5	...	5	9	...	9	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	2	113

APPENDIX No. XLIII.

Cash Account of the Andamanese for the year 1891-92.

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Balance in hand	2,397 2 1		Purchased from local traders	2,138 2 3	...
Government allowance for the year	2,400 0 0		Purchased from the Commissariat Department for victualling the Andamanese	2,761 0 0	...
Earned by the Andamanese during the year	2,428 11 9		Purchased from the Settlement Mess	215 3 0	...
Rewards for the recapture of 23 runaway convicts	112 0 0		Southern District Officer's bill	19 2 0	...
Interest on money in the Savings Bank	89 10 0		Expenses of the Andamanese in Calcutta	422 8 0	...
Grant on account of assistance rendered by the Andamanese in collecting edible birds' nests	193 12 0		Purchased from Calcutta traders	98 0 0	...
By sale of tortoise-shell	450 0 0		Port Blair Co-operative Stores bills	21 0 0	...
By sale of paddy to the Commissariat Department	122 7 6		Superintendent's bills for blankets	175 0 0	...
By sale of trepang	418 0 0		Paid to Orderly Subba for recapturing a runaway	5 0 0	...
			Pay of compounder	96 0 0	...
			Pay of writer	24 0 0	...
					5,965 15 3
			Balance in hand at the close of the year—		
			In the Savings Bank	1,682 8 1	
			Cash in hand	963 4 0	
					2,645 12 1
Total		8,611 11 4	Grand Total	...	8,611 11 4

APPENDIX No. XLIV.

Statement showing the entire Population of the Settlement on the 31st March 1892.

	FREE POPULATION.												CONVICT POPULATION.				GRAND TOTAL.			
	ESTABLISHMENT.				Free Residents.		CHILDREN OF ALL CLASSES.						CONVICTS.		CONDITIONALLY RELEASED CONVICTS.		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
	Civil.	Military.	Marine.	Police.			Of free residents.		Of convict parents.											
									Males.		Females.									
	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Convicts.	Conditionally released convicts.	Convicts.	Conditionally released convicts.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Christians	39	155	2	2	12	39	36	54	...	1	...	...	32	1	1	1	243	41	37	54
Mahomedans	12	76	15	154	162	183	119	103	95	7	77	6	2,448	250	9	...	2,876	434	221	186
Hindus	28	174	2	377	353	381	292	253	218	32	222	23	6,765	551	29	3	7,728	935	542	498
Budhists	...	...	...	...	6	4	15	3	...	...	...	...	1,253	7	...	...	1,259	11	15	3
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	69	...	...	...
TOTAL	79	405	19	533	533	607	462	413	313	40	299	29	10,567	809	39	4	12,175	1,421	815	741

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 452 H. D.—30-12-92.—150.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

AND

THE PENAL SETTLEMENTS

OF

PORT BLAIR AND THE NICOBARS,

FOR

1892-93.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA:
1893.

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Para.	Page.
Personnel	1	1
Military Police Force	2	*ib.*
Criminal Justice	3	2
Jail Statistics	4	*ib.*
Religion of the Convicts	5	3
Jail manufacture	6	*ib.*
English figures	7	*ib.*
Head-quarter stations	8	*ib.*
Convict offences	9	*ib.*
Corporal punishment		
Escapes	10	4
Self-supporters	11	*ib.*
Marriages	12	*ib.*
Accommodation for self-supporters' wives.	13	*ib.*
Civil Justice	14	4
Registration	15	5
Land Revenue	16	*ib.*
Finance	17	*ib.*
Commissariat	18	5—7
Public Works	19	7
Agriculture	20	*ib.*
Forests	21	9
Education	22	10—11
Military	23	11
Marine	24	*ib.*
Post Office	25	*ib.*
Medical and Sanitary	26	12
Aborigines	27	*ib.*
Nicobars	28	*ib.*

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

	Para.	Page.
CHAPTER I.		
POLICE.		
Charge	1	13
Change of designation	2	*ib.*
Strength of force	3	*ib.*
Caste	4	*ib.*
Recruiting	5	*ib.*
Casualties	6	*ib.*
Discipline	7	14
Drill and Musketry	8	*ib.*
School	9	15
Signalling	10	*ib.*
Ponies	11	*ib.*
Clothing	12	*ib.*
Cost of force	13	*ib.*
Pounds	14	*ib.*
Ferries	15	16
Shop	16	*ib.*
Recreation-room	17	*ib.*
Conduct of officers	18	*ib.*
Crime	19	*ib.*
Property stolen and recovered	20	*ib.*
Murder cases	21	17
Undetected cases	22—23	*ib.*
Résumé of Sessions cases	24—39	17—21
CHAPTER II.		
CRIMINAL JUSTICE.		
Powers	1	22
Criminal returns	2	*ib.*
Trials, free persons	3—5	22—23
Do. of convicts	6—7	23
Do. free and convict	8	24
Sessions cases	9—10	*ib.*
Appeals and revisions	11	*ib.*
Inquests	12	25
Witnesses	13	*ib.*
Duration of trial	14	*ib.*
CHAPTER III.		
JAILS.		
Strength and classification	1—2	25—26
Causes of increase and decrease	3	26
Particulars of releases	4—5	26—29
Original crimes	6	29
Religion, age, and previous occupation.	7	*ib.*
Classification by terms of sentence	8	*ib.*
Particulars of guards	9	*ib.*
Education	10	*ib.*
Jail manufacture	11	30
Convict clothing	12—13	*ib.*
Tailor's shop	14	*ib.*
Blanket-making	15	*ib.*
Do. factory, Viper	16	*ib.*
Sooji-making	17	31
Net-making	18	*ib.*
Rattan factory	19	*ib.*
Rope factory	20	*ib.*
Salt factory	21	*ib.*
Brick manufacture	22	*ib.*
Fisheries	23	32
Labouring convicts	24	*ib.*
New station	25	33
Roman character	26	*ib.*
Clothing issues	27	*ib.*
Officers' quarters	28	34
Offences	29	*ib.*
Corporal punishments	30	35
Punishment Chain-gang	31	36
Escapes and recaptures	32—33	37
Self-supporters	34—36	37—38
Separation of free from convict population.	37	38
Conditional released prisoners	38	*ib.*
Agricultural produce	39	*ib.*
Marriages	40	*ib.*
Female Hospital, Haddo	41	39
Accommodation for wives of defaulting convict husbands.	*ib.*	*ib.*
CHAPTER IV.		
CIVIL JUSTICE.		
Powers	1	39
Number and value of suits	2—4	*ib.*
Distribution of work	5	40
Disposal of suits	6	*ib.*
Value of suits	7	*ib.*
Execution of decrees	8	41
Appeals	9	*ib.*
Process-fees	10	*ib.*
Stamps	11	*ib.*
Staff	12	*ib.*

	Para.	Page.
CHAPTER V.		
REGISTRATION.		
Receipts	1	41
Transactions	2—6	41—42
Optional registration	7	42
Nature of instruments	8	*ib.*
Searches	9	*ib.*
Arrears	10	*ib.*
Registration fee	11	*ib.*
CHAPTER VI.		
LAND REVENUE.		
Area of cleared land	1	42
Rent demand	2	*ib.*
Realisations	3	43
Cause of difference of revenue	4—6	*ib.*
Fruit Farms	7	*ib.*
Cultivated land	8	*ib.*
Cultivators' and other holdings	9—11	44—45
Do. huts	12	45
Educational cess	13	*ib.*
CHAPTER VII.		
FINANCE.		
Receipts	1—19	45—48
Expenditure	20—47	94—53
CHAPTER VIII.		
COMMISSARIAT.		
Officers	1	53
Staff	2	*ib.*
Working	3	*ib.*
Contracts	4	*ib.*
Payments	5	*ib.*
Accounts	6	54
Rations to troops	7	*ib.*
Do. to convicts	8	*ib.*
Do. to Banjahs	9	55
Do. to Police Banjahs	10	*ib.*
Sources of supply	11	*ib.*
Local supplies	12	*ib.*
Interior economy	13	56
Mills and machinery	14	*ib.*
Ice-machine	15	*ib.*
Bakery	16	57
Farms	17	58
Beef supply	18	*ib.*
Mutton supply	19	59
Sheep	20	*ib.*
Epidemics	21	21
CHAPTER IX.		
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Military Works	1	61
Civil Works	2—3	*ib.*
Details of expenditure	4—5	*ib.*
Expenditure against Budget grant	6	62
Chatham Saw-mill	7—10	*ib.*
Dhani Khari Saw-mill	11—13	62—63
Bamboo flat foundry	14. 15	63
Minor Works	16—17	64
Repairs	18—19	64—65
Establishment	20	65
Other Works	21	*ib.*
Saw pits	22	68
District Workshops	23	*ib.*
Artificer Corps	24	*ib.*

	Para.	Page.
CHAPTER X.		
AGRICULTURE.		
Reclamations	1—4	68
Clearings, virgin forest	5	*ib.*
Do. secondary jungle	6—8	99
Tea Garden, Navy Bay	9—24	69—72
Do. Goplakabang	25—35	72—73
Do. Kalatang	36—41	73—74
Liberian coffee	42	74
Cocoa	43—46	75
Nutmegs	47	76
Ceara rubber	48	*ib.*
Musa textiles	49	*ib.*
Arrowroot	50	*ib.*
Sugarcane	51	*ib.*
Paddy	52	*ib.*
Indiancorn	53	*ib.*
Indigo	54	*ib.*
Cocoanuts	55—60	77—78
Oil factory	61—62	78
Kulthi	63	*ib*
Chillies	64	*ib.*
Castor oil	65	*ib.*
Garjan oil	66	79
Bamboo	67	*ib.*
Aloes	68	*ib.*
Pepper vines	69	*ib.*
Guinea grass	70	*ib.*
Lime and tamarind seedlings	71	*ib.*
Vegetables	72—73	*ib.*
Hay	74	80
Horned cattle	75	*ib.*
Government Cattle Farm	76	*ib.*
CHAPTER XI.		
FORESTS.		
Introduction	1—4	80—81
State forests	5	81
Reserved forests	6	*ib.*
Demarcation	7—8	*ib.*
Surveys	9—13	81—82
Working plans	14	82
Communication and Buildings	15—26	82—83
Forest Law	27	83
Fires	28	*ib.*
Grazing	29	*ib.*
Natural reproduction	30—32	*ib.*
Artificial do.	33—39	84—85
Unregulated fellings	40—41	85
Girdling	42—43	*ib.*
Extraction	44—48	85—86
Depôt operation	49—55	86—87
Chatham Saw-mill	56—58 and 90—94	87—88 and 95—96
Portable Saw-mill	59—61 and 95—97	88 and 96
Calcutta Depôt	62 and 98—99	89 and 97
Madras Depôt	63 and 100	89 and 97
London Depôt	64—69 and 101—115	89—90 and 97-100
Removal of produce by purchasers	70—71	90—91
Free grant of forest produce	72	91
Summary	73—76	91—92
Financial results	77—89	93—95
Forest administration	116—118	100
Labour	119	*ib.*
Elephants	120—123	100—1
Valuation surveys	124—143	101—4
Effect of cyclone, 1891	144—156	104—6

	Para.	Page.
CHAPTER XII.		
Education.		
Number of schools	1 and 2	106
Income and expenditure	3—7	107—8
Staff Vernacular schools	8—10	108
Pupils	11	*ib.*
Attendance	*ib.*	*ib.*
Educational course	12	*ib.*
Appointments	13	109
Industrial school	14—16	*ib.*
Boarding school	17	*ib.*
Book depôt	18	*ib.*
European school	19	110
CHAPTER XIII.		
Military.		
Regulars	1—3	110
Volunteers	4	*ib.*
Strength of garrison	5	*ib.*
Status of Superintendent	6	111
CHAPTER XIV.		
Marine.		
Men-of-war	1	111
Royal Indian Marine vessels	2—6	*ib*
Private vessels	7—8	111-12
Other vessels	9—11	112
Mail steamer	12	*ib.*
Imports and Exports	13—14	*ib.*
Native craft	15	*ib.*
Wrecks	16	*ib.*
Steam-launches	17	*ib.*
Lighters, boats, etc.	18—19	113
Charge of boats	20	*ib.*
Buoys and moorings	21	*ib.*
Landing and shipping charges	22	*ib.*
Establishment	23	*ib.*
Tidal observatory	24	*ib.*
CHAPTER XV.		
Post Office.		
Mails	1	113
Collections and expenditure	2	*ib.*
Money orders	3	*ib.*
Enumeration	4	114
Telegrams	5	*ib.*
Establishment	6	*ib.*
Revised rules	7	*ib.*
Change of designation	8	*ib.*

	Para.	Page.
CHAPTER XVI.		
Medical and Sanitary.		
Topography	1	114
Meteorology	2	*ib.*
Convict population	3	115
Barracks and jails	4	*ib.*
Hospital buildings	5	*ib.*
Conservancy	6	116
Employment of convicts	7	*ib.*
Diet	8	*ib.*
Water-supply	9	*ib.*
General health	10	117
Sick and death rates	11	*ib.*
Diseases	12	118
Causes of sickness and mortality	13	*ib.*
Invalid gangs	14	121
Convalescent gangs	15	122
Lunatic Ward	16	*ib.*
Convalescent lunatic gang	17	*ib.*
Leper Ward	18	*ib.*
Female jail	19	*ib.*
Free residents	20	*ib.*
Epidemics	21	*ib.*
Vaccination	22	*ib.*
Recommendations	23	123
Medical staff	24	*ib.*
CHAPTER XVII.		
Aborigines.		
South Andaman	1—3	123-24
Home—Mr. Portman's house	4—6	124
Runaways	7	*ib.*
Trepang	8	*ib.*
Edible birds' nests	9—10	124-25
Middle Andaman	11	125
North Andaman	12—13	*ib.*
Jarawas	14—15	126
Family divisions	16—17	*ib.*
Little Andaman	18—19	127
Visit to Calcutta	20	*ib.*
Crime	21—22	127-28
Wrecks	23—25	128
Photographs	26—28	129
Health	29—31	*ib.*
Finance	32	*ib.*
Orphanage	33	130
CHAPTER XVIII.		
Nicobars.		
Visits	1	130
Shom Pen tribe	2	*ib.*
Cyclone of 1892	3	132
Government establishment	4	*ib.*
Relations with the natives	5	*ib.*

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

	Appendix.	Page.
Police	I—II	133—135
Criminal Justice	III—V	136—137
Jails	VI—XVI	138—148
Civil Justice	XVII	149
Land Revenue	XVIII	150
Finance	XIX—XXIII	152—160
Commissariat	XXIV—XXVI	161—162
Public Works	XXVII	163
Agriculture	XXVIII—XXXI	171—174
Education	XXXII	175
Medical	XXXIII—XLII	176—186
Aborigines	XLIII	187
Population	XLIV	*ib.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE;
PORT BLAIR;
Dated the 7th November 1893.

No. 1106-I.

FROM

COLONEL N. M. T. HORSFORD,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PORT BLAIR,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Administration for the year 1892-93, and to request the favour of thirty printed copies being sent to me for local distribution and record.

2. The final documents connected with the accounts for the month of March 1893 were received by the second Rangoon Mail of the 18th ultimo, and this report is submitted by the first trip of the steamer to Rangoon in the month following.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
N. M. T. HORSFORD, *Colonel,*
Superintendent, Port Blair.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SETTLEMENTS OF PORT BLAIR AND THE NICOBARS

FOR

1892-93.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Personnel.—Colonel N. M. T. Horsford, Deputy Commissioner, Sitapur, relieved Colonel T. Cadell, V.C., as the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent, Port Blair, on the 15th April 1892, and continued in charge throughout the year.

The new scheme for the re-organization of the superior staff was received after the close of 1891-92, but under instructions from Government it took effect from the 23rd March 1892.

Mahomed Ashiq Ali Khan, 8th Assistant Superintendent, proceeded on furlough for six months from the 24th March 1893.

The services of Captain P. B. Lindsell, District Superintendent of Police, were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from 5th July 1892, his appointment being filled by Captain F. J. H. Barton of the Corps of Guides.

2. *Military Police Force.*—Captain P. B. Lindsell handed over command of the force on the 5th July 1892, and Captain F. J. H. Barton of the Corps of Guides assumed charge on the 13th idem. The designation of the officer in charge of the force was altered by Government to "Commandant and District Superintendent of Police," this being considered a more appropriate title for the officer in charge of a *quasi*-military body of men such as the Port Blair Force really is. The strength of the force at the close of the year was 630. Forty recruits were enlisted; their physique was good. The discipline of the force was much improved by the close of the year. Brigadier-General Hamilton, who inspected the force at the request of the Superintendent, appeared well satisfied with their appearance and the way they handled their arms. The figure of merit attained at Musketry practice is as follows:—

		1891-92.	1892-93.
Corps figure	Individual	62·97	59·30
	Volley	41·93	27·40
Recruit figure	Individual	89·2	99·06
	Volley	28·57	32·08

The cause for the apparent falling off in Corps figures is due to a rigid observance of Musketry Regulations this year. The management of the Police stores has been transferred from the force to that of a respectable Baniah, and the change is appreciated by the men. A Recreation Room has been started by Captain F. J. H. Barton, Commandant, for the amusement of the members of the force. The institution was so highly thought of by Brigadier-General Hamilton that he has brought it to the notice of the Officer Commanding Rangoon Military Police, with the suggestion that one should be started for that battalion.

3. *Criminal Justice.*—The number of cases brought to trial in which free persons were concerned was 62 against 44 last year. The number of persons implicated in them was 81 against 55.

The number of convict cases tried judicially was 26 against 15 of the previous year, and the number of convicts implicated 31 against 18.

The disposal of the cases during the two years was as follows:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Free.	Convicts.	Free.	Convicts.
Convicted	40	7	53	13
Committed to Sessions	5	10	8	17
Acquitted	9	1	18	1
Compromised	1	...	2	...
Pending	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	55	18	81	31

Ten cases of murder and 2 cases of attempt to murder by convicts were brought to trial, against 5 cases of the former and 2 of the latter of the previous year. There were also 2 cases of murder by free persons, in one of which 6 Nicobarese were tried (exclusive of the Nicobarese tried under Section 202 in connection with that case). Nine men were sentenced to death against 4 in the preceding year.

There were 8 appeals presented to the Appellate Courts by convicted parties, 3 to the Sessions Judge and 5 to the Deputy Superintendent's Court. The decisions of the lower courts were upheld in every case with the exception that in one case the amount of fine awarded was reduced.

The Sessions Judge revised the sentence in one instance.

4. *Jail Statistics.*—The daily average number of convicts throughout the year was 10,856 against 11,459 during the previous year, and the number at the close of the year under report was 10,866 against 11,356 at its commencement. Six hundred and eighty-five were received from India and Burma against 837 during the previous year, and the casualties during the two years were as shown in the margin.

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Released	593	78	458	64
Transferred to India and Burma	37	1	155	...
Died	482	27	487	19
Executed	3	...	10	...
Runaways at large at end of year	19	...	10	...
	1,134	106	1,120	83
TOTAL	1,240		1,203	

At the close of the year there were 8,673 or 79·82 per cent. life convicts and 2,193 or 20·18 per cent. term convicts.

	Number.	Percentage.
Christians	30	·28
Mahomedans	2,887	26·57
Hindus	6,674	61·42
Budhists	1,191	10·96
Other religions	84	·77
TOTAL	10,866	100

5. The religion of the convicts are shown in the margin.

6. *Jail Manufacture.*—The estimated value of jail manufacture was R3,09,951 against R3,28,527 last year. The weaving of the blankets and blanket coats has been transferred to the Female Jail; the teasing of the wool before work is begun and the mulling of the clothing after it is made up are carried on at Viper, as this work cannot be done by the women. Changes are being gradually introduced in connection with the custody and issue of clothing with a view to economy and discipline. The file of women formerly employed on sooji-sifting at the Commissariat godowns has been discontinued; bread is now made from wheat flour instead of sooji. The net-making industry hitherto carried on in the Female Jail and the rattan work conducted at Viper have been transferred to Haddo, the former in view to concentrating all female labour on cloth-making, and the latter to remove all kinds of light labour as much as possible from Viper. Brick-making on the Northern District has been stopped, and all the bricks required for use throughout the Settlement are now made at Minnie Bay on the Southern District. The clay at Dundas Point on the Northern District is better for the manufacture of bricks than that at Minnie Bay, but the site of the brick-making operations there is too unhealthy for the convicts engaged on the work.

7. During the year English figures have been introduced in all District and divisional returns and the munshis now use no other.

8. Certain changes of head-quarter stations of District and Divisional officers have been made to bring these officers in closer proximity to their respective works. The distances some officers lived from their work were too far to ecure efficient control over their charges.

9. *Offences.*—The number of offences committed during the year was 2,557 against 2,655 during the previous year, the average daily number of convicts being 10,856 against 11,459 last year. The ratio to strength has thus been 23·55 per cent. against 23·16 per cent. last year. This, although a slight excess over last year's figures, compares favourably with Indian jails. The greater number of the offences are of a petty nature connected with discipline and work. The corporal punishments on the other hand compare very unfavourably with Indian jails. The percentages of the past five years are higher at Port Blair than the average annual percentages of Indian jails as shown below :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Average for India	2·69	2·55	2·77	2·55

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Andamans	3·34	2·69	3·39	5·21	5·39

The Superintendent is of opinion that although this unfavourable state of affairs is to a certain extent unavoidable, it is still susceptible of much improve.

ment, and the matter is receiving his careful consideration. He hopes the next year's figures will show better results.

10. *Escapes.*—The number of escapes has decreased from 87 in 1891-92 to 41, less than half, in the year under report. The attention of the Superintendent was directed to the subject of escapes before the receipt of the Government orders on the last report. He is of opinion that many escapes are due to want of vigilance and care on the part of the petty officers, and he has endeavoured to enforce the responsibilities of those in actual charge of the men. Many escapes take place about the time of the evening meal and before the men are locked up for the night. Barbed wire-fencing will be placed round the station and hospitals to check the tendency to escape.

11. *Self-supporters.*—There were 2,601 self-supporters at the end of the year—2,140 males and 461 females, a decrease of 272 men and 52 women having taken place during the year. One of the causes for this decrease is that no new land was broken up. The terms on which this land is granted are far too liberal for the requirements of the present day. It helps to encourage worthless men taking tickets to enjoy the benefits of the scheme for a season, and when they should be expected to settle down to a steady life of work, they are suddenly found to have no means of subsistence and have to be remanded to labour. Another reason for the decrease is because idlers and loafers among the self-supporters have been weeded out of the ranks. The matter of securing a respectable class of self-supporting convicts is receiving the special attention of the Superintendent, and it is hoped ere long this section of the convict community will be placed on a better footing than it at present stands.

12. *Marriages.*—The number of marriages sanctioned during the year was 34 against 37 last year. Of these 11 were between convicts and free people. The Superintendent's views on the marriages of convicts with each other are contained in Chapter III,—"Jails."

13. The hospital for women at Haddo was completed, but the accommodation for the women in the Female Jail, who have to be sent there on account of their husbands' misbehaviour, has not yet been provided. This will be attended to during the current year.

14. *Civil Justice.*—The number of suits instituted during the year under report was 54* against 46* of the previous year, and their value amounted to R4,196 against R4,100.

* Excludes pending cases.

These suits were disposed of as follows:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
Judgment for Plaintiff	31	45	46	82
Do. for Defendant	1	2	...	...
Dismissed	9	19	6	11
Compromised	5	10	3	5
Pending	2	4	1	2
TOTAL	48	100	56	100

Only one appeal was made to the Deputy Superintendent's Court, which resulted in the decree of the lower court being reversed.

15. *Registration.*—Two wills were registered in Book III and 156 other documents in Book IV, the registration of 20 of which latter was optional. The aggregate value of the documents registered amounted to R6,924 against R4,596 last year, their average value being R48-1-4 against R48-6-0.

16. *Land Revenue.*—There has been an increase of 214 acres of land cleared, and although the revenue on fixed collections has risen from R21,362 to R22,042, the total collections have fallen to R37,138, or R888 less than the collections of last year. The falling off in sale of bird's nest and Trepang more than accounts for this, and it is reported to be due to the poorness of the collection and the fact that 5 caves had been pilfered. Fewer convicts have obtained self-supporter tickets as cultivators, because no new land has been broken up during the year under report. At present new land is not required, as there are many vacancies in existing villages, which can be taken up by new men. Of these but few care to do so—some because they have not money, others because it would mean working hard for their daily bread. The Forest Department is now prepared to engage any number of self-supporters and give them between R8 and R9 a month wages. Such men after a year or less in this department ought to have ample money to buy land. Every effort is being made to induce men entitled to take tickets to avail themselves of this opening. The advantages from every point of view are very great indeed. The employment of such men relieves the Settlement of having to give labour which it cannot spare to the Forest Department, whilst the convicts have a good opening at the same time having to work.

17. *Finance.*—According to the accounts received, the total receipts and expenditure, as compared with those of the preceding year, were—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	R	R
Receipts	6,24,368	6,76,769
Expenditure	13,66,944	14,85,061
NET COST	7,42,576	8,08,292

A net increase of R65,716.

The several causes that have led to this result are explained in detail in Chapter VII. The Forest Department figures show an increase of revenue of R88,148 over last year's receipts. There have also been increases of revenue under the following heads:—"Stamps," "Hire of Convicts," "Unclaimed Property," "Chowkidari and Ferry Fees." The expenditure has been greater under "Establishments," "Commissariat and Forest supplies," "Passage and Freight charges" and "Forest expenditure." The net cost per convict has risen from R64-12-10 last year to R74-7-3 this year.

18. *Commissariat.*—Lieutenant E. A. Gayer, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, assumed charge of this department on the 19th May 1892 from Captain G. Massey of the 1st Norfolk Regiment, who was in temporary charge during the absence of a permanent incumbent, and continued in charge to the close of the year. Only one Staff Sergeant was attached to the department until 5th October 1892, when Staff Sergeant E. Hunt arrived and was posted to the duties on Ross.

The relations between the Commissariat Office and other departments have been most cordial throughout the year. The Executive Commissariat Officer

was invested with punitive powers over the convicts working in his department, and this is reported to have had a very good effect. The system of working the department contracts has been changed. The Commissariat Officer alone now deals with defaulting contractors. A change in the mode of payments was attempted, but had to be abandoned, as the Account Department objected to the alteration as giving that department more work. The value of the importations from Calcutta and elsewhere were R20,144 less than the value of the importations last year. The value of local purchases this year was R12,952 more than last year.

No complaints were made regarding the rations issued to the troops. The average number of British soldiers rationed daily in 1892-93 was 143, and the average daily number of sepoys rationed 305 against 141 and 262, respectively, of the preceding year. An alteration in the system of issue of mutton to troops was made, and resulted in great savings to the State. The system of issue of convict rations in force in previous years was continued in the year under report. No complaints were made regarding the quality of the articles issued. The vegetable supply from the Government gardens failed for a certain portion of the year, and the Commissariat Officer met the difficulty by arrangements in his department. The value of stores sold to the Settlement Baniahs amounted to R37,665, and to the Police Baniah R14,185. The supplies from Calcutta, where the bulk of the consignments come from, were on the whole good. On one or two occasions the quality of rice, coarse, was found below sample, but on representation the matter was righted. Bread for issue to troops and others is now made from wheat flour instead of from sooji, the result being a saving of R22 per 1,000 loaves besides dispensing with the services of the convict female sifters—an object much desired by the Government and very necessary in the interests of discipline.

Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 have not been worked. On receipt of the new machinery from England these will be despatched to Calcutta. Boiler No. 3, which is in serviceable order, has also not been worked, the requirements of the department being fully met by Boiler No. 4 working on an average three days a week. The ice machine has been at work throughout the year. Its condition is much the same as reported last year, but it may break down at any moment. The outlay in stores, etc., to keep it going is also very heavy. The sooner a new class of machine is procured the better.

The farms have been well looked after and placed on a satisfactory footing as regards the health and comfort of the animals located in them, buildings and water-supply having been duly attended to. The careful study of the disease termed "Gid" in the sheep, in the early part of the year, and the precautionary measures taken by Lieutenant Gayer as to housing, dietry, etc., of the animals have resulted in effectually eradicating a disease that contributed such a large percentage of animals needlessly slaughtered. The saving in the number of sheep by Lieutenant Gayer's arrangement of treatment, etc., is estimated at about 1,000 per annum.

The quality of the horned cattle purchased for slaughter purposes was better than last year, the average yield per carcass being 201lb 6 oz. against 176lb 8 oz. The beef was better, and as the price hitherto charged was very high indeed, it was reduced from 4 annas per lb to 2½ annas per lb, a rate that it could well stand.

Foot-and-mouth disease broke out in the Settlement in September 1892. The orders issued in regard to the segregation of the sick animals, their daily inspection, and treatment before long stamped out the disease.

19. *Public Works.*—The original and revised grant under Civil Works was R43,200. R210 was also sanctioned under Military Works to meet the pay of a Barrack Sergeant. The allotment for the year thus stood at R43,410. The cash expenditure against this grant was R53,321, the excess expenditure being met by refunds on account of sawing timber for the Forest Department.

The financial statement of the Chatham saw-mill shows a deficit of R2,149 if the book expenditure on account of labour and local material be included, and a profit of R3,425 if these charges are omitted. The boilers of this mill are old and nearly worn out. Double the existing power could be used with advantage. A new engine and boiler is sanctioned and will, it is hoped, soon arrive from England.

The financial statement of the portable saw-mill at Dhani Khari shows a deficit of R752 if labour and local material be taken into account, and a profit of R1,716 if these items are excluded. This mill was employed throughout the year in cutting up shingles.

Details of works executed during the year will be found in Chapter IX, from which it will be seen that the works included in the above account form but a small portion of those carried out without cash expenditure.

20. *Agriculture.*—Eleven acres of land were cleared on the Northern District for brick-making at Dundas Point and 7 acres reclaimed, and a similar extent of swamp land cleared on the Southern District. Sixteen acres of virgin forest at Minnie Bay and 3 acres of secondary jungle at Rangochang for vegetable cultivation were cleared on the Southern District, and 58 acres of secondary jungle at Dundas Point and Kalatang on the Northern District. On this district the self-supporters also cleared, at several stations, small plots, aggregating 195 acres of virgin forest and secondary jungle, for cultivation and grazing purposes.

The tea garden at Navy Bay continues to be managed satisfactorily by Mr. A. J. King, who also supervises the work of the Assistant Manager of the Goplakabang estate and Kalatang extension. The outturn of the Navy Bay garden, which covers an area of 390½ acres, the same as in the previous year, was 70,040lb against 69,961lb during the previous year. The cause of the small increase is said to be due to the damages done by the cyclone of November 1891. The cash receipts amounted to R24,836 and the cash expenditure to R9,265, leaving a cash profit of R15,071; and if the estimated value of labour, local material and machinery, R18,229, be deducted, the garden would show a loss of R3,158. This is due to the amount of R4,663, proceeds of tea sold in 1892-93, being received by the Manager too late for inclusion in the receipts of the year.

The Manager expects a yield of 78,000lb from this garden next year if the weather is favourable.

The Burma Commissariat Department contract was satisfactorily carried out by both gardens, and the contract of that department for 1893-94 again secured. The shipments of tea to Madras for sale there were not successful, but those to Rangoon proved decidedly good. The first shipment of tea to England realized a gross rate of 7 annas 11½ pies and a net rate of 6 annas 1 pie per lb.

The second shipment produced better results, the gross realizations being 9 annas and 3 pies and the net realization 7 annas and 3 pies per pound.

A 32-inch Jackson's rapid tea roller was received from England, and the engine and boiler to drive the same are expected early next year.

Little or no thread blight was observable in the Goplakabang estate this year. The bushes in the garden were inundated with water owing to imperfect drainage. This could not be attended to this year for want of labour, but will receive the needful attention next season. The plants in the younger blocks were almost ruined by the force of the wind during the cyclone of 1st and 2nd November 1891: those in certain unsheltered plots were uprooted and killed, whilst those in the sheltered spots were so weakened as to barely withstand the shock.

The quantity of tea manufactured was only 47,938lb against 49,194lb last year. The falling off is reported to be due to the sodden state of the soil. The cash receipts amounted to R10,882 and the cash expenditure to R5,276, giving a cash profit of R5,606. If from this were deducted R10,986 on account of convict labour and R902 on account of local materials, the garden's finances show a deficit of R6,283. This is due to the fact that R11,460, collections of 1892-93, just missed payment into the Treasury. If this amount be added, the garden would show a profit of R5,177.

The handpower tea roller and taxidiameter now in use are old and do not give good results. They are to be replaced by others from the Navy Bay garden.

Mr. King is of opinion that it would be unsafe to calculate on more than 52,000lb as the output of this garden next year.

A new garden has been started at Kalatang, 2½ miles from the Goplakabang garden. The site selected is an admirable one. About 30 acres are planted out, and drains and roads made through this garden to the extent of 5 acres. The plants are reported to be looking very healthy and growing vigorously A further extension of between 30 and 35 acres, to this garden was commenced in November 1892. The cutting of jungle, hoeing, draining, etc., were being well advanced at the close of the year.

The area of the Liberian coffee estate has been restricted. The land near the Chauldari barrack is being given up as it is found unsuited to coffee-growing. The extent of the existing plantation is 167 bighas, and total number of tree in the old and new garden and jungle on last day of the year 15,520.

The cocoa estate now measures 208 bighas and 11 biswas, the number of trees being 7,340.

The consignment of cocoa beans sent on behalf of the Settlement by Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. to England arrived there in a damp condition, and, the price realized did not cover expenses.

The number of Ceara rubber trees alive on the 31st March 1893 was 2,390. No trees were tapped as all the large trees were damaged during the cyclone.

Three hundred and four pounds of Musa texticles fibre was manufactured, but no export took place.

The Executive Commissariat Officer purchased 7,45,766lb paddy and 1,89,659lb Indian corn from self-supporters and other ryots against 1,32,333lb of the former and 4,12,548lb of the latter article last year.

The indigo experiment proved a failure, and its further continuance was abandoned.

The number of cocoanut trees in bearing and not in bearing at the close of the year is 111,810; the falling off is principally due to the damages done by the cyclone. No consignments of oil were shipped for sale to Calcutta, the falling off in the number of nuts collected and oil manufactured being very great. At the end of December 1892 the oil industry at Haddo was transferred to Viper in view to concentrating all hard labour as much as possible on that island.

The results of the working of the Government Cattle Farm are more favourable this year than last year, the expenditure having been greatly reduced and the income increased. Many of the calves died from anæmia caused chiefly by exposure during the cyclone, and a good number of cows died from old age. One hundred and sixty-eight calves were placed in the hands of the Commissariat Department for special treatment, and of this number 51 died.

21. *Forests.*—Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, who was in charge of the department for nine months of the official year 1892-93, was transferred from Port Blair to Bengal in January 1893; his place being taken by Mr. G. C. D. Fordyce, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade. Mr. E. M. Buchanan, Extra Assistant Conservator, continued to work as the Forest Officer's assistant throughout the year.

Mr. Fordyce is extending operations with energy, and, being a man of enlightened and liberal views, is doing much good work. His efforts to overcome the want of labour are specially to be commended, and will result in advantage to the Settlement as well as to his own department. He bears willing and generous testimony to the work done by his predecessor, Mr. Chester.

Mr. Buchanan fully maintains the high character he has established for himself. This officer was appointed an ex-officio Superintendent in the Settlement, and invested with punitive powers over the convicts working under his charge so as to better secure his influence over the men.

The total credits in 1892-93 amounted to R3,60,486 against R2,72,338 last year. The total debits R2,31,206 against R1,79,908, and the surplus to R1,29,280 against R92,430—an increase of R36,850. If to the year's surplus is added the net increase in the value of stock, the grand total becomes R1,50,705. As remarked, however, in previous reports, the accounts for one year do not present a fair index of the working of the department during that year, as the value of the timber exported during the year is not realized in that year.

Two cargoes were sent to London during 1892-93, consisting of 2,084 tons of padouk. The London sales were the largest on record. During 1892-93, 2,007 tons of timber were sold from this depôt and realised R2,51,417 as compared with 1,530 tons realizing R1,78,309 in 1891-92. The average rate per ton for the aggregate of timber squares and dunnage boards was, however, slightly better than in the previous year, and this, together with the fall in exchange resulted in an advance of R4 per ton for 1892-93.

In the Calcutta depôt the sales were 131 tons of timber as compared with 81 tons last year. The prices realized do not appear to be very satisfactory. The amount realized was R7,223.

The sales from the local sale depôts (excluding saw-mill) were 1,513 tons in 1892-93 as compared with 1,603 tons in 1892-92. This shows a decrease for the year under report of 90 tons; but comparing the sales of the two years to

local Government departments, there is an increase of 13,486 cubic feet in the year 1892-93.

At the Chatham saw-mill the outturn of sawn timber was 1,122 tons as compared with 1,022 tons for the year 1891-92, and at the Dhani Khari saw-mill 159 tons as against 259. The decrease in the outturn of the latter mill is accounted for by the fact that shingles only, which require more cutting up, were turned out.

Certain tracts of forests at Navy Bay, Pahargaon, and Ali Musjid were demarcated and notified as reserve forests. Fourteen miles of new boundary were cleared. Valuation surveys to the extent of 60 miles 70 chains were made. From these surveys it was ascertained that the forest on the east coast contained 0·4 padouk trees per acre. Hopes are, however, entertained that a larger proportion of padouk trees per acre will be found on the west coast.

Up to 30th June 1893, the close of the forest year, 4 miles of extra tramways were sanctioned and 2¼ miles of this laid at a cost of R16,439. Taking the cost of an elephant at R4,000, the saving by the utilization of tramways is put down at R26,688. There is no doubt that tramways are a necessity to the effectual working of the forests and a great economy in elephant power.

The timber removed from the forest in 1892-93 was 6,191 tons, and during April, May, and June 1893, 2,108 tons. In 1891-92 the timber extracted was 5,881 tons. This shows an increase for 1892-93 of 310 tons. The cost of extraction, as compared with last year, shows an increase of R2-4 per ton due to the longer distances from which the timber had to be extracted and the delay in receiving the tramway material.

The number of trees felled during the year (forest) ending 30th June 1893 was 4,762, including 2,911 padouk trees. Comparing the figures for the financial years only, the number of logs felled from 1887-88 to 1892-93 was as follows:—

	Logs.
1887-88	4,198
1888-89	7,481
1889-90	11,978
1890-91	13,591
1891-92	12,017
1892-93	7,850

Of these 7,850 logs, 4,405 were padouk.

An interesting report by the Forest Officer, giving full information on the effects of the cyclone of 1891-92 on the forests of these islands, will be found in Chapter XI.

22. *Education.*—Six schools in addition to the European school on Ross have been maintained as in former years. The European school is treated as a separate institution under the guidance of the Chaplain, receiving a grant-in-aid of R50 monthly. The income for educational purposes from all sources aggregated R7,414 and the expenditure R7,292, so that there was a balance of R122 at close of year, which lapsed to Government.

The staff consisted of 5 free Vernacular masters, 1 assistant English master, 12 assistant teachers and monitors, 5 sewing mistresses, and 1 blacksmith and 1 carpenter, making a total of 25 persons. There were 28 on the staff last year. The masters and monitors are reported by the Committee to have performed their duties satisfactorily.

The number of boys on the rolls of the Settlement schools was 225 against 217 last year, and that of girls 78 against 72; the average daily attendance of boys 208 against 195, and of girls 73 against 65. The Aberdeen and Garacharma schools contained six and five classes respectively. There were three classes in the Brookesabad and Dhani Khari schools and two classes in each of the other remaining schools. Of the boys attending these schools, 117 were of free parents and the remainder of convict parents. All the girls are of convict parents. The results of the annual examination of the several schools is reported to have been satisfactory. Five monitors and an assistant teacher were appointed from the pupils to the Educational Department, and two lads obtained employment as Foresters.

The number of boys in the Industrial school was 40 against 44 of the preceding year. A considerable sum of money was spent in tools, etc., in view to extending the capabilities of this institution so as to fit the lads turned out of it to take their place in the Settlement as first-class artizans.

The number of boys in the boarding school at the close of the year was 7 against 14 at its commencement. The falling off is due to certain failures at the annual class examination being deprived of free admission as boarders.

The book depôt was satisfactorily worked. At the close of the year the stock of books was valued at R313.

23. *Military.*—The detachment of the 1st Norfolk Regiment was relieved by a detachment of the same regiment, and the detachments of the Madras Infantry were also changed. The South Andaman Rifle Corps gained the figure of merit of 55·04, and the percentage of extra efficients was 76·00.

During the year the rules regulating the status of the Superintendent, Port Blair, in relation to the Officer Commanding the Troops at the Settlement have been modified.

24. *Marine.*—Three Royal Navy and four Royal Indian Marine steamers (excluding the station steamer) visited this port; some of the Indian Marine vessels on more than one occasion. Two sailing ships chartered by us came here and were loaded with timber for the London market. Several Native craft also visited this port for port clearances to trade at the Car Nicobar and Nicobar Islands. One wreck of a Native timber vessel is reported to have occurred at Stewart Sound.

The value of the imports was R8,20,619, of the exports R1,50,712 this year against R7,45,234 and R1,73,932, respectively, last year.

A new steam launch is under construction in the Kidderpore Dockyard, to replace the old steam barge which broke down and was condemned and is being utilized as a lighter.

A saving of upwards of 100 boatmen has been brought about by placing all the boats and lighters, etc., under the control of the Port Officer, Mr. Brookes.

25. *Post Office.*—The mail service continues to be performed in a satisfactory manner by the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's steamers. The collections of the year amounted to R6,099 against R5,940 last year, and the expenditure R2,499 against R3,201. Money orders to the extent of R1,19,738 were issued against R1,14,148 of the previous year. The realisations on account of telegrams fell short of those of last year by R104.

Mr. Chater was removed for misconduct and Mr. Wilson was appointed to the charge of the local Post Office.

Rules regarding the inspection of the Post Office were revised by the Post Master General of Bengal.

26. *Medical and Sanitary.*—The health of the convicts during the year was bad, owing to dislocation in the surrounding circumstances caused by the cyclone of November 1891. The sick-rate was 59·5 per mille against 59·4 during the preceding year. The total number of deaths was 569 against 485 of the previous year. Thirty-six deaths occurred out of hospital. Of the deaths out of hospital the marginally-noted are shown to be violent deaths.

	1891.	1892.
Executions	5	8
Murders	4	11
Suicides	4	3
Drowning	4	1
Snake-bite	1	...
Other causes	1	13
Cyclone injuries	53	...
TOTAL	72	36

The sick and death rates are higher this year than last year, and the reasons for this are given in para. 13 of the Medical and Sanitary Chapter.

The number of convicts in the invalid gangs was 283 at the close of the year against 371 of the previous year; in the convalescent gangs 327 against 126; in the lunatics and convalescent lunatics 98 against 111, and in the leper ward 37 against 39.

27. *Aborigines.*—The point of interest is the visit of a French savant, M. Lapisque, in March 1893, in the French steam-yacht *Semiramis* to study the Andamanese. He was taken to the island of Little Andaman by Messrs. Man and Portman in the steam-launch *Ross* and every facility afforded him to prosecute his investigations. He took photographs and measures ments of the natives and other scientific observations, and the party returned to Port Blair through the Middle and Homfray Straits. Mr. Portman has despatched eight volumes of the photographic record of the Andamanese in duplicate to the British Museum and two volumes in triplicate to the Home Department in Calcutta. Mr. Portman reports he has sufficient negatives ready to complete another six volumes in triplicate.

The South Andaman Jarawas have again appeared near the Settlement. They killed an Andamanese girl near Bajajagda in February 1893. A party of Andamanese hunting on Rutland Island were also attacked by two Jarawas there in November 1892.

The Trepang fishery realised more this year than last year; but owing to certain caves being pilfered and other causes, the realisations from the edible birds'-nests collections of 1892-93 was not so good as in the previous year.

Thirteen Andamanese were again taken to Calcutta this year. As on the previous occasion, they were kindly received by His Excelleney the Governor General in the gardens of Government House and given a number of presents.

Eight runaway convicts were recaptured by Andamanese against 26 of the previous year. There was nothing noteworthy in these cases.

The Andamanese orphanage was under the supervision of the Reverend J. P. Dyer, who reports that the behaviour and health of the boys have been uniformly good, and that the schoolmaster, Mr. Solomon, has fulfilled his duties in a most satisfactory manner.

28. *Nicobars.*—Six visits were paid to the Nicobars during the year by several officers of the Commission. The Superintendent also visited the several islands of the group in company with the Deputy Superintendent in the R. I. M. S. *Elphinstone.* At Car Nicobar a murderer was lynched by the natives

of Kenyvaka village. The murder of a man, his wife and infant in this island also took place for the supposed practice of "witchcraft" by the head of the unfortunate family. The murderers in this case, six in number, were apprehended and suitably punished by the local court.

A native brig of 94 tons burthen was wrecked off Malacca village.

The damages done by the cyclone of March 1892 is said to have very seriously affected the yield of the cocoanut plantations.

CHAPTER I.

POLICE.

Charge.—Captain F. J. H. Barton took over charge of the Military Police Force from Inspector L. Rubert on the 13th July 1892, Captain P. B. Lindsell having handed over charge of the force on the 5th July 1892.

2. On a representation of the Superintendent that the designation of District Superintendent of Police was inappropriate for the Officer Commanding the Police Force at Port Blair, the Government of India changed the title to "Commandant and District Superintendent of Police."

3. *Strength.*—On the 31st March 1893 the strength of the force was 630, being 17 men short of the prescribed establishment.

4. *Caste.*—The composition of the force according to caste is shown below :—

Particulars.	Sikhs.	Punjabi Mussulmans.	Punjabi Hindus.	Hindustani Mussulmans.	Hindustani Hindus.	Dogras.	Europeans.	Total.
Sanctioned strength	260	85	85	70	65	81	...	646
Present on 31st March 1893	302	126	61	25	57	57	1	629

5. *Recruiting.*—Forty recruits were enlisted during the year, *viz.*, 16 Sikhs, 18 Punjabi Mussulmans, 1 Punjabi Hindu, 1 Hindustani Mussulman, 3 Hindustani Hindus and 1 Dogra. The physique of the recruits was good. Height 5 feet 8·5 inches and chest measurement 35·15 inches.

6. *Casualties.*—A comparative statement of the casualties in the force in the years 1891-92 and 1892-93 is given below :—

	1891-92						1892-93.					
	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants.	Naiks.	Constables.	Total.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants.	Naiks.	Constables.	Total.
Resigned	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	21	21
Invalided	...	...	1	1	10	12	1	1	1	2	13	18
Died	...	1	3	1	6	11	...	...	...	...	3	3
Dismissed	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	5
Discharged	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Convicted by Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	...	1	4	2	34	41	1	1	1	3	44	50

7. *Discipline.*—A comparative statement of crime in the force for the years 1891-92 and 1892-93 is appended :—

Description of Crime.	1891-92.						1892-93.					
	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants.	Naiks.	Constables.	Total.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeants.	Naiks.	Constables.	Total.
Irregularity on guard	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	1	2	4	7
Neglect of duty	...	...	1	2	2	5	...	...	1	1	3	5
Drunkenness	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	..	...	...	...
Absence without leave	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Creating a disturbance	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Disobedience of orders	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	8	9
Gambling with convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Associating with convicts	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disrespect	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	2
Insubordination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Bringing a false charge	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Administering stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smuggling ganja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sleeping on sentry duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Falsehood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Mutinous conduct	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Minor offences	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Striking a superior officer	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	1	4	21	26	...	...	3	6	29	38

The Commandant reports that owing to slackness of discipline existent in the force, he was compelled during the first few months of his tenure to act with much severity on several occasions. This has had a salutary effect, as of late there has been little or no crime.

8. *Drill and Musketry.*—The whole force has been exercised in drill (battalion and company) during the dry season. Brigadier General Hamilton, commanding at Rangoon, at the request of the Superintendent, inspected the force on parade and expressed himself well satisfied with their appearance and the way in which they handled their arms. The figures of merit for the past two years are as follows :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Individual	62·97	59·30
Volley	41·93	27·40

Although the figure of merit this year is some three points less than that of last year, as a whole the shooting of the force has improved, the figures of last year being no criterion of the shooting of the entire force. Out of 612 trained men with the force last year, 57 did not fire. Of these 9 men commenced the course, but were not allowed to finish as they shot badly. Of the whole number who fired, 76 men fired again, many twice at each distance, and the best score they made was counted. This is entirely against the Musketry Regulations on the subject. This year there were 592 trained men, of whom 9 had not been allowed to fire for some years. With the exception of 12 men who were on long leave or in hospital, they all fired. The practice was conducted strictly in accordance with Musketry Regulations.

In volley-firing last year the squads were small parties of 9 men, and fired at 600 and 400 yards. This year each entire company was marched on to the range and fired volleys by sections from the right or left at 400 and 200 yards at a smaller target.

The average of the recruits' practice has been—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Individual	89·2	99·06
Volley	28·57	32·08

9. *School.*—The average daily attendance at the school was as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Urdu	16·19	16·15
Nagri	10·25	10·64
Law	35·79	36·30

The state of education in the force is as follows:—

	Native Officers.	Sergeants.	Naiks.	Constables.	Total.
Can read and write Urdu	6	6	13	53	78
Can read and write in any character other than Urdu	6	22	17	240	285
Can read only in any character	...	2	1	79	82
Can neither read nor write	1	2	5	175	183
Total	13	32	36	547	628

10. *Signalling.*—There are now 4 sergeants, 3 naiks, and 40 constables as trained signallers in the force, of whom 30 are regularly employed and receive the prescribed allowance.

The total number of messages during the year was 10,888 against 10,861 last year, and the amount received in payment for private messages was R123-11-0 against R158-10-0 last year.

11. *Ponies.*—The expense of the pony establishment during the year has been R1,185-8-10. One pony was sold for R100 and one bought for R300 The number at the close of the year was 12.

12. *Clothing.*—The cost of clothing during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khaki drill	2,480	12	0
Loongis	1,435	0	0
Chevrons	48	12	0
Brass shoulder badges	234	6	0
Brass buttons	333	1	0
Wages to tailors	130	0	0
Hooks-and-eyes, cotton, etc.	82	4	1
Total	4,744	3	1

From this however must be deducted—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of material in hand at close of the year for use in next year	440	0	0
Drill, etc., sold and credited to Government	119	6	9
Total	559	6	9

So that the real expenditure under this head was R4,184-12-4.

13. *Cost of the Force.*—The total cost of the force during the year was R1,43,228 as against R1,44,784 last year.

14. *Pounds.*—The total receipts have been R826-8-0 and allowance to pound-keepers R552 as against R1,026 and R552, respectively, in 1891-92.

A comparative statement of cattle impounded during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93 is given below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Buffaloes	307	264
Bulls and cows	2,776	2,244
Calves and pigs	665	510
Sheep, goats, kids and lambs	1,526	1,116
TOTAL	5,274	4,134

15. *Ferries.*—The ferries are managed by the Police. The ferries are as ollow:—

(1) Ross	Aberdeen.
(2) Viper	Jungli Ghat and Haddo.
(3) Haddo	Chatham and Shore Point.
(4) Viper	Elephant sheds.

They are leased annually to contractors. The receipts from this source paid into the treasury was R3,952 against R3,243 last year.

16. *Shop.*—Captain Barton reports that he placed the shop on an entirely different footing. It was formerly managed by a Committee of Native officers and three men struck off duty to serve in the shop. Amongst the men of the force there was a feeling of dissatisfaction, and rightly or wrongly they were under the impression that they were not fairly treated. On having the weights tested by the Commissariat Department they were all found to be too light.

		lb	oz.
100	lb weight was found to weigh	98	8
56	„ „ „	55	8
28	„ „ „	27	12
14	„ „ „	13	3

The management of this institution appeared to him undesirable. He therefore placed it in the hands of a respectable Baniah, reserving to himself the rights of testing the rations and controlling the prices. By this arrangement the men formerly serving in the shop are available for duty, and the force gets equally good rations at a cheaper rate.

17. *Recreation Room.*—A portion of one barrack has been emptied and converted into a recreation room, fitted with a stage at one end and tables and benches. There are native games, *pacheesi*, etc. Some vernacular books and respectable vernacular papers from all parts of India to which the men belong are subscribed to. In the wet weather the room is much appreciated and keeps the men out of the bazar. General Hamilton has brought this room to the notice of the Officer Commanding Rangoon Military Police, with the suggestion that one should be started for that battalion.

18. The Commandant and District Superintendent of Police reports in high terms of Head-quarter Inspector Rubert and Inspector Hurri Singh. The other officers have improved of late, but still there is room for more improvement.

19. *Crime.*—Appendix II is a statement of crimes ascertained to have been committed in the Settlement by the free and convict population.

There is a decrease of 28 in non-bailable offences, specially under sections 379, 380, 454; 380 and 457, 380; Indian Penal Code, a decrease of 9 in bailable offences, and an increase of 4 in offences under local and special laws.

20. *Property stolen and recovered.*—There is a considerable decrease in

the value of property stolen and an increase in the value of property recovered; the proportion of the value of the property stolen to that recovered being—

	R
1891-92	21·83
1892-93	42·00

21. *Murder cases.*—There were 15 cases of murder and 2 of attempt at murder in the Settlement during the year, one of the former being a "devil murder" at the Car Nicobar. The murder was discovered and a conviction obtained in every case except 4, of which two were committed to the Sessions. A brief résumé of each of the two cases not committed to the Sessions is given below.

22. At about 6-15 A.M. on the 20th July 1892, Khashal, No. 3008 B, a pahrawalla of the saw-pits at Jungli Ghat, was found murdered. Two convicts, *viz.*, No. 5109 B, Bhowani, and No. 2750 B, Babu Ram, were arrested on suspicion; the one because a piece of cloth bearing No. 5109 B and a book belonging to him were found among the bedding of deceased; and the other because he was known to have had monetary transactions with the deceased, and on being searched there was found on him a purse containing Rs. 57; one of these rupees had stains on it like those of blood. No evidence, however, could be obtained that the purse belonged to deceased. They were both discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

23. At about 1-30 A.M., on the 20th September 1892, Mussamat Alwa, an ex-convict, was murdered by some person unknown, who entered the house by making a hole in the verandah. It would appear that deceased and her son, Sita Ram, a boy aged about 8 years, were sleeping together in their house at Garacharama. The boy deposed that he saw a man strike his mother, and that when he tried to raise an alarm, the man showed him a *dao* and threatened to kill him, and then ran away, and that he had seen the man before and could point him out if he saw him again, although he did not know his name. He subsequently identified No. 15032, Ram Singh, self-supporter of Baghelsingpura, a known bad character who had been suspected of being concerned in former cases of murder from among a number of convicts, both self-supporter and labouring, as the man whom he had seen killing his mother. Ram Singh was arrested, as besides the above fact it was ascertained that he had had a quarrel with deceased some time before the murder. But in the course of the preliminary magisterial enquiry the boy's evidence broke down and he was discharged.

24. The particulars of the murder and attempt at murder cases tried by the Sessions Court during the year are given below:—

25. *Life Convict Ramji, No. 20805.*—On the 15th May the deceased Gaja went at 9-30 A.M. to her husband Malji's field with his food. After partaking of it with her husband and Balia (her lover) she returned home. Shortly after her departure an alarm was raised that Ramjee had committed murder and was running away, *dao* in hand. Malji suspected that his wife was the victim, as she had that day told him that Ramji had threatened to kill her because she forbade him the house. He therefore ran to the scene of the murder and discovered that his suspicion was true. Ramji confessed to a criminal intimacy with the deceased, and assigned as his reason for the deed, that on the morning of the murder he met Gaja taking food to her husband, and asked her for the money he was fined for a false complaint he made against her husband. She promised to give him the money on her return, and on his

twice repeating the request she reminded him of the orders that had been passed that he was not to visit her village, and said that if he did not go quietly away she would raise the alarm. On this he attacked and cut her down with a *dao*. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence, on being confirmed by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 2nd July 1892.

26. *Life Convict Buldeo, No. 684B.*—Buldeo, a self-supporter of Protheropore village, had a criminal intimacy with the deceased convict. A similar intimacy springing up between the deceased Karim and another convict named Rameshur, Buldeo became jealous. One day discovering Karim and Rameshur lying together when he entered the former's hut, he seized an adze that was in the house and murdered Karim, Rameshur having escaped meanwhile. He also slightly wounded convict Hero Das who was present, and whom he believed to be the go-between between Rameshur and Karim. He was convicted and sentenced to death, which sentence, on being confirmed by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 9th August 1892.

27. *Life Convict Kamaragiri Pôtugadu, No. 10438 B.*—There seems to have been no motive for this murder. The accused said he had heard from some other convicts that the deceased had said that the accused was always pretending to be ill and so avoiding having to work. (These men have since denied having made any such statements). The following day the deceased whilst at work, not feeling well, got permission to lie down. Whilst in this position the accused came behind and hit him repeatedly on the head with a puther and killed him. The prisoner confessed his guilt and was sentenced under section 303, Indian Penal Code, to death, which sentence, being confirmed by the Court of Reference, was executed on the 8th August 1892.

28. *Life Convict Pailwan, No. 1121b* B.—Convicts Pailwan and Chedda were punished with chain gang for gambling. They were employed together on 16th June on stone-breaking in the Viper harbour. From the evidence an altercation appears to have taken place between them, which roused the anger of Pailwan, who struck Chedda two very severe blows on the head with a stone hammer, which he immediately after threw away. He was at once seized by a convict boatman and secured by other convicts who came to the latter's assistance. The prisoner stated that he was tired of life through the ill-treatment he was receiving from the Jail Jemadar, and hearing that a convict would be hanged for slightly hurting another convict he struck Chedda, not intending to kill him but to wound him and so get himself hanged. The Court, however, found the prisoner guilty of attempt to murder, and in the attempt causing grievous hurt, clause 2, section 307, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to death, which sentence was confirmed by the Governor General in Council, and the prisoner was executed on the 8th August 1892.

29. *Life Convict Audharu Koch No. 6310. B*—.On the 1st July 1892, while the convicts were at work at the Navy Bay Tea house, a sudden cry was heard, when the accused, who was employed at rolling tea-leaves, was seen leaving convict Nanji, who had had an adze fixed in his back. Before he could be got at he tried to throttle Sursingh, another convict, whom he had knocked down. He was seized and Sursingh released. Nanji died some days later from the effects of the injuries he had received. The cause of the murder was jealousy. The accused and the deceased were both on terms of criminal intimacy with Sursingh. The defence set up by the accused that he was attacked by the

deceased, and in consequence threw the adze at him was rejected by the Courts as impossible owing to the peculiar formation of the weapon. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to death, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 27th August 1892.

30. *Life Convict Bulwant Singh, No. 10053 B.*—At Chatham Island on the morning of the 13th September 1892, when the convicts had just turned out for their conjee, the accused entered that portion of the convict barrack latticed off for Petty officers with a dao which he had concealed for 20 days, and struck the Jemadar Hemraj several blows across the face whilst the latter was asleep. The Jemadar remained unconscious from the time of his assault until he died that evening. The accused assigned as his reason for attacking the Jemadar that the latter tyrannised over him and compelled him, a Thakur, to do menial work, and that he appealed to the Jemadar to refrain from giving him this class of work, but he refused to do so. The cause of the ill-treatment by the Jemadar was not elicited from the evidence. Bulkwant Singh was convicted of the charge and sentenced to be hanged, and the sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 10th December 1892.

31. *Life Convict Muthusami, No. 19568.*—This convict was employed as an office orderly on Ross. He stated that Ram Chunder Dey and Pandari Nath two convicts, frequently annoyed him by crossing his "chowka" when he cooked his food and jeered at him whilst he was at his prayers. He often warned them to desist from annoying him. They repeated their annoyance on the evening of the 5th October 1892, which so enraged him that he was determined to attack them, and for that purpose took into the barrack an iron bar. After 9 P. M. he got up and went to the bed of Ram Chunder Dey, and struck him several blows on the face. He then attacked Pandari Nath, but before he could do him much harm he was seized and secured. Ram Chunder was at once removed to hospital, only a few paces off, but died in half an hour after admission. The unfortunate man died rolling about in great distress. His face was rendered into a pulpy mass from the repeated blows he had received with the iron rod. The accused was convicted of murder and sentenced to death, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 10th December 1892.

32. *Life Convict Dewakar, No. 24847.*—On the evening of the 20th October 1892, convict Khairati was in company with a petty officer, returning to the cattle hospital at Haddo, after making his report to the Jemadar of the station of the number of cattle that were sick in hospital. Khairati was lagging behind the petty officer, when Dewakar, who was lying concealed in a shed, stabbed Khairati with an arrow and ran away. Dewakar was seized by convict Mathura Rai. The cause of this attempt at murder was jealousy. Khairati had had a criminal intimacy with the accused and had latterly forsaken him. The Court found the accused guilty of the charge and condemned him to death; but in consideration of his original crime,—section 457—75, India Penal Code— of his victim not having died in this instance, and the fact of his being so near his release, recommended that the sentence be commuted to one of transportation for life. The recommendation was accepted by the Court of Reference and the condemned prisoner was transferred to Viper Jail.

33. *Ex-convict Mussamat Khanto Maleem.*—On the morning of the 26th September 1892 the dead body of free female Gooljan, daughter of the accused, was found with the head severely cut and some food tied up in her clothes.

The mother and brother of Gooljan were tried for the offence; but the latter was released by the lower court, and the mother alone was committed to the Sessions Court to stand her trial on the charge of murder. She too was, however, acquitted of the charge, the Judge remarking that the case should not have been committed, as there was simply no evidence against her. He further remarked: "There is no doubt whatever that the unfortunate woman was brutally murdered, but by whom it is impossible to say."

34. *Life Convicts* (*1*) *Jewrakhan, No. 19638*; (*2*) *Chedda, No. 21383*; *and* (*3*) *Gayabullah, No. 26962.*—This is a triple murder case. The victims were females Kamini, No. 1099 B, and Motee, No. 2963 B., and self supporter Khamma. Convicts Chedda and Gayabullah, who were committed for abetment of the crime, were discharged for want of evidence. The particulars of this case are as follows. Jewrakhan was criminally intimate with female Kamini, who had thrown him over for another convict, Julaluddin. Hearing that this woman, with the aid of self-supporter Khamma, was getting up a case against him to have him punished and sent to jail, he determined to murder them. An opportunity occurring shortly after, he murdered female Kamini and self-supporter Khamma with an axe and went in search of Julaluddin. He was seen by female Motee, and though he warned her not to do anything, she persisted in raising the alarm. He therefore dealt her a blow which caused her death three days later. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 20th January 1893.

35. *Life Convict Zalim, No. 2539 B.*—On the afternoon of the 28th December Zalim, who formed one of a file of cane cutters under 2nd Peon Nga Byah, separated from the others and returned to Bumlitan by a different route. On their return the rest of the men gave up their *daos* into the godown, but Zalim retained his. His conduct was reported to the Jemadar, who ordered the man to be brought before him. On Zalim refusing to appear, Nga Byah seized him and abused him. This roused Zalim's anger and he struck the petty officer, Nga Byah, on the head with the *dao*, and the petty officer died a few hours later. Zalim was sentenced to be hanged, which sentence, on confirmation by the Court of Reference, was carried out on the 2nd March 1893.

36. *Life Convict Mala Mullavadu* alias *Subbadu, No. 22237, and Chema Vanan, No. 19583.*—On the evening of the 21st November 1892 the dead body of convict Aporoo, a cocoanut plantation parawalla, was discovered with the throat cut, lying behind the house of self-supporter Bisram of Brookerabad village. A little distance from the body a blood-stained razor was found, with which it was supposed the unfortunate man was murdered. The evidence made it clear that Bisram prostituted his wife, female Chunda ramma, and that she used to be on intimate terms with the deceased and the two accused. Although there was the greatest suspicion that the murder was committed by the two accused, there was not sufficient evidence to convict. The deceased and accused met at the woman's house, and it seems that the deceased was the worse for liquor, and it was then that he was overpowered by the other two and murdered with the connivance of the woman. The husband came up later and helped to remove all evidence. The villagers would not come forward and tell all they knew.

37. (*1*) *Talwung Ru*, (*2*) *Su-bap-uga*, (3) *Tuan*, (*4*) *Hounapa*, (5) *Via*, (*6*) *Lalka* and (*7*) *Hekka.*—These seven men, natives of Car Nicobar, were committed for trial by the Deputy Superintendent, the first six for the triple murder

of Car Nicobarese Sahent-Kaw, his wife and infant, and the seventh for intentional omission to give information respecting this offence. All the accused confessed their guilt, alleging that the deceased was a "devilman" and was suspected of practising witchcraft. The reason for this suspicion was that two days before an infant died, eighteen months old. Sahent-Kaw asked the infant's father—a young lad—for a green cocoanut and some betelnut. He was told these things were not in the house. On this he went away muttering. The mother, it appears, saw him remove from under the house some excrement of this infant. This she casually mentioned to her brother Su-bap-Nga, who on this exclaimed that he had seen the man burn some excrement. This was quite sufficient evidence against the unfortunate man, who is now alleged to have brought about the death before this of three men and three women. He was looked upon as a "devilman." Two days after the excrement incident, a conversation took place between the mother and her brother, and the latter was quite satisfied that his nephew's death, after two days' illness, was brought about by Sahent-Kaw. He did not impart his suspicions to the infant's father or grandfather, but persuaded the other five men tried with him to join him in murdering the "devilman." At midnight they went to the hut (not his own) where the unfortunate Sahent-Kaw was sleeping, dragged him out and murdered him in the recognised Nicobarese fashion, *viz.* by bending the arms and legs backwards till the joints were dislocated and then strangled him. After the body was thrown into the sea, the accused proceeded to the deceased's house and dragged his wife out, but did not inflict the same cruelties and tortures on her. They simply strangled her; and as no one would take charge of the infant, they tied it to the mother's body, which they took and sank in the sea. There appeared to be no ill-feeling, or rather personal feeling, in the matter: the men seemed to have gone about their work as a sort of duty which had to be performed. The subsequent acts of the parties concerned, their keeping out of the way, Hekka not producing them in October, nor appearing himself, all go to show that the men are now beginning to realise that such deeds cannot be committed with impunity. A mere nominal punishment therefore, the Court considered, would be misplaced clemency though it did not like to inflict a severe punishment on these savages. It therefore sentenced them to transportation for life, which sentence as a Local Government it commuted in the case of accused No 2 to one of five years' rigorous imprisonment; in the cases of Nos. 1, 3 and 4 to three years' rigorous imprisonment; and in the case of Nos. 5 and 6 to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The seventh accused was awarded four months' rigorous imprisonment. He had before been punished for concealing crime.

38. *Ria Badki, Andamanese.*—The details of this case are recorded under the head Aborigines.

39. *Life Convict Preo Nath Shaha, No 20037.*—This convict, an inmate of the Lunatic ward, murdered another lunatic convict named Faquir Mohamed at Haddo on the morning of the 8th March 1893 by striking him on the back of the neck with a *pather* for an imaginary offence. The Magistrate who tried the case failed to take medical evidence as to the state of mind of the accused. This the Sessions Judge did, when it transpired that the man was of unsound mind and in capable of making his defence. The trial was therefore postponed.

CHAPTER II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Powers.—There has been no alteration during the year in the powers exercised by the several Criminal Courts in this Administration.

2. *Criminal Return.*—A return of criminal cases disposed of by the several Magisterial Courts, and a comparative statement showing the number of persons brought to trial during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93, will be found in Appendices III and IV.

3. *Trials, free persons.*—During the year the number of cases in which free persons were concerned was 62 against 44 in 1891-92, the number of persons concerned being 81 against 55 as shown in the following table:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Bailable	12	16	21	29
Non-bailable	8	13	15	22
Special	24	26	26	30
TOTAL	44	55	62	81

4. The result of the trials was—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	REMARKS.
Convicted	40	53*	* Includes one Nicobarese convicted by the Sessions Judge under Section 202, India Penal Code.
Acquitted and discharged	9	18†	† 5 acquitted, 13 discharged.
Committed	5	8	
Compromised	1	2	
TOTAL	55	81	

5. *Fines.*—The fines imposed and realised were—

	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Imposed	430	0	0	1,607	9	9
Realised	385	0	0	542	11	3

Of the fines imposed during the year, the sum of R20 was remitted on appeal as in the previous year.

The following fines were struck off as unrecovered, the convicts on whom they were inflicted having duly undergone the terms of additional rigorous imprisonment awarded in default:—

	R	a.	p.
Balance of a fine of R500 imposed on Bheema, No. 11369B	459	14	6
Fine imposed on Momiah, No. 11371B	100	0	0
Ditto on Kunnya, No. 11372B	50	0	0
TOTAL	609	14	6

The fine of R100 imposed by the Second Assistant Superintendent on convict No. 8195B, Chitan DeSilva, in case No. 3 of 1892-93, dated 17th September 1892, is also to be considered as irrecoverable.

The other fines that remained outstanding at the close of the year are the following:—

	R	a.	p.
Fine imposed by the Second Assistant Superintendent on Dhunpat, No. 11785B	100	0	0
Fine imposed by the Second Assistant Superintendent on Hadyatoola, No. 11861B	100	0	0
Fine imposed by the Second Assistant Superinendent on Coomarswamy, No. 11996	50	0	0
Fine imposed by the Fifth Assistant Superintendent while in charge, of the Western Division, on ex-convict Framjee, No. 19119	5	0	0
Fine imposed by the Fourth Assistant Superintendent on Moung Tau Hla, No. 11521B	50	0	0
Fine imposed on Moung Thaw, No. 11522B	50	0	0
TOTAL	355	0	0

These will be accounted for in the next year's report.

Of the balance of R50 shown as outstanding in the last year's report, R20 was realised during the year.

6. *Convict Cases.*—The cases in which convicts were concerned, but which were dealt with magisterially in the several Courts, were—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Cases	15	26
Persons	18	31

as shown in the following table:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Bailable	2	3	6	6
Non-bailable	13	15	20	25
TOTAL	15	18	26	31

7. The result of the trials was—

	1891-92. Persons.	1892-93. Persons.
Convicted	7	13
Acquitted or discharged	1	1
Committed	10	17
TOTAL	18	31

The case* Empress *versus* Faijo, No. 9237B, section 303, Indian Penal Code, postponed by the First Assistant Superintendent under Section 464, Criminal Procedure Code (*vide* Superintendent's letter No. 332 of 22nd May 1890), is still shown as pending

*No. 4 of 1890-91 of the Court of the First Assistant Superintendent.

in the return of criminal regular cases, as the accused is still in the Lunatic Asylum, the Senior Medical Officer being of opinion that the accused is utterly incapable of making his defence.

8. Taking together the cases of both free persons and convicts, the following results are obtained :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Cases	59	88
Persons	73	112

Of these 8 cases were tried by the Deputy Superintendent and 79 by other Magistrates, 1 case (Empress *versus* Hikka, Section 202, Indian Penal Code) *vide* Sessions case No. 14 of 1892-93), having been disposed of by the Sessions Judge.

9. *Sessions Cases.*—Fourteen cases of murder and attempt to murder were tried by the Sessions Court against 7 cases of the year before. There was also one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder—accused an Andamanese—and one of unnatural crime. The description of offences for the two years is as follows :—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Murder	5	5	12	21*
Attempt to murder	2	2	2	2
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	5	1	1
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	2	2	...	...
Unnatural crime	...	...	1	2†
Forgery	1	1	...	...
TOTAL	11	15	16	26

10. Appendix V shows the nature of the cases disposed of by the Session Court during 1892-93 and the sentences inflicted.

The results of the Sessions trials, as compared with those of the preceding year, were as follows :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Sentenced to death	4	9
Transportation for life	2	1
Term imprisonments	6	9
Whipping	...	1
Acquittals	3	5
TOTAL	15	25‡

11. *Appeals and Revision.*—Five appeals were made to the Deputy Superintendent, two against sentences passed by the Fourth Assistant Superintendent and three against those of the Sixth Assistant Superintendent, in all of which the judgments of the lower courts were upheld, with the exception that in one case a fine of R25 inflicted by the Sixth Assistant Superintendent was reduced to R5.

Two appeals were made to the Sessions Judge, one by Bhugwan Das and the other by Bahar Ali, against the sentences passed by the First Assistant Superintendent. Both these appeals were dismissed. One appeal on behalf of Coomara-

* Includes 6 Nicobarese tried under Section 302 and one under Section 202.

† Includes one life convict.

‡ Excludes one person whose trial was postponed, being of unsound mind.

swamy against the sentence passed by the Second Assistant Superintendent was also rejected.

In the Chief Commissioner's revision case No. 1 of 1892-93 a sentence of 3 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of R20 inflicted on Mala Tirupalagadu (No. 11364 B) by the Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st class, Western Division, was altered to one of 3 months rigorous' imprisonment and a fine of R20.

12. *Inquests.*—There were 26 inquest's proceedings during the year against 20 last year.

13. *Witnesses.*—The number of witnesses examined before the Sessions Court was 106—an average of 6·6 in each case as against 78, an average of 7 in each case the year before.

14. *Duration of trial.*—The average period during which the cases were on the Sessions file was 1·6 days, and the Court sat on those days on which there were any cases for hearing.

CHAPTER III.

JAILS.

The number of convicts in the Settlement at the end of the year under report was as follows:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
CHARGE AND CONTROL OF CONVICTS IN BARRACKS AND FOR PETTY DETAILED POLICE DUTIES.	Jemadars	22	...	22
	1st Tindals	28	1	29
	2nd „	44	2	46
	1st Peons	61	2	63
	2nd „	175	15	190
	TOTAL			350
LABOURING CONVICTS—MALES.	1st class, R2 and rations			53
	1st „ R1-12 „			137
	1st „ R1-8 „			307
	1st „ R1-4 „			677
	New „ R1 „			8
	2nd „ grade A, on R1 and rations			1,013
	2nd „ „ B, „ Ans. 12 „			1,794
	New on „ 12 „			39
	3rd class on rations only			2,842
	Punishment chain gang			306
	Invalid gang			*359
	TOTAL			7,535
LABOURING CONVICTS—FEMALES.	1st class, grade A, on Ans. 8 and rations			65
	1st „ „ „ B, „ „ 8 „			76
	2nd „ on rations only			179
	TOTAL			320
DEPARMENTAL EMPLOY	Compounders and Ward coolies			41
	Self-supporting Government servants			30
	TOTAL			71
	Servants, domestic			28
	Self-supporters			2,562
	TOTAL			2,590
	GRAND TOTAL			10,866

making a total of 10,866 compared with 11,356 of the preceding year.

* Includes 11 chain gangmen.

2. The average strength throughout the year fell from 11,459 to 10,856, the details of which are shown in the following table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Labouring convicts	7,783	300	8,083
Self-supporters	2,277	496	2,773
TOTAL	10,060	796	10,856

3. Statistics showing the causes of increase and decrease during the year are given in Appendix VI.

The convicts received during the year were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From Calcutta	340	46	386
„ Madras	195	29	224
„ Burma	75	...	75
TOTAL	610	75	685
Locally convicted during the year	25	1	26
Total Increase.	635	76	711

Two convicts who escaped in previous years were recaptured during the year, and the gross increase therefore became 713.

4. The following were the casualties during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93 :—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Released—				
On appeal	...	...	1	...
On expiry of sentence	266	...	182	1
On payment of fine	3	...	3	...
(*a*) Under one-sixth remission and mark system rules	20	...	12	...
(*b*) Under 20 years' rule, absolutely	216	4	202	7
(*c*) For conspicuous gallantry and devotion in the service of Government	6	1	4	1
(*d*) Old and infirm convicts in the invalid gang, absolutely	37	4	27	6
(*d*) Old and infirm convicts in the invalid gang, conditionally	...	...	5	...
(*e*) Released under the 25 years' rule, absolutely	...	...	...	...
(*e*) Released under the 25 years' rule, conditionally, under Police surveillance	45	...	22	...
(*f*) For other reasons	...	69	...	49
TOTAL	593	78	458	64
2. Transferred to India and Burma	37	1	155	...
3. Died	482	27	487	19
4. Executed	3	...	10	...
5. Runaways at large at end of year	19	...	10	...
TOTAL	1,134	106	1,120	83
GRAND TOTAL	1,240		1,203	

There has thus been a net decrease of 490 in the number of convicts.

5. The statistics in connection with the return called for by the Secretary of State in despatch No. 32 (Judicial), dated 13th December 1883, are as follows:—

(*a*). Term convicts released under the one-sixth remission and mark system rules:—

Remissions granted.

	Above one and not exceeding three months.	Above three and not exceeding six months.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one and not exceeding two years.	Above two and not exceeding five years.	Total number released in the year.
Under one-sixth remission rule	2	...	2	...	...	4
Under mark system	8	...	...	...	...	8

These releases are principally of petty officers and artificers, in accordance with para. 408 of the Andaman and Nicobar Manual and under the mark system rules.

(*b*). Two hundred and nine convicts were released absolutely under the 20 years' rule, and the periods passed by them in transportation and imprisonment are shown in the following table:—

Number released.	Time spent in transportation.	Number released.	Time spent in imprisonment.
	Years.		Years.
5	18	155	20
115	19	18	21
49	20	9	22
13	21	12	23
9	22	7	24
9	23	1	25
1	24	5	26
7	25	1	27
1	26	1	28
Total 209	...	209	...

(*c*). The following is a brief statement of the particulars of the cases in which five convicts were released during the year for good work and devotion in the service of Government:—

(1) On the 20th December 1889, at Protheroepore, self-supporter convicts Rai Singh (No. 24590) and Sirdar Singh (No. 24331) hearing the screams of a woman who was being attacked by a man, who had already murdered two men in the village, rushed to her rescue. Rai Singh seized the murderer from behind and Sirdar Singh seized his hands and took the axe from him. A third self-supporter, Foujee (No 19119), hearing cries also rushed to the spot and assisted the other two in throwing down and binding the murderer, who resisted violently. For these acts of bravery and assistance rendered, Sirdar Singh was released after 15 years and 1 month in imprisonment and 14 years in transportation, and Foujee was released after 18 years and 1 month in imprisonment and 17 and-a-half years in transportation; Rai Singh, whose original crime is dacoity, was granted a reward of R25 and appointed Chowdry of a village. Under orders of the Government of India his case will be sent up for orders in regard

to his release after 20 (instead of 25) years' imprisonment, provided his conduct continues good.

(2) On the 2nd June 1891, at Brookesabad, a convict had wounded a man and his wife and was pursuing them with a *dhao* in his hand. Daji (No. 23304) the Chowkidar of the village, single-handed and unarmed, seized the convict, wrenched the *dhao* out of his hand and threw it aside, and made him prisoner. He was released after 15 years and 1 month in imprisonment and 14 years and 6 months in transportation.

(3) Life-convict Ebrahim (No. 19291), conjointly with two other convicts, arrested a convict who had attempted to murder a man and, being armed with an axe, endeavoured to commit further crime. He was released after 19 years and 1 month in imprisonment and 17 years and 11 months in transportation.

(4) Life-convict female Veeramah (No. 22524) was released after 16 years in imprisonment and 15 years and 9 months in transportation, on account of the aid rendered by her to the survivors of the *Enterprise* which was wrecked on the occasion of the cyclone on the 1st November 1891.

(*d*) Six invalid and 32 other convicts, whose health had broken down in transportation, were released after the periods passed by them in imprisonment and transportation noted in the following table :—

Number released.	Time spent in transportation.	Number released.	Time spent in imprisonment.
	YEARS.		YEARS.
1	10	2	15
2	13	4	16
1	14	7	17
2	15	8	18
2	16	6	19
12	17	6	20
7	18	2	21
5	19	2	23
2	20	1	26
1	21	...	...
2	23	...	...
1	25	...	...
TOTAL . 38	...	38	...

(*e*) Life-convicts released under the 25 years' rule for dacoity—

Number released.	Time spent in transportation.
	YEARS.
14	25
4	26
1	27
1	33
1	36
1	38
TOTAL . 22	...

(*f*) Released for other reasons. Forty-nine women shown under this head were released along with their husbands after the periods passed by them in transportation and imprisonment shown in the following table:—

Number released.	Time spent in transportation.	Number released.	Time spent in imprisonment.
	Years.		Years.
2	10	32	15
2	11	3	16
2	12	6	17
11	13	2	18
19	14	1	19
3	15	3	20
3	16	1	21
1	17	1	23
3	18	...	...
1	19	...	...
1	20	...	...
1	22	...	...
Total 49	...	49	...

6. The crimes for which the prisoners at Port Blair (31st March 1893) were originally transported are given in Appendix VII.

7. Appendix VIII exhibits the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts.

This return shows that there were in the Settlement at the end of the year —

	Per cent. of Total.
30 Christians, or	·28
2,887 Mahomedans, or	26·57
6,674 Hindus, or	61·42
1,191 Budhists, or	10·96
84 Other religions, or	·77

The Christians enumerated above consist of 2 Eurasians and 28 Natives.

8. Appendix IX shows the classes of convicts according to the terms of their sentence.

Out of 10,866 convicts present at the end of the year, 8,673 or 79·82 per cent. were life-convicts, and 2,193 or 20·18 per cent. term-convicts.

9. Appendix X shows the number of convicts who were employed as guards, warders, and work overseers in the Settlement during the year.

The average percentage of convict warders, etc., to average number of prisoners is 5·67 against 5·27 last year; the sanctioned percentage is 8.

Of the 616 convicts so employed, 237 or 38·47 per cent. are shown from the returns to have been punished during the year, a decrease of 6·11 per cent. on last year's figures.

10. Appendix XI shows the state of education of the convicts received during the year. Of the 610 male convicts transported, 488 (80·00 per cent.) were unable to read and write; 20 (3·28 per cent.), of whom 4 were Burmans, 8 from North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 8 from Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Bengal, were able to read and write a little; and 102 (16·72 per cent.), of whom 58 were Burmans, 22 from North-Western Pro-

vinces and Oudh, and 22 from Madras, Bombay Bengal and other Provinces, were able to read and write well.

11. *Jail manufacture.*—The estimated value of jail manufacture during the year under report is calculated at R3,09,951 against R3,28,527 of the previous year.

This nominal expenditure has chiefly taken place on local works. All materials and labour supplied to the Public Works Department are charged to each work, so that there is now a record of what each public work would have cost if cash expenditure had been incurred on account of labour and local material. It must be borne in mind that no inference as to the working of the convicts being successful or otherwise is to be drawn from the figures under this heading, and that the items fluctuate greatly every year.

12. *Cotton clothing.*—The cotton clothing continues to be manufactured at the Female Jail.

The strength of the Female Jail on the 31st March 1893 was 341, of which number twenty were petty officers and one a ward cooly.

There are at present 96 looms at work, and the outturn during the year has been—

Kurthas	No.	13,986
Dhoties	„	19,806
Angochas	„	17,417
Saris	„	728
Dosoti cloth	Yds.	450
Aiksooti	„	355
Blue cloth	„	30

The accounts show that these articles were manufactured at a cash expenditure of R18,123. Had they been imported from India, they would have cost R30,954; a cash saving of R12,831 has thus been effected, and if the nominal value of the convict labour expended in the manufacture were included, there would still be a saving of R6,825. Moreover, weaving affords suitable intramural employment for the women.

13. The fancy weaving department realized R1,270 during the year. The value of the labour employed on it was R139, and the cost of the cotton expend R412.

14. The number of women employed in the tailor's shop was 2,085, one woman sewing 20 kurthas a day with the help of another woman who does the tacking.

15. The blanket-making industry has been transferred from Viper to the Female Jail, the automatic looms in the latter, which had never been able to be used, having been removed and 15 blanket looms constructed in their place; the outturn from the time they were started in January last being 1,635 blanket coats. The wool on arrival from India is sent to Viper and the teasing process is done there, as this work cannot be done by women. After the blankets and blanket coats are made, they are again sent to Viper to be mulled by chain-gang convicts before they are issued.

The only hard labour required in blanket-making is therefore at the beginning when the teasing is done, and after the blankets have been made when it undergoes the mulling process. This in no way retards the work at the Female Jail.

16. *Blanket Factory, Viper.*—Two thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine blankets and 2,291 blanket coats were manufactured at Viper at a cash cost of R6,519, and a total cost of R10,781. This is at the rate of R1-10-7$\frac{3}{4}$ for each

blanket and R0-13-3$\frac{7}{8}$ for every blanket coat, against R1-14-8 for each blanket and R0-15-4 for every blanket coat of the previous year; and if the nominal value of the convict labour and locally-procured wool and other items were included, the cost would be R2-13-0$\frac{3}{4}$ per blanket and R1-0-6-$\frac{3}{8}$ per blanket coat. The cash cost is less than the cash price formerly paid for these articles from India, and the freight is saved by their local manufacture. The removal of the blanket manufactory from Viper has resulted in many advantages.

This form of light labour is no longer done on Viper, and more hard labour, of which we are greatly in want, is now available for other purposes on Viper.

17. *Sooji-making.*—The average number of women daily employed by the Commissariat Department outside the jail during the first eleven months of the year was reduced to 10, and during the last month (March) to between 5 and 6. Since 1st May 1893 the practice has been to send attah to the Female Jail, where the necessary quantity of sooji is manufactured by the women. No female convict labour is now employed outside the walls of the Female Jail. The advantages of this arrangement are too obvious to need being referred to.

18. *Net-making.*—This industry continued to be carried on in the Female Jail until 4th December 1892, when it was transferred to the factory at Haddo. One reason for this was to concentrate female labour on making clothing for the Settlement. Net-making is a form of light labour on which invalid gang and light-labour men can be usefully employed.

The outturn of the South Point Factory during the first eight months of the year was 39 large nets and 10 hand nets, and of the Haddo Factory during the remainder four months 5 large and 2 small nets.

19. *Rattan Factory.*—At Viper an average number of 18 able-bodied and 13 invalid gang convicts were employed daily for the first nine months of the year in making chairs, fancy baskets, etc., the sale of which realized R505.

The workshop was transferred to Haddo in January so as to remove light labour as much as possible from Viper. The value of the articles supplied to departments from the factory has increased from R38-8-0 in 1891-92 to R65-2-8 in the year under report.

In addition to the articles manufactured for sale, a large number of baskets, leaves, sieves, etc., were made for Settlement use as shown in the jail manufacture return.

At Haddo the rattan factory was worked by the convalescents and invalids assisted by a few able-bodied convicts transferred from Viper. The outturn realized R1,656 against R725 of the previous year.

20. *Rope Factory.*—The outturn from this factory was 7,466$\frac{1}{2}$lb of coir rope and 779lb of coir matting, against 9,242lb of coir rope made in 1891-92.

The outturn would have been much greater but for the supply of coir from Viper being deficient on account of the damage caused to the plantations by the cyclone of November 1891. Two coils weighing 591lb of aloe rope were manufactured during the year, but no moonj grass rope was made.

21. *Salt Factory.*—Two lakhs and eighty-one thousand pounds of salt were manufactured during the year against 3,05,000 in the preceding year—a decrease of 24,000lb. Two lakhs and eighteen thousand pounds of salt was issued to the Commissariat Department against 2,26,482 in the previous year.

22. *Brick Manufacture.*—Bricks were made on both districts, but the making of those on the Northern District at Dundas Point had to be given up because of the unhealthiness of the site. This was very unfortunate as the

clay there is better than at Minnie Bay, where the arrangements for making them were inadequate. The Bulls brick-kiln there was too small, and the attempt during the season to improve it was not very successful.

The outturn for the two years is as follows :—

	Northern District.		Southern District.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Bricks	23,25,700	10,97,300	21,91,200	26,77,000
Tiles	7,20,000	2,20,000	2,63,862	4,14,121

For some unexplained reason the bricks made on the two districts were of different sizes. From further enquiries since made even the figures given above, so far as they relate to the Southern District, ought to be considerably reduced, as the bricks on paper and those in hand vary considerably. The matter has been taken in hand and put on a different footing, and it is hoped that the outturn in future will be nearly double what it has hitherto been at Minnie Bay. Brick-making is a matter of the first importance at present whilst the Cellular Jail is under construction. Every attention is therefore being paid to it now.

Two full-sized kilns are being made. Firewood is being collected and conveyed to the sites ; clay is also being taken there.

Everything that can be thought of is being done, so that when the season commences as large a supply as possible of bricks may be turned out.

23. *Fisheries.*—The Executive Commissariat Officer reports that he has obtained this year 19,993 lb from self-supporters and 94,965 lb from the Government gangs, against 19,647 lb from the former and 103,933 lb from the latter last year.

24. *Labouring Convicts.*—The statement below gives the daily number (omitting fractions) of labouring convicts employed in the several departments throughout the year as compared with the previous year :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Commissariat Department	143	128
Marine Department	665	607
Forest Department	554	603*
Medical Department	220	223
Total	1,584	1,561
Settlement and Miscellaneous	6,145	5,952
Grand Total	7,729	7,513

* Inclusive of labour to the saw-mills.

25. *New stations.*—No new stations were founded during the year under report.

26. *Use of Roman character.*—During the year under report English figures have been introduced in the District and Divisional offices, and the munshis now use no other.

27. *Clothing issues.*—Some important changes are being gradually introduced in clothing issues with a view to economy and discipline. It had been the custom to make cloth with a single thread one way and a double thread the other way. This resulted in the cloth lasting just as long as the one-thread side held out. Now double thread is used both ways. Hitherto two suits a year have been allowed to each convict. Now three suits will be given in two years. In other words, a suit will be issued every eight instead of every six months. It is very possible that other changes will also tend to make these suits last more than eight months, and if this turns out to be the case, advantage will be taken of it to issue clothing at still longer intervals. The Superintendent confidently hopes that in time it will only be necessary to give one suit every nine months.

Besides this arrangements are all but completed to issue hospital clothing of a special pattern. The patients whilst in hospital will only be allowed to wear hospital clothing. Besides the advantages of this from a medical point of view there will be considerable saving in the ordinary convict clothing. Hitherto clothing once issued found its way into the Divisional godown if it ceased to belong to a convict. This led to many irregularities. No account was kept of it. Deficiencies of clothing were supposed to be made good from this store. Whether a convict had died in hospital a few days or a few months after being admitted, it was always said that the clothing returned was in rags, though much of it was new when the man went to hospital. The petty officer in charge could, however, always supply his friends amongst the convicts of the Divisional godown with good clothing and substitute their inferior suits into this godown with practical impunity.

There was also no doubt whatever that clothing was largely sold to self-supporters. This was made easy because men becoming self-supporters were allowed to take away their old clothing. This was supposed to be marked, but the marking soon disappeared, and for all practical purposes it was impossible to say whether the convict clothing in the self-supporter's possession was or was not honestly obtained by him. To remedy this state of things convicts on becoming self-supporters are now obliged to give up their convict clothing, and are supplied, in lieu, with other clothing of a pattern not worn by laboring convicts. A list has also been made of the convict clothing actually in the possession of self-supporters.

This list will be checked and revised at the end of six months, and before long no self-supporter will or ought to have any convict clothing in his possession. Notice has also been given that if any self-supporter is found with convict clothing in excess of what is entered against his name in the list, he will be presumed to have come dishonestly by it and will be dealt with accordingly.

The clothing godown was on Ross, nominally under the charge of the Head Assistant of the Superintendent's office assisted by a munshi. He had, however, no effective control over matters.

The godown has now been transferred to the Female Jail on the Main Island and erected close to the entrance gate. This will, as a matter of greater precaution, be separated completely from other parts of this jail. This godown

will be under the charge of the overseer in charge of the Female Jail and of the Clothing Department. All clothing of deceased convicts will be sent to him direct from the hospital.

All deficiencies of clothing will have to be made up by indents on him, as the Divisional godown, so far as convict clothing is concerned, will cease to exist. One very important result of this will be that the weekly inspection of convict clothing will cease to be a mere matter of form, as it often became, because on deficiencies having to be supplied through the Clothing Department, enquiries will be made as to the cause of these and since when they have existed. The full benefit of these changes will not be seen till the report for 1894-95 comes to be written.

28. *Officers' quarters and offices.*—The Deputy Superintendent's office was at Aberdeen, but he lived on Viper Island. The Northern Divisional Officer lived on Chatham, where he was more cut off from his division than he could have been anywhere else. It had been arranged before the present Superintendent arrived that the Northern Divisional Officer should have a house built for him on the Main Island.

It had also been settled that the Deputy Superintendent should be transferred to Aberdeen, where he would also become Southern District Officer; the First Assistant becoming Northern District Officer, but instead of living at Viper he was to be allowed to live on Chatham Island, which was far more convenient for the Northern District (not the Northern Division) than Viper. These arrangements have been carried out. The Northern Divisional Officer's house has been built at Wimberlygunge, which is about the centre of the Northern Division.

The Western Divisional Officer was also moved from Aberdeen to Garacharma, about the centre of the Western Division where a house had some time before been built, but had not been occupied.

29. *Offences.*—Appendix XIII shows the number and nature of offences committed and punishments inflicted during the year.

The offences of convict self-supporters are entered according to villages, whilst those of labouring convicts are shown under the officers by whom they were punished. The offences committed by the convicts under the sections of the Indian Penal Code include those shown in the Police and Magisterial returns.

The average daily number of convicts has fallen from 11,459 to 10,856 during the year under report, and the number of offences from 2,655 to 2,557. This has slightly increased the ratio of punishments to daily average number of convicts from 23·16 per cent. last year to 23·55 per cent. this year.

The percentage of offences to strength during the past two years is shown in the margin. There has thus been an increase of ·57 in the offences committed by the males, and a reduction of 2·07 in the offences committed by the females.

	Males.	Females.
1891-92	22·79	27·94
1892-93	23·36	25·87

The greater number of the offences committed by the males have been of a petty nature and fall under the headings of "Interrupting order and discipline," "Disobedience of orders," and "Idleness and negligence in work." The offences of the females are mainly under the latter head and are due to work connected with the weaving factory.

The percentage of offences to strength continues to bear favourable comparison with those of the jails of other provinces, as the following figures for the calendar year 1891 show:—

Provinces.	Average strength.	Number of offences.	Percentage.
Madras	8,581	3,548	41·34
Bombay	6,976	3,868	55·44
Bengal	14,449	26,459	183·11
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	26,120	10,534	40·32
Punjab	11,595	23,662	204·07
Central Provinces	4,452	3,867	86·85
Burma	11,064	25,936	234·41
Assam	1,218	1,178	96·71
Coorg	85	34	40·00
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	992	513	51·71
Andamans, 1892-93	10,856	2,557	23·55

30. *Corporal punishment.*—The total number of corporal punishments awarded during the year was 543 being at the rate of 5·39 per cent. on the average daily strength—an increase on the ratio of the previous year in which 555 floggings were administered, giving a percentage of 5·21.

The following statement shows how the percentage compares with other jails in India for the past four years:—

Jails.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	
Madras	1·49	1·11	·52	·82	
Bombay	1·60	1·56	1·59	1·59	
Bengal	2·03	2·06	1·98	2·06	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2·19	2·29	2·33	2·34	
Punjab	2·62	2·60	3·63	3·16	
Central Provinces	3·68	4·03	5·51	5·27	
Lower Burma	5·47	4·22	4·64	3·44	
Assam	8·77	8·25	6·33	6·91	
Coorg	7·31	...	2·50	1·23	
Hyderabad Deccan	·95	2·27	3·11	2·00	
Average for India	2·69	2·55	2·77	2·55	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Andamans.	3·34	2·69	3·39	5·21	5·39

This is a very unsatisfactory disclosure so far as this Administration is concerned. The percentages of the past five years are higher at Port Blair than the average annual percentages of Indian jails of those years. The jails in the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam certainly showed higher percentages in former years than we do; but in the year 1892-93, with the exception of Assam, our figures exceed the last recorded percentages of even these provinces.

The great majority of the whippings which have been inflicted have been entered under head "Interrupting order and discipline." One of the sub-heads under this clause is "Malingering." More than half these whippings were for malingering. It is difficult to decide what more suitable punishment than this can be given for this offence.

The Assistant Surgeon examines the applicant for admission to the hospital, and it is only after he has decided thatthe man is malingering that the man is tried and sentenced. If the men were confined within the walls of a jail, it would be easy enough to change his task and put him on some kind of labour which was hard and disagreeable, but here this is, as a rule, not feasible. The men are worked more in the open, and less under supervision than in India.

The matter is, however, receiving the attention of the Superintendent, and it is hoped that such punishments will decrease, though they will always be greater than in Indian jails.

31. *Punishment Chain-gang.*—The strength of the punishment chain-gang on the 31st March 1893 as shown in Appendix XIV was 317, being a decrease of 45 as compared with that on the 31st March 1892. The number includes those prisoners of previous years whose terms of chain-gang imprisonment had not expired at the close of the year. The two chief crimes for which the convicts have been punished by chain-gang sentences are "escape from lawful custody" and "theft." There are no less than 78 convicts in the gang for the former and 57 for the latter offence.

32. *Escapes and recaptures.*—The number of escapes has decreased from 87 to 41 and is less than for some years before. Of these 34 have been recaptured. Of these 3 since the close of the year under report. Of these 7 had been here under 6 months, 11 under 2 years, 15 between 2 and 7 years, and 8 above 7 years. Of these 15 had been transported for murder and attempts at murder, 25 for dacoity, house-breaking, etc., and only one coming under head "Other crimes." The runaways come chiefly from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (9), Bombay (8), Burma (7), and Central India (6). Bengal, Madras, and the Punjab contributed 3 each, and the Central Provinces and Hyderabad one each.

The attention of the Superintendent had been directed to this subject before the receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the report of this Settlement for 1891-92. However much local circumstances may favour and facilitate escapes in the first instance, the Superintendent is of opinion that many of them are due to want of vigilance and care on the part of the petty officers in charge of them at the time of the escape.

There was also a want of earnestness in some to hunt down the runaways, under the impression that they would eventually turn up. There was also a tendency on the part of others to think that such escapes were practically unavoidable, and that the petty officers in charge are not to blame, because it is so easy for the men to elude them.

The Superintendent, however, does not hold these views, and has endeavoured to enforce the responsibilities of the petty officers in actual charge. Some of the escapes that have come under his notice were undoubtedly arranged by men of the same gang on their meeting in hospital. Many of the escapes take place about the time of the evening meal, after the day's work is over and before the men are locked up for the night. Men have greater opportunities at this time of straying and getting away from under the observations of the petty officers.

To put a stop to this and at all times exercise greater control and check over the men's movements whilst they are in the neighbourhood of their

barracks, the Superintendent is arranging to put up wire-fencing round the various stations and hospitals. He has no doubt whatever that this will have a decided tendency to check many of the escapes. They will, however, in addition enable petty officers to keep the men more in hand and under control, and leave them (the petty officers) less excuse for neglecting their duties.

33. Appendix XV exhibits details of the escapes and recaptures effected during the year.

34. *Self-supporters.*—The number of self-supporters holding tickets at the end of the year was 2,601, of whom 2,140 were men and 461 women. This shows a decrease of 272 men and 52 women as compared with the figures of the previous year.

One reason for this decrease is because new jungle land was not broken up during the year. Whenever this is done a large number of men apply for their tickets because of the over-liberal terms offered to them to bring land under cultivation.

Such terms may have been necessary formerly, but they are far too liberal for the present day. Of the men who take tickets very many have to be remanded to labor before many months are over.

They take their tickets to get for a brief period liberty and a fling, and are not the men who mean to settle down to a steady life of work. Another reason for the decrease is because loafers and idlers amongst the self-supporters have been searched out and remanded to labour. It is found to be not an uncommon custom for some men to nominally take on convicts as their servants and then allow them to be out on their own accounts. Measures have been taken to stop this, but it undoubtedly still prevails. During the current year it is expected that the number of self-supporters will considerably increase. The Forest Department is ready to employ paid labour, and convicts entitled to their tickets are being encouraged to take service in it. If the men are steady and work well, they will in a year or so be able to save money enough to become cultivators. The idlers and worthless amongst them will find themselves back as labouring convicts. The more respectable class of self-supporters we can turn out the better for the Settlement. For the future welfare of the Settlement the Superintendent is of opinion that special attention should be paid to the genuine respectable self-supporters and every help given to them to settle down permanently. We have unusual and special opportunities of turning out a fairly respectable class in time, if we take ordinary precautions to do so. It is still more easy to flood the place with worthless creatures, who will be a curse to the place. There is no reason why this should be done. Tickets were granted to 165 males and 42 females, and 531 were struck off the list for the causes shown below:—

Nature of casualty.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unable to support themselves and remanded to labour	56	6	62
Remanded to labor services, not being required by employer	22	11	33
Punished and reduced to labouring classes	126	14	140
Died	43	8	51
Released	189	56	245
Total	436	95	531

During the previous year the casualties among the self-supporters from the causes above enumerated aggregated 538.

35. The percentage of self-supporters punished and reduced to labouring ranks during the year was 5·54 against 3·11 during the last year, and an average of 3·25 for the five preceding years.

36. The following statement shows the occupation selected by the 165 men and 42 women to whom tickets as self-supporters have been granted during the year:—

Servants, domestic and agricultural	120
Servants, Government employ	15
Cultivators	33
Milk and poultry sellers	3
Wives of self-supporters	25
Others	11
TOTAL	207

37. In pursuance of the policy of separating the free from the convict population as much as possible, 162 male and 57 female self-supporters were transferred from the Southern to the Northern District during the year.

38. *Conditionally released prisoners.*—Appendix XVI exhibits the occupations and calling of the conditionally released and self-supporting convicts.

On the 31st March 1892 there were present 9 males and 2 females, conditionally released prisoners. During the year one male prisoner was absolutely released and two died. The number of conditionally released prisoners was, therefore, 8 on the 31st March 1893, of whom 6 were males and 2 females.

In addition to these there were 62 others, who have been conditionally released on police surveillance in India and permitted to remain in the Settlement with the sanction of their respective Local Governments.

39. *Agricultural produce.*—The agricultural produce purchased by the Commissariat Department from self-supporters and other cultivators amounted to R46,252. This only represents a portion of the total value of the produce, as before selling to the Commissariat Department the self-supporters provide for their own wants and that of their cattle, and they also sell largely to free residents.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	R	R
Bullocks	470	1,340
Dal	995	1,561
Hoppers	256	...
Indian corn	6,446	2,963
Milk and dhai	12,242	10,779
Paddy	2,068	11,653
Slaughter-cattle	4,661	6,882
Toddy	1,146	1,197
Turmeric	253	2,795
Vegetables	4,308	7,082
Limes	10	...
TOTAL	32,875	46,252

40. *Marriages.*—The number of marriages sanctioned during the year was 34 against 37 in the previous year. Of these 34 marriages 22 were between life-convicts, 11 between convicts and free people, and one between a life-convict and term-convict. The women simply agree to marry men who will have completed their 20 or 25 years when they (the women) have completed their 15 years. And judging from the history sheets only the women with bad history sheets wish to marry and get away from work. So far as can be judged, most

of the women who marry eventually return to Port Blair, even if in the first instance they leave it with their locally married husbands. The Superintendent is very reluctant to allow women to marry who will be released at the end of 15 years. He has little doubt that when the local female prisoners are completely separated from the others, and find that they are shut off from communication with the outer world, that they will become less unwilling to marry men who have to put in about the same amount of imprisonment that they have. The Superintendent has not the slightest doubt that the removal of all self-supporters to the Northern Division, and the keeping of them away from the so-called "free" people, will result in time in a better class of self-supporters springing up men who will try not to be remanded to labour, and who will make better husbands than many of them have hitherto done, judging from the judicial cases which come up. In other words, the better class of the women will be more ready to marry when they find that the husbands are of a better class. This will take a little time, but if we have patience this will come about.

41. The hospital for women at Haddo was completed during the year. Separate accommodation for the convict wives of self-supporters who are accommodated in the Female Jail when their husbands are convicted of an offence and sent to the chain gang has not yet been provided, although its necessity is fully recognised. The Superintendent hopes that during the current year this will be done. He anticipates no real difficulty in finding suitable employment for these women within their own enclosure.

CHAPTER IV.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Powers.—There has been no alteration in the powers exercised by the several courts in this Administration.

2. *Number and value of suits.*—During the year under report there were 54 original suits against 46 of the preceding year, and their value amounted to R4,196 against R4,200 of 1891-92. There were also two suits pending at the close of 1891-92, the value of which amounted to R224. Thus the total number of suits that had to be disposed of during 1892-93 was 56 against 48 in 1891-92, and the aggregate value amounted to R4,420 against R4,257 of 1891-92.

3. The following abstract furnishes the statistics of the past five years:—

Year.	Number of suits.	Value.
		R
1888-89	33	3,100
1889-90	41	3,210
1890-91	54	4,357
1891-92	46	4,200
1892-93	54	4,196

4. The value of the suits instituted and the manner in which they were disposed of are given in Appendix XVII.

5. *Distribution of work.*—The number of suits instituted in the several courts was as follows:—

Courts.	Number of suits.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
First Assistant Superintendent	8	10
Ross Division	4	6
Eastern „	11	13
Western „	10	14
Northern „	...	2
Southern „	13	9
Total	46	54
Brought forward from last year	2	2*
GRAND TOTAL	48	56

* One of First Assistant's Court.
One of Southern Division Court.

6. *Disposal of suits.*—The suits were disposed of as follows:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Judgment for plaintiff	31	45	46	82
„ for defendant	1	2	...	...
Dismissed	9	19	6	11
Compromised	5	10	3	5
Pending	2	4	1	2
Total	48	100	56	100

7. *Value of suits.*—The value in detail of the suits was—

	Amount.	Number of suits.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.
	R		
Not exceeding	10	7	6
„ „	50	27	32
„ „	75	6	5
„ „	100	...	3
„ „	200	3	5
„ „	300	2	1
„ „	400	1	3
„ „	500	...	....
„ „	1,000	1	1
„ „	2,000	1	...
Total	...	48	56

Testamentary and Intestate jurisdiction proceedings 5

8. *Execution of decrees.*—The following statement shows in detail the proceedings taken for the execution of decrees:—

Total number of suits.	Number of suits in which no steps for execution of decrees were taken through the court.	Number of suits in which satisfaction was registered without execution proceeding.	Number of applications for execution of decrees.	Satisfaction obtained.		Amount realised by sales in execution of decrees.	Remarks.
				In full.	In part.		
						R a. p.	
56	7	13	22	11	15	129 0 9	Six suits dismissed, 3 compromised, 1 pending.

9. *Appeals.*—Only one appeal was made to the Deputy Superintendent, and that was against a decree of the Court of the Eastern Division, with the result that the decree of the lower court was reversed.

The appeal shown in the previous year's report as pending against the decree of the Western Divisional Officer was disposed of during this year, with the result that the decree of the lower court was confirmed.

No second appeal lay to the Sudur Court during the year.

10. *Process-fees.*—The value of the process-fees amounted to R93 against R98 in the previous year.

11. *Stamps.*—There has been a rise in the sale of Court-fee stamps, adhesive and impressed, during the years. The figures for the two years are as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	R	R
Adhesive labels	2,909	3,153
Impressed paper	170	165
	3,079	3,318

Two thousand three hundred and forty "1-anna" and 4,392 "8-anna" Court-fee stamps were sold against 1,728 of the former and 4,356 of the latter last year. The realisations on "1-anna" receipt stamps are reported to be R371 during the year.

12. Except during the three and-a-half months he was away on privilege leave, Mr. E. H. Man, C.I.E., was in charge of the Deputy Superintendent's Court throughout the year.

CHAPTER V.

Registration.

Receipts.—The receipts from registration amounted to R229-8-0 inclusive of R4-4-0 for copying and search fees as against R171 the year before. The expenditure remained the same—R240.

2. *Transactions.*—As in previous years, no documents were registered in Books I and VI, "Compulsory Registration" and "Refusal to register."

3. *Book III, Wills and authorities to adopt.*—Two wills were registered during the year. No authorities to adopt.

4. *Book IV, Miscellaneous.*—One hundred and fifty-six documents were registered in Book IV during the year, their aggregate value amounting to R6,924 against R113 documents with an aggregate value of R4,596 last year.

This is an increase of 43 documents and of R2,328 in value over this class of documents registered last year.

5. Subjoined is a statement showing the transactions of the Registry Office for the past five years :—

Year.	Number of documents.		Value.		Remarks.
	Book I.	Book IV.	Book I.	Book IV.	
			R	R a. p.	
1888-89	...	102	...	6,845 8 0	
1889-90	...	96	...	6,221 8 0	
1890-91	...	97	...	10,174 4 0	
1891-92	...	113	...	4,596 0 0	
1892-93	...	156	...	6,924 0 0.	

6. *Average value of documents registered.*—The average value of the documents registered during the year was R48-1-4 as against R48-6-0 last year.

7. *Optional registration.*—Twenty-three of the documents registered in Book IV were such as rendered their registration optional. In the case of the remaining 133, registration was, under local regulations, compulsory, one or both parties in each case being convicts.

8. *Nature of instruments registered.*—Of the 156 documents registered in Book IV, 4 were general powers-of-attorney, 1 special power-of-attorney, 2 gifts of children, 1 marriage contract, 4 memoranda of agreements, and 144 bonds or promissory notes.

9. *Copies of searches.*—Copies of two documents were applied for and granted during the year.

10. *Arrears.*—No documents remained uncopied at the end of the year.

11. *Average registration fees.*—The average registration fee was R1-7-8 against R1-6-1 the year before.

CHAPTER VI.

LAND REVENUE.

Area of cleared land.—The area of cleared land at Port Blair on the last day of the year under report was 64,990 bighas or 21,663 acres as shown in the following statement :—

	1891-92. Acres.	1892-93. Acres.
Valley land	5,008	5,241
Hill land cleared	7,128	6,681
Land taken up for roads, tanks, village sites, &c.	1,616	1,419
Grazing land	7,697	8,322
Total	21,449	21,663

an increase of 214 acres.

2. *Rent demand.*—The following statement shows the land-rent demand :—

	1891-92. R	1892-93. R
Valley land	16,535	17,791
Hill land	4,927	4,446
Village house-sites	2,337	2,345
Total	23,799	24,582

8. *Realisations.*—The amount realised from the various sources classified under the head of "Land Revenue" are shown by the Comptroller's abstract to be—

	1891-92. R	1892-93. R
Fixed collections	21,362	22,042
House-site tax	2,337	2,215
TOTAL	23,699	24,257
Sale of Government estates	1,351	842
Birds' nests and Trepang	4,135	3,067
Grazing dues	8,025	8,224
Fruit farms	372	155
Commission on sale of houses, etc.	434	583
TOTAL	38,016	37,128

or a falling off of R888 from the collections of last year.

4. The increase on "Fixed collections" is due to more land coming under rent; the increase in "Grazing fees" to an increase in the number of cattle taxed. The custom had been to exempt from grazing fees some of the cattle held by agriculturists and also so-called calves, three years and under in age. The result was that the cattle had multiplied largely and their quality had decreased still more in proportion, and we were getting to a state that the grazing land was not enough for the very inferior animals we were bringing up. This will probably result in some of the inferior animals being exported. Grazing fees are therefore to be enforced, in so far that exemption can only be claimed for calves three months and under in age. Calves between three and twelve months in age are to be exempted, if, at the commencement of the quarter, the Divisional Officer, by personal inspection, satisfies himself that the calves are being properly nourished. It, therefore, depends on the owners themselves whether they are called upon to pay grazing fees for their calves between the ages of three and twelve months. It is hoped that this will result in improving the cattle of the future.

5. The decrease in house-site tax is due to reduction in number of huts owing to transfers and releases.

6. The decrease in sale of Government estates is due to the fact that in 1891-92 a shop in the Aberdeen bazar sold for R530. No large sale of *pakka* houses occurred this year.

Rupees 3,067 represent the payments by the Officer in charge, Andamanese, for the nests sold during the official year. These payments in the year embrace parts of two seasons' collections. A full report on the season 1892-93's collection is given in chapter "Aborigines." The reason ascribed for the falling off in the collections of the season 1892-93 was the poorness of the first collection and the fact that five caves had been pilfered.

7. *Fruit farms.*—The decrease is due to less bids owing to damage done by the cyclone. The fruit farms auctioned in March 1893 realised R905, showing that the trees are recovering.

8 *Cultivated land.*—As compared with the year before, the decrease of land under Government cultivation is 149 acres. This decrease is due to the

giving up of the indigo plantation which proved a failure, and to the diminution of the coffee plantation ; the land at Chouldari barrack having been found quite unsuited to coffee was abandoned. Of the remaining 5,640 acres held by free men, released convicts and self-supporters, 3,440 acres are on the Southern District and 2,200 acres on the Northern District. The decrease is in the Northern District and is due to the free and ex-convict cultivators being gradually removed from it. In time, however, all these vacancies will be filled up by cultivators who mean to cultivate the land, and not simply make small holdings an excuse for loafing. Only 181 acres were held by them on the 31st March 1893. Particulars regarding the Government cultivation are recorded in Chapter X, "Agriculture."

9. *Cultivators and their holdings.*—Fourteen convicts of the Northern District and 13 of the Southern District obtained tickets to cultivate land on the Northern District, and 38 self-supporters of the Northern District and 54 self-supporters of the Southern District were permitted to change, their vocations during the year to cultivators. Efforts are being made to get *bonâ fide* culitivators and to weed out self-supporter loafers. If convicts really wish to remain self-supporters, they have to satisfy the Settlement officers that they really have occupations which bring them in a living, and are not simply hangers-on of others in bazars and villages. Every man entitled to a self-supporter's ticket is encouraged to take it, but to get it he must show that he means to work and not to loaf. The result, however, of all this is to weed out those who do not mean to work, but hang about and earn a precarious existence as they best can until they are remanded to labour. One other reason for the decrease in the number of self-supporters is that fresh jungle was not broken up. There was no real need for opening out more land, as there is land enough to be had by those who want it in the villages in the Northern District. No doubt if jungle had been broken up, many men would have gladly taken their tickets, but the great majority of them would before long have been remanded to labour. The terms offered for clearing jungle land are so very liberal that the men cannot resist accepting them, though the conditions are quickly broken by the majority of them. These conditions will be revised. At present we are in a transition state, getting free men out of the Northern District and trying to clear the Southern District of self-supporter cultivators.

The Forest Department is always ready to take as much labour as it can get, and is now offering liberal wages, nearly R9 per mensem, to self-supporters to take service. Special efforts are being made by the Superintendent to induce convicts who are eligible for self-supporters' tickets to take service in this department. Less than a year at this work will put a self-supporter convict in ample funds to buy up land, of which there is enough and to spare in the existing villages for the present. Men who won't work will find themselves discharged, and will in many cases revert to the laboring convict rank. The others will have acquired a knowledge of work which will be simply invaluable to them when they become cultivators on their own account. Every effort is being and will be made by the Superintendent to eradicate the loafer element from amongst the self-supporters. There are now and always will be more than enough on this class of the local, free and ex-convicts. In spite of temporary checks from one cause or another, the so-called permanent "free" population must go on increasing, as it will be recruited

from the ex-convicts and their families, to say nothing of the younger generation springing up.

10. The entire number of applications granted for fresh land was 187 as against 83 of the previous year. One thousand four hundred and forty-nine transfers of pottahs were sanctioned during the year.

11. At the close of the year there were 376 free and 1,582 convict cultivators as against 444 free and 1,723 convict cultivators of the previous year, the number of free and convict cultivators on each district being as follows:—

	Northern District.	Southern District.
Free	73	303
Convict	1,148	434

Their holdings amounted to 5,640 acres as already stated, the average extent of each holding being a little less than 3 acres.

12. Total number of cultivators' huts on the 31st March 1893 was 1,566, as compared with 1,733 in 1891-92.

13. *Educational cess.*—The educational cess amounted to R2,487, as against R2,548 of the preceding year.

CHAPTER VII.

FINANCE.

The comparison of revenue and expenditure of 1891-92 was based on the final figures of the Comptroller of India Treasuries, the finance accounts of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, and the accounts of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Port Blair. The final figures of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, have, however, been again revised—*vide* statement received with his letter No. $\frac{1720}{T.A.}$, dated 17th February 1893; hence the figures of last year shown in appendices of the report of that year will not agree in all cases with those shown in the appendices of the report of this year.

2. The total receipts this year amounted to R6,76,769 against R6,24,368 of the previous year, and the expenditure R14,85,061 against R13,66,944. The net cost of the Settlement for the year is thus R8,08,292 against, R7,42,576, a net increase of R65,716. The excess expenditure on timber from the Forest Department, Commissariat supplies, and freight and passage more than account for this increase.

The gross and net cost of each convict are as follows:—

Gross cost.		Net cost.	
1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
119 4 7	136 12 8	64 12 10	74 7 3

3. The following statement shows the net cost of the Settlement and, consequently, the net cost per convict for the past five years:—

Years.	Daily number of convicts.	Net cost of Settlement.	Net cost per convict.
		R.	R a. p.
1888-89	12,358	9,14,720	74 0 3
1889-90	12,061	7,68,279	63 11 2
1890-91	11,804	8,04,155	68 2 1
1891-92	11,459	7,42,576	64 12 10
1892-93	10,856	8,08,292	74 7 3

4. The principal items of receipt on which there has been an increase or decreases, compared with the preceding year, are as follows:—

Items.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Land Revenue	38,016	37,128	...	888
Opium	2,400	1,624	...	776
Stamps	3,540	3,981	441	...
Excise	23,175	18,895	...	4,280
Jail manufacture	14,753	10,287	...	4,466
Settlement produce	4,379	2,622	...	1,757
Hire of convicts	38,167	41,524	3,357	...
Government tea gardens	47,235	33,343	...	13,892
Sale of stores	75,504	71,188	...	4,316
Unclaimed and intestate property	3,823	6,819	2,996	...
Recoveries from Native States	64,324	49,045	...	15,279
Chowkidari fees	5,520	6,578	1,058	...
Ferry fees	3,243	3,952	709	...
Miscellaneous	14,174	15,520	1,346	...
Forest Department	2,72,338	3,60,486	88,148	...
Other items	13,777	13,777	...	...
Total	6,24,368	6,76,769	98,055	45,654

5. The causes of these fluctuations will now be briefly explained:—

	R
1891-92	38,016
1892-93	37,128
	—888

6. *Land Revenue.*—The decrease under "Edible birds' nests" forming one of the items under this head more than accounts for the falling off. The decrease under the sale of Government estates is due to the realisation of R530 from the sale of a shop at Aberdeen last year. If this amount is deducted from the collections of last year, the difference will be about equal to the collections of 1890-91 and of the year under report.

	R
1891-92	2,400
1892-93	1,624
	—776

7. *Opium.*—The sales decreased from 331 seers last year to 224 seers during the year under report.

	R
1891-92	3,540
1892-93	3,981
	+441

8. *Stamps.*—There has been an increase in the sale of the three descriptions of stamps.

9. *Excise.*—Owing to greater care being taken to see that the liquor licensees do not violate the conditions of their licenses, the price for the right to sell liquors fell during the year. The license to sell English liquor by the bottle, which brought in R480 in 1891-92, only realised R278 in the year, and that for the sale of country liquor by dram or glass R715 in 1891-92 against R 605 in 1892-93.

	R
1891-92	23,175
1892-93	18,895
	-4,280

For the same reason the opium licenses only realised as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	R	R
Ross	3,000	1,500
Aberdeen	4,000	4,000

The Ross licensee continued to hold his contract to close of year, but the Aberdeen contract changed many hands and was not let for a certain period of the year. Of the R4,000 expected at the beginning of the year, only R2,175 was actually realised.

The tari licenses realised R919 more than last year.

10. *Jail manufacture.*—Owing to the cyclone and other causes, no consignments of cocoanut-oil were sent to India for sale. The falling off of receipts on this account was about R1,500. The falling off of about the same amount under Workshop earnings on the Southern District is ascribed to the major portion of the artificers being employed on more urgent outdoor works. A less quantity of bricks too were sold to the Mahomedan community for the erection of their mosque at Aberdeen.

	R
1891-92	14,757
1892-93	10,28
	-4,466

11. *Settlement produce.*—No timber was sold by the Settlement during 1892-93 against R1,205 realised on this account and credited to this head in the year previous. There was also a considerable falling off in the realisations on account of "Sale of fruit, vegetables, etc.," the figures of the two years being as follows. The cyclone is answerable for this:—

	R
1891-92	4,379
1892-93	2,622
	-1,757

	1891-92	1892-93
	R	R
Sale of fruit vegetables, etc., by Districts	1,270	691

12. *Hire of Convicts.*—Chiefly due to the increased amount of labour supplied to the Forest Department. The Comptroller's accounts show the invoiced credits of the two years to be—

	R
1891-92	38,167
1892-93	41,524
	+3,357

	R
1891-92	32,872
1892-93	36,438

13. *Government Tea Gardens.*—The Navy Bay garden is responsible for R6,839 and the Goplakabang garden for R7,053 of this falling off. It may however be noted that R4,663 of the Navy Bay garden and R11,460 of the Goplakabang garden realisations during the year just missed payment into the Treasury in 1892-93, and that had these amounts been paid in, there would have been an increase instead of a decrease under this head.

	R
1891-92	47,235
1892-93	33,343
	−13,892

14. *Sale of Stores.*—Due to less sale of stores to convicts and other Buniahs. The practice of deducting the value of rations, etc., issued to the Military, Marine, and Forest Departments from Commissariat supplies still continues.

	R
1891-92	75,504
1892-93	71,188
	−4,316

15. *Unclaimed and intestate property.*—In the year under report some exceptionally large amounts were paid into the Treasury to the credit of this head, being the unclaimed estates of several well-to-do self-supporters and laboring convicts; in one case (Jemadar Basappah, No. 18906) no less than R1,156-12-6 was paid into the Treasury. The item is always a fluctuating, and will in the future be a decreasing one, and dependent on the death of wealthy self-supporters who have no legal heirs and of laboring convicts. Wealthy convicts are fast disappearing.

	R
1891-92	3,823
1892-93	6,819
	+2,996

16. *Recoveries from Native States.*—The final figures under this head furnished by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, for the Annual Report of 1891-92 were R48,999. This amount was increased in February 1893 to R64,324, or R15,325 on account of East and West Berar for 1891-92. A statement of the Native States from which the recoveries for 1892 93 have been made will be found in Appendix XXIII.

	R
1891-92	64,324
1892-93	49,045
	−15,279

17. *Chowkidari fees.*—In 1891-92, owing to the damages done by cyclone to the huts, etc., of the self-supporters and others, the Chowkidari fees were remitted for two months. These fees were paid for the full year in 1892-93.

	R
1891-92	5,520
1892-93	6,578
	+1,058

18. *Ferry fees.*—A certain portion of last year's contract money, R597, was recovered and paid into the treasury during the year 1892-93. Deducting this amount, the collections would be about the same.

	R
1891-92	3,243
1892-93	3,952
	+709

19. *Forest receipts.*—The increase is due chiefly to the increased sale of timber in the London market, to a slightly better average price being obtained for the timber, to the exchange having gone down and to the increased sale in sawn timber of the better classes of wood to the Settlement.

	R
1891-92	2,72,338
1892-93	3,60,486
	+88,148

20. *Expenditure.*—The following are the items of expenditure on which there have been fluctuations as compared with the previous year:—

Items.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Officers' pay—Judicial, Registration, Treasury, Jails, Marine, Police, Educational, Medical, and Commissariat Establishments	3,61,998	3,71,486	9,488	...
Tea gardens	15,830	14,770	...	1,060
Subsistence money to convicts	86,902	79,963	...	6,939
Commissariat supplies	4,15,130	4,29,948	14,818	...
Medical supplies	3,850	3,201	...	649
Marine stores	40,810	16,285	...	24,525
Convict clothing	25,251	27,702	2,451	...
Police clothing	4,332	4,744	412	...
Tools and implements	15,763	16,171	408	...
Contingent charges	814	465	...	349
Passage-money	37,319	46,672	9,353	...
Freight	83,047	1,20,037	36,990	...
Forest supplies	40,170	70,688	30,518	...
Other items	10,241	12,471	2,230	...
Public Works	45,579	39,252	...	6,327
Forest Department	1,79,908	2,31,206	51,298	...
Total	13,66,944	14,85,061	1,57,966	39,849

21. *Officers' Pay, Establishments, etc.*—The net increase is R9,488. The increases occur principally under (1) Judicial, (2) Educational, (3) Medical, (4) Ecclesiastical and (5) Jails, and are due to (1) annual increments and the introduction of the new scheme for the superior staff, (2) the utilization of funds at credit of subsidary institutions in the purchase of fittings to place the Industrial School on a satisfactory footing, (3) the increase in the pay of Hospital Assistants in accordance with Military Regulations, (4) the increase under head "Chaplain," and (5) the increase in the pay of some of the overseers and the entertainment of additional overseers on the introduction of the new scheme for the subordinate Jail staff. The decreases are under (a) Commissariat, (b) Marine and (c) Police, and are due to (a) the difference in the pay of the present and that of the former Executive Commissariat Officer, and to the fact that no expenditure was incurred under the item "Purchase and repair of furniture" this year, (b) to savings under head "Drivers, Syrangs and Lascars," and (c) to the difference of R225 per mensem in the pay of the present and late Commandant and District Superintendent of Police.

	R
1891-92	3,61,998
1892-93	3,71,486
	+9,488

22. *Tea Gardens.*—There is a decrease of R3,326 under Navy Bay garden and an increase of R2,266 on the Goplakabang estate. In 1891-92 the expenses of the Kalatang extension, R3,830, were debited to the Navy Bay garden. This year the expenses on this extension (R959 only) were debited to the Goplakabang garden.

	R
1891-92	15,830
1892-93	14,770
	—1,060

23. *Subsistence-money to convicts.*—The actual payments in 1892-93 fell short both of Budget provision and actual payments of last year. The difference is only about 8 per cent. with about 8,000 convicts on allowances ranging from

	R
1891-92	86,902
1892-93	79,963
	—6,939

4 annas to R8 per mensem, who are daily changing from one class to another. This difference is not excessive.

24. *Commissariat supplies.*—As explained in previous reports, the bulk of the expenditure is incurred by the Military Department in Calcutta on behalf of the Settlement and accepted by the Civil Department in transfer. The figures do not represent actual expenditure of the year, a portion of last year's expenditure being included and a portion of the expendiure of the current year being left over for debit against the grant of the ensuing official year. The several items comprising this expenditure are shown in Appendix XIX, and the explanation of the principal items of difference is as follows:—

	R
1891-92	4,15,130
1892-93	4,29,948
	+14,818

25. *Live-stock.*—The increase is said to be due to (a) purchase of six stud bulls at an average price of R111 each, (b) purchase of 145 more draught and slaughter bullocks this year than last year, the average price paid per animal being also higher (R12-4-5 in 1891-92, R14-9-8 in 1892-93), and (c) greater number of sheep purchased for which higher prices (12 annas and 1 pie per head) were paid.

26. *Provisions.*—Decrease due to the better rate prevailing for provisions during the last quarter of the year.

27. *Malt-liquor.*—The consumption of rum exceeded that of last year on the whole, although the Native Infantry took less rum in 1892-93.

28. *Toddy.*—Less toddy was used locally.

29. *Wooden cases.*—Ghee, No 2 quality, was forwarded in tins enclosed in wooden cases instead of hogsheads as formerly; hence increase of wooden cases and decrease under hogsheads.

30. *Petty stores.*—Decrease due to substitution of petty contracts in Port Blair for articles of irregular consumption. This arrangement saved the necessity of importing a two months' stock of such things.

31. *Pay and feed of shepherds.*—Formerly shepherds were engaged in Calcutta to bring the sheep over to Port Blair. Now the Executive Commissariat Officer sends his own men, with the result that it costs less and greater care is taken of the sheep.

32. *Bags of sizes.*—A large number of bags were obtained from Calcutta.

33. *Empty hogsheads.*—A less number of hogsheads were sent, *vide* explanation under "Wooden cases."

34. *Forage for horses, etc.*—In February 1893 the locally-grown crop of paddy was brought in, and 7,50,000 lb were purchased against 1,32,000 lb last year. Several months previous to the purchase, paddy had to be imported from Calcutta at higher rates to meet local demads owing to the failure of the local crop caused by the cylone of 1891.

35. *Oil for lighting.*—The decrease was due to the introduction of kerosine oil for lighting the convict barracks.

36. *Hospital supplies.*—To complete the equipment of the Station Hospital in accordance with Military Regulations, stores and dead-stock articles had to be obtained from Calcutta; hence increase.

37. *Miscellaneous.*—The decrease is due to less stores being locally obtained

38. *Medical supplies.*—The difference is due to the cost of repairs and renewals of surgical instruments in 1891-92. No repairs were made to these instruments in the year under report.

	R
1891-92	3,850
1892-93	3,201
	— 649

	R
1891-92	40,810
1892-93	16,285
	−24,525

39. *Marine stores.*—As explained last year, the large increase of expenditure in 1891-92 is due to the steam launch, lighter, and several boats procured from India to replace boats, etc., destroyed by the cyclone.

The following are the details of the two years :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	R	R
Stores	20,675	15,680
Tanks	225	...
Lighters	7,000	...
Steamer	10,326	201
Boats	10,116	2,917
	48,342	18,798
Deduct—Value of stores supplied to Indian Marine and H. M.'s vessels.	7,532	2,513
	40,810	16,285

40. *Convict clothing.*—The bulk of the money was expended in the purchase of cotton, twist and wool for the manufacture of the clothing. The cost per head is R2-8-9 Owing to the great bulk of the convicts being employed on out-door labour of a description which causes wear and tear of clothing, and to the fact that the raw material has to be imported from India, it is to a certain extent unavoidable that the cost of the clothing is greater at Port Blair than in Indian jails generally. Changes in the mode of issue and other arrangements for the preservation and utilisation of deceased convicts' clothing are in progress, which, it is confidently expected, will result in a considerable saving to Government under this head.

	R
1891-92	25,251
1892-93	27,702
	× 2,451

Police clothing.—The details comprising the expenditure of R4,744 are shown to be—

	R
1891-92	4,332
1892-93	4,744
	+412

	R
Khaki drill	2,481
Loongis	1,435
Chevrons	49
Brass shoulder badges	234
Do. buttons	333
Wages to tailors	130
Hooks-and-eyes, cotton, etc.	82
TOTAL	4,744

But the actual expenditure is reported to be R4,185, the difference being the value of material in hand at close of year and the realisations from sales of drill, etc, to private individuals.

	R
1891-92	15,763
1892-93	16,171
	+408

42. *Tools and implements.*—The expenditure is R171 in excess of budget provision.

	R.
1891-92	37,319
1892-93	46,672
	+9353

43. *Passage-money.*—The following is an abstract of the bills furnished in support of this of charge for the two years :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	R	R
(1) Convict Department	22,752	30,362
(2) Medical „	626	672
(3) Police „	12,161	13,775
(4) Commissariat „	1,416	1,077
(5) Forest „	200	612
(6) Royal Indian Marine	164	81
(7) Local Marine	...	93
TOTAL	37,319	46,672

(1) The passage-money on account of convicts and released convicts is R29,734 against R22,393 last year; the balance is passage-money paid on account of officers, subordinates and menials travelling on duty and a ship-wrecked crew of Burmans to Rangoon who were picked up on the coast.

(3) Rupees 12,668 under the head Police Department is on account of police men proceeding on convict escort duty and going and returning from leave as against R11,320 on this account last year. The balance of the year's expenditure is on account of Inspecters and others proceeding on escort duty.

(5) and (6). The charge on account of the Forest Department and the Royal Indian Marine should not have been debited in the Comptroller's accounts against the Settlement. The other items call for no particular remark.

	R
1891-92	83,047
1892-93	1,20,037
	+36,990

44. *Freight.*—The following is an abstract of the bills furnished of the charges under this head for the two years :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	R	R
Commissariat Department	83,257	1,20,323
Convict „	762	149
Medical „	50	60
Police „	56	200
Marine „	2,747	3,220
Military „	100	...
Tea gardens	...	189
Royal Indian Marine	4	...
Forest Department	4,620	11
Treasury „	146	...
Others	27	...
	91,769	1,24,152
Deduct—Fright charges on stores supplied to the Military and Marine Department	8,722	4,116
	83,047	1,20,036

The heaviest charge is on account of the Commissariat Department. The freight charges paid on the item "Provisions" are shown, from the details furnished, to be R1,01,197 this year against R75,545 last year. The freight on sheep amounted to R10,984 against R 6,384 of the past year.

Of the R3,220, freight on account of the Marine Department, R2,032 was for troop-boats supplied by the Indian Marine Department.

45. *Forest supplies.*—This is the book value of the timber supplied by the Forest Department to the several departments in the Settlement for use in the construction and repair of buildings, erection of bridges, construction and repair of boats, etc. The increase is due to several important works in hand.

	R
1891-92	40,170
1892-93	70,688
	+30,518

46. *Public Works.*—The increased expenditure last year was due to repairing damages done by the cyclone. Full particulars are recorded in chapter IX.

	R
1891-92	45,579
1892-93	33,252
	—6,327

47. *Forest Department.*—Excess expenditure due to (1) more sales in London and exchange going down, both meaning increase of expenditure, (2) purchase of elephants and extra cost of feed, as owing to cylone of November 1891 paddy had to be imported from India, (3) back pay of superior officers on promotion and other causes. Full particulars regarding forest expenditure are recorded in chapter XI.

	R
1891-92	1,78,908
1892-	2,31,26
	+51,298

CHAPTER VIII.

COMMISSARIAT.

Officers.—Lieutenant E. A. Gayer, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, took over charge of the department on the 19th May 1892 from Captain G. Massy, Commanding Detachment, 1st Norfolk Regiment, who was in temporary charge until his arrival.

2. *Staff.*—It was not until October 1892 that a second Commissariat Sergeant could be sent to fill the existing vacancy. Until he arrived the work was most satisfactorily carried on by the Head Store-keeper. During the epidemic of foot and mouth disease Sergeant King rendered such valuable service that he was granted a gratuity. The Government of India sanctioned the pay of the Commissariat Sergeants being increased from R100 to R115 per mensem, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

3. *Working.*—The relations between the office and all departments in the Settlement have been most cordial throughout the year. Discipline in the establishment was better maintained owing to the Executive Commissariat Officer being invested with judicial powers over the convicts serving under him during working hours. This step also resulted in removing many little frictions which used to occur before.

4. *Contracts.*—The Executive Commissariat Officer now alone deals with contractors when in fault, and thus a systematic mode of keeping the contractors up to the mark has been arrived at.

5. *Payments.*—An endeavour was made to introduce the system of payment for local supplies by cheque; but the Account Department dis-

allowed this because of the extra work on the local Treasury, as well as on the Audit office, besides being thought to be open to objections on other grounds.

6. *Accounts.*—Appendices XXIV, XXV and, XXVI show, in a condensed form, the expenditure of this department.

Appendix XXIV.—The cost of dead-stock and store articles imported into the settlement by the Commissariat Department show a saving of Rs. 20,143-15-0 as against last year. In the official year 1891-92, the cost of articles imported by this department amounted to Rs. 3,90,182-1-1, whilst in the year under notice the cost of the same was Rs. 3,70,038-2-1. It must be borne in mind, however, that there were only nine direct trips from Calcutta last year as against ten in 1891-92.

Appendix XXV shews the total expenditure, without freight, charged under the several heads of service in the Settlement. Under the heading Commissariat miscellaneous, a heavy decrease will be found. The actual expenditure under this head was R6,493-5-3 against R12,123-12-3 last year. This is chiefly owing to the fact that the value of "wastage," which has hitherto been included under this head, has been now omitted, as all supplies are paid for in full at time of purchase, and thus it is unnecessary to again add the value of "wastage" therein to their initial cost.

Appendix XXVI.—The value of purchases from the Settlement and self-supporters are herein shown, the items being individually accounted for in cash value. It will be seen that the value of local purchases exceeds last year's by R12,952; this points to an increased saving in freight charges against the Settlement.

7. *Rations for troops.*—The rationing of troops was carried on as usual; there were no condemnations by either the British or Madras Infantry detachments doing duty in the Settlement.

The system of issuing mutton bi-weekly to the British Infantry was improved upon. The daily slaughter of beef was restricted to five times a week; on the remaining two days per week sheep alone were slaughtered. By this arrangement it was found possible to arrive at a better forecast of the requirements of mutton, which saved excess issues and thereby loss to the State.

The daily average number of British soldiers rationed was 143, and the daily average number of Native Infantry was 305. During the preceding year the averages were 141 and 262.

8. *Rations to convicts.*—There were no complaints from the Settlement authorities regarding the quality of rations supplied to convicts during the year. This is, perhaps, due to the fact that each consignment from Calcutta is, a heretofore, very carefully inspected by the Executive Commissariat Officer, and any apparent falling off in quality is at once referred to the Calcutta authorities, who have always very promptly taken the subject in hand.

The system of issuing rations from both Ross and Chatham has continued to work satisfactorily. There was one case of a disputed issue at Chatham, which resulted in the drawing up of very strict rules governing the matter of Commissariat issues on indents.

An alteration was made in the system of disposing of *attah* manufactured in the Viper Jail. The former procedure was that all *attah* ground in the Viper Jail was issued direct to stations on the Southern Division, the balance only being sent to the Chatham Commissariat godown; but on a representation

by the Northern District officer of the difficulties against the satisfactory performance of this system, it was decided to issue *attah* direct from the Viper Jail for the station of Viper alone, and to return all the balance to the Commissariat Department at Chatham for issue to other stations in the usual way.

There was a sudden failure of vegetable supply from the Government gardens on the Southern Division, but arrangements were speedily made by this department to meet the case until the gardens were in a position to again supply the required quantity of vegetable.

On the recommendation of the Senior Medical Officer an extra ration of 1 oz. lime-juice and 1 oz. *goor* three times a week was arranged for, for issue to a certain class of convicts for three months. Meanwhile the Executive Commissariat Officer brought to notice the desirability, on financial grounds, of issuing *amchur* as an antiscorbutic as is done in, India and Burma with Native troops; and as an experimental measure a supply of *amchur* was obtained from Calcutta and arrangements made for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to be issued in lieu of lime-juice and *goor* to the convicts above referred for two months, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ drams in lieu of the usual tamarind ration to the Ross convicts for one month.

It was however found that the issue of *amchur* as an antiscorbutic was not generally approved of, and the issue was therefore discontinued.

Kerosine-oil lighting in the convict barracks was introduced on the 4th May 1892, the cost of kerosine oil used being R2,136-13-3.

9. *Rations to Buniahs.*—The amount realised by the sale of rations to free and convict Buniahs was R37,665-5-7 against R41,764-8-0, whilst the commission on the same was R1,177-10-9 against R1,305-2-3 for the previous year.

10. *Rations to Police Buniahs.*—The sales to the Police Buniahs for the year amounted to R14,185-6-1 against R15,680 for the preceding year; the commission for the same year was R443-4-9 against R490.

11. *Sources of supply.*—With the exception of a portion of the supply of potatoes and onions which were obtained from Madras and a small shipment of lime-juice from Rangoon and Madras, all stores were received from Calcutta as usual.

Captain Repton, the Calcutta Store and Shipping Officer, has been very attentive to all the references from this office regarding the quality of stores supplied, and has promptly remedied the complaints made. The cordial co-operation of that officer is in all cases most essential to the successful working of this Executive.

On the whole, the supplies from Calcutta were good; in a few instances the quality of rice, coarse, was found rather lower than the sample, but on a representation being made to Calcutta, an immediate improvement followed.

12. *Local supplies.*—An addition to our usual local supplies was made in the receipt of 152 lb chillies by this department in the month of May 1892. After allowing this quantity two months' dryage, the loss appeared to be 4·79 per cent. per mensem, and their quality was therefore favourably reported on. The Superintendent ordered the importation of 70 lb seed for issue to the District officers for cultivation in the Settlement. An increase is shown this year in the supply of the following articles: dhall, *oorood*, oil, cocoanut, paddy, turmeric and tamarind. Any increase in the supply of locally-grown articles is of course a distinct gain to the Settlement.

13. *Interior economy.*—It is now the practice to sift and clean all sweepings recovered on unloading the stores received from Calcutta; it has thus been found possible to reclaim in one month so much as R100 worth of grain after deducting the cost of labor.

The engagement of extra shepherds to bring over the sheep from Calcutta has been stopped, the free coolies from this Executive being sent in charge of the Ross Sergeant. Thus the wages of five to eight shepherds for eight months a year, on an average, are saved to Government.

14. *Mills and machinery.*—The work performed in the mills was very satisfactory. There were no complaints regarding the quality of the *attah* ground from these mills. The Sergeant has given this work his special attention with very marked success. The mills are always clean and tidy. During the year 139 coolies were employed in the mills. The Mechanical Engineer has exercised great care in working the machinery, which he has always kept in a very satisfactory condition. The following information is taken from the report of the Mechanical Engineer:—

"*Boilers Nos. 1 and 2.*—These boilers have not been used in any way since my last annual report, and will in due course be dismantled and sent to Calcutta for sale.

" *Boiler No. 3.*—The boiler and machinery is now in good working order.

" *Boiler No. 4.*—This boiler has given the same satisfaction in the past year as it did in the previous one, and is now in good working order; it still continues to keep up the supply of flour, etc., required on an average working of little more than three days per week. The boiler continues to supply steam for working the ice-machine. The cost of repairs to the boiler were having to open it out for cleaning once in every three months, and then it had only to be washed and scraped; this is owing to the Eucalyptus boiler fluid used counteracting the lime, silicate and other impurities in the water, while the cost of repairs to the engine were practically *nil*."

The Viper Jail continues to receive on an average 75,000lb monthly of wheat which is required to find employment for the chain-gang there. The percentage in the wastage of wheat ground there has been considerably reduced (owing to a representation made by this office), the particulars of which are given below:—

Before the matter was brought to notice	Quantity issued 159,542lb, wastage 3,771½lb = 2·36 per cent.
After the matter was brought to notice	Quantity issued 743,228½ lb, wastage 10,608lb = 1·42 per cent.

In consequence of the substitution of flour for sooji in the manufacture of bread, the demand for sooji was considerably reduced, and the necessity for the women from the Female Jail being sent over daily for this work was reduced to the provision of sooji for Buniahs and hospitals alone, and since the end of the year the female prisoners no longer work on Ross at the Commissariat godown.

15. *Ice-machine.*—The cost of working the ice-machine shows a loss to the Settlement of R944 during the year if all expenses are taken into account, or a gain of R458 if paper expenditure is omitted. A copy of the Mechanical Engineer's report on the machine is herein given:—

" This machine is much in the same condition as that entered in my last year's report. The up-keep is still very high, and the work involved in keeping it in anything like good working order is quite out of proportion to the

results obtained. The following are some of the principal repairs done during the year. One new brine-feed valve chest was put in to replace the old one worn out in use. Two new metallic rings and one new steel pump rod were fitted into the air-pump; there were also glands, bushes and bearings renewed where required. The whole foundation had to be taken up, and a new one put down; this was owing to the great vibration of the engine while working, shaking the whole foundation, until it was considered unsafe and had to be renewed.

"The machine is at present doing better work than what was done in the first-half of the year; this may be accounted for by the new foundation laid giving greater stability, and the extensive repairs which were done at the same time; and under the existing state of machinery at the present time, the life of the machine may in all probability exceed that given in my last year's report. This is not however to be relied on for a certainty, as a serious accident may occur at any time, as I am not in a position to place any confidence on it as a whole, but even if it should do so, it is only obtained at an enormous outlay for stores and repairs. The amount of ether used during the year was 68 gallons, and the turn-out of ice 59 tons, or a little over one gallon of ether for one ton of ice."

Nothing further need be added, excepting that a small fire occurred in the engine-room of the ice-machine on the 16th July 1892 which was quickly extinguished without damage.

16. *Bakery.*—The bread has continued to be made by convict labour during the year. It has for some time been the wish of Government to do away with the employment of the female convicts for sifting the sooji hitherto required for bread-making; but as it was found that only women could properly sift sooji, it was finally settled last year to continue their employment until a non-commissioned officer again arrived for duty on Ross, when another trial was to be made of manufacturing bread from flour alone, all the previous attempts to do this having failed. However, in August another attempt was made to manufacture bread from flour, under the direction of the Head Storekeeper (who was at the time doing the work of the non-commissioned officer on Ross). Samples of the bread so made were submitted for a few days to the British Detachment, and this bread was preferred by them to the bread formerly made from sooji. The Superintendent was then advised of the result, and sanction was obtained for the future manufacture of bread from flour alone.

Besides the fact that making bread from flour has done away with the necessity for the employment of the female sifters, the following table will show the economy resulting from such manufacture, as compared with the cost of making bread from sooji, and is easily explained when it is known that 100lb of wheat will, on an average, produce 57lb of flour fit for bread-making purposes, while the same amount of wheat will only turn out 11¼lb of sooji.

Year.	Cost of 1,000 loaves.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	
1890-91	87 10 6	Sooji bread.
1891-92	85 0 2	Ditto.
1892-93	85 14 2	Ditto. until August 1892.
	63 9 6	Flour bread from August 1892 to March 1893.

Arrangements were also made to manufacture whole-meal bread at the rate of one anna per loaf for such private consumers as liked it. It may here be mentioned that during the visit of the Fleet to this port in January 1893, arrangements had to be made to quadruple the usual daily outturn of bread for six days. This heavy strain was successfully met without any increase in cost of labor to Government; the men had to work day and night.

17. *Farms.*—Sergeant King has been in charge of the Commissariat Farms at Aberdeen, Navy Bay and Elephant Point during the whole year.

The following buildings, etc., have been erected therein by the Public Works Department during the year :—

ABERDEEN.—A godown and line office.
A pukka hay-shed.
A cinerator.
NAVY BAY.—A temporary cook-house for the convicts.

The godown was an absolute necessity, as there was no lock-up place in which to store all the dead-stock articles and feed for the cattle. The pukka hay-shed is an experiment which originated with Captain Watson, the late Executive Commissariat Officer. The idea is that there will be saving in the wastage of hay so stored that will more than compensate for the extra expense incurred by such storage.

The cinerator was very badly wanted. There was a brick well in the Aberdeen Farm before, which went by the name of a cinerator, but in which nothing would burn owing to its faulty construction. A plan of a proper cinerator was obtained from India, and the one now constructed will burn anything, which is what is wanted. The under-flooring of both the sheep-sheds in the Aberdeen Farm have been made pukka. This renders the sheds twice as healthy for sheep. A big tank was constructed in the Aberdeen Farm during the year. The water-supply to this farm has always been a source of worry and trouble, but it is now hoped that the supply will be sufficient for all its wants. Some unused ground to the north and east of the Aberdeen Farm has been handed over for Guinea-grass and other cultivation during the year. This was necessary, as the site on which the Guinea-grass is now grown requires a rest.

Proper communications have been made in the Navy Bay Farm; there was only a small pathway before leading about the farm.

A road has also been made leading into the farm from the main road.

Beef supply.—The beef issued during the year has been obtained from cattle purchased from self-supporters and from draught bullocks received from the Settlement, as, having become unfit for duty from causes which did not affect their meat-yielding qualities, 384 cattle were slaughtered during the year, the average turn-out of beef per head being 201lb 6oz. 1dr: the average turn-out for the past year per head being only 176lb 8oz. 10dr. It may be safely asserted that the quality of beef issued has improved greatly. Of these, 323 slaughter cattle were purchased from self-supporters at an average price of R16-0-8⅓ per head. The remainder were handed over by the Settlement as unfit for draught work.

As it was found that the charge of 4 annas per pound for beef resulted in a heavy gain to Government on such sales, the price of beef was reduced to 2½ annas per pound during July 1892, and the receipts and expenditure under this head of supply are now nearly equalised.

During the year 295 hides were handed over to the Settlement for tanning, etc., the balance being taken over by the contractor for the purchase of this article.

19. *Mutton supply.*—The mutton supply was, as formerly, arranged for by the importation of sheep from Calcutta.

There were 608 sheep and 10 lambs on hand on the 1st April 1892.

Two thousand one hundred and ninety-two sheep were obtained during the year from Calcutta.

There were 538 sheep and 25 lambs on hand on the 31st March 1893; 9 lambs were transferred to sheep and 5 died during the year; 2,169 sheep and 6 transferred lambs were slaughtered and issued to the troops and Settlement, and 98 sheep died, of which 173 died during the period from May to September, for reasons which will be hereafter set forth.

The average monthly number of sheep on hand during the year was 515.

During the year 2,575lb of sheep's wool was handed over to the Settlement. Of the skins, 405 were handed over to the Settlement, the rest being sold to the contractor.

20. *Sheep.*—For many years past the great difficulty experienced in the mutton supply to the Settlement arose from the very heavy mortality from which the sheep suffered while located here. As far as can be ascertained from previous records, the monthly percentage of seizures was about 20 per cent. of the number of sheep on hand. The sheep suffered almost entirely from one disease, which received many and varied names. A case of this disease, if suffered to run its course, invariably terminated in death within a very few hours. At the commencement of the present official year this disease was termed "gid," and under this supposition any animal which showed the smallest of the well-marked symptoms which ushered in the disease was at once slaughtered and issued at the ration stand. As the daily average of the sheep thus slaughtered yielded much more mutton than was required for issue, a large quantity had daily to be handed over to the contractor, who received all surplus mutton, offals, etc., at a uniform rate of 3 pies per pound. The proper price of mutton being 6 annas per pound, it may be easily understood that the result was a very heavy loss to Government. Moreover, this procedure opened the door to the excessive slaughter of sheep; for, owing to the nature of the disease, the slaughter of affected sheep had, under this ruling, to be left to the convicts placed in charge of them while grazing, etc., and the contractor was naturally anxious to receive and re-sell, at a large profit to himself, as much surplus mutton as possible. On the arrival of the present Executive Commissariat Officer, he immediately ordered that the slaughter of sheep on account of this disease should cease, and carefully studied the disease, watching all its phases, and the result of manifold changes in regard to the housing, dietary, and care of the sheep. Immediately the slaughter of sleep ceased, the number of cases of disease fell 50 per cent. All efforts to thoroughly check the disease appeared to fail, until by the aid of the microscope it was discovered, in about a dozen cases in September 1892, by the Medical Officer in charge Station Hospital, that the blood of sheep which died from this disease contained the anthrax bacilli. Immediately this was ascertained all grazing was stopped, and the sheep were fed entirely from hay and grain. The seizures stopped as suddenly, and, with the exception of some two or three cases of sporadic anthrax during a period of six months, the disease was stamped out.

The average percentage of mortality from all causes among the sheep after September 1892 fell to 77. During the months in which the disease was allowed to run its course, the average monthly death-rate was 11·8 per cent., and, as before stated (as far as can be ascertained), while the slaughter of sheep for the disease was allowed, the average monthly percentage of seizures was about 20 per cent. It will thus be seen that not only is healthy mutton only now issued, but the State has been monthly saved the value of the loss of some 19 per cent. of the number of sheep on hand, which may be roughly put down at about 80 or 90 sheep per mensem, or about 1,000 sheep per annum. The average yield of mutton per sheep has also increased during the present official year.

The amount of surplus mutton which has to be handed over daily to contractor after the ration issues has been, by dint of the exercise of much care, greatly reduced. As surplus mutton is handed over at the contract rate of 3 pies per pound, it is obvious that the less mutton handed over the better.

In April 1,670lb 12 oz. were handed over, in May 1,573lb 4 oz. were handed over. The monthly average from June 1892 to March 1893 was only 890lb 12 oz., and this amount may be taken as being nearly all offals.

The Executive Commissariat Officer, Lieutenant Gayer, gives the credit for these reductions to his subordinates, but they are all due to him.

Sheep-breeding which had been carried on here for many years on a big scale was put a stop to last year, as owing to the heavy mortality then prevalent among the sheep, and to the somewhat extravagant system in use, it proved a loss to the State. It was re-commenced towards the end of the present year on a small scale, and carried on under conditions involving no extra expense whatever to Government. During the latter part of the year 25 lambs have been born, of which none have died. They are in a remarkably healthy condition, and give every promise of making much finer sheep than those received by importation. It is of course impossible to say yet whether the sheep-breeding experiment now on trial will answer. This question cannot be settled until the progeny raised from the lambs bred here are seen. Special personal attention is being paid to this important matter by Lieutenant Gayer. If it succeeds, a great saving to Government will eventually result from it.

21. Epidemics.—On the 12th September last, two Settlement cattle and one slaughter animal were placed under treatment at Aberdeen for aptha At that time it was not certain whether the disease was sporadic or epizootic, and further enquiry was necessary. No time was accordingly lost in tracing the disease, when it was found to be epizootic aptha, commonly known as "foot-and-mouth" disease.

The matter was brought to notice, and detailed orders were issued on the subject of the segregation of all sick cattles the erection of hospitals at convenient sites, and the daily inspection of all cattle with a view to immediate segregation of new seizures. Exceptionally good service in this matter was performed by Sergeant King, who paid more than 100 visits to the various cattle hospitals erected all over the Settlement during the out break .

On the Southern District 1,389 animals were attacked with "foot-and-mouth" disease, of which number 1,365 recovered, 24 cattle dying from ordinary causes during treatment.

On the Northern District there were 334 seizures, of which 331 recovered, three animals dying while under treatment. It was not ascertained whether these deaths were actually due to "foot-and-mouth" disease, or were merely from ordinary causes.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Military Works.—A sum of R210 was provided in the Revised Estimate for the salary of a Barrack Sergeant. The amount expended was in accordance with the estimate.

2. *Civil Works.*—The amount provided in the Budget and Revised Estimates was R43,200. Against this the outlay amounted to R39,462, or R3,738 less than the estimate. The short outlay is due to the reduction of charges on "Original Works" by the cost of the outturn from the Saw Mills.

3. The accounts of the year closed without any balance either of cash or suspense, and no cheques remained uncashed on the 31st March 1893.

4. *Details of Expenditure.*—The details of expenditure are as follows:—

	R
Military	210
Major Works	6,200
Minor Works	19,951
Repairs	14,079
Establishment	12,881
	53,321
Deduct—Saw Mill earnings	13,648
	39,673

Convict labour and material to the estimated value of R1,62,039 have been expended on Public Works, thus:—

	Labour. R	Material. R
Northern District	29,074	44,868
Southern District	22,709	65,388
	51,783	1,10,256
	1,62,039	

which, added to the cash expenditure, makes a total expenditure of R2,01,712. The budget only provides for cash expenditure, and that portion only of the account is rendered to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, for audit.

5. As explained in previous reports, the figures have reference only to works on which Public Works cash expenditure is incurred. In addition to them, many works such as roads, bridges, bunds, etc., are constructed under the so-called "Settlement Department," on which locally-made bricks and mortar, timber supplied by the Forest Department, and convict labour are expended. If the value of these local material and convict labour were brought into account, the expenditure on Public Works would be several times larger than shown; but establishments are not available for the preparation of estimates for works involving no cash expenditure and for keeping an account of the nominal expenditure of material and labour thereon.

6. *Comparison of Expenditure with Budget Grant.*—The following is a comparative statement of expenditure against budget allotment under the several headings :—

1892-93.	Military.	Major Works.	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Budget allotment	210	7,100	18,900	15,000	13,200	54,410
Expenditure	210	6,200 *	19,951 *	14,079	12,881	53,321

* Inclusive of refunds of R13,648 on account of sawing timber.

7. *Chatham Saw Mill.*—The mill, as in former years, continues a Public Works charge, and was in charge of the Mechanical Engineer under the supervision of the Forest Officer. The mill saws Forest Department timber, and that Department pays the mill for the timber sawn ; the up-keep of the mill and the labour being borne by the Public Works Department.

8. Mr. Ferguson, Mechanical Engineer, was in charge of the mill throughout the year. The boilers are old and nearly worn out. A new engine and boiler have been sanctioned, and will, it is hoped, before long arrive from England.

More than double the power existing could be used with advantage and profit to Government, the demands for sawn timber being very largely in excess of the possible outturn. The power of the present boiler and engines is not nearly sufficient to drive all the saws at one time.

9. The number of labouring convicts employed at the mills was the same as at the end of last year. The quantity of timber sawn was 1,07,889 cubic feet yielding 56,086 cubic feet (1,122 tons) of scantling, etc., which figure shows a wastage of 48 per cent. In the previous year the outturn was 1,022 tons, thus the year shows an increase of 100 tons of sawn timber, which compares favourably with last year.

10. The results of the working of the mill are attached. It is hoped that next year an improvement may be shown :—

Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
	R		R
Receipts.		Expenditure.	
		Cash Charges.	
Received from Forest Department for awing	10,543	Pay of Mechanical Engineer	3,600
Ditto other works	177	Pay of Establishment	1,539
Ditto other Departments and Public Works for work done	291	Stores purchased	2,447
Deficit	2,149	Total Cash	7,586
		Book Charges.	
		Value of convict labour	4,862
		Do. of charcoal, fuel, etc.	712
		Total Book Charges	5,574
GRAND TOTAL	13,160	GRAND TOTAL	13,160

Excluding book charges there was a profit of R3,425.

11. *Portable Saw Mill, Dhanni Khari.*—This portable saw mill remained throughout the year at Dhanni Khari and was worked under the same arrangements as the Chatham Saw Mill, *i.e.*, the Forest Department simply paying for timber sawn. The mill only works one saw and is under the Forest Department, the Mechanical Engineer being responsible for the machinery.

12. During the year the mill was kept cutting shingles almost entirely, the blocks for the purpose being prepared by hand sawyers, all of which labour is charged against the mill. The timber in the log cut by the mill was 18,607 cubic feet, giving 7,935 cubic feet of sawn timber, showing a wastage of nearly 60 per cent. It must be remembered that in both these mills a large amount of hollow timber is sawn up, which in part accounts for the large wastage. Last year the amount of sawn timber cut by the mill was 12,925 cubic feet, but the decrease during the year in outturn is accounted for by the mill only turning out shingles during the year under report.

13. The following table shows the results for the year :—

Particulars.	Amount.			Particulars.	Amount.		
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
				Cash Charges.			
Received from Forest Department for sawing	2,928	0	0	Pay of Establishmemt	771	0	0
				Paid for stores	306	0	0
				Gratuities	135	0	0
				TOTAL CASH	1,212	0	0
				Book Charges.			
Deficit	752	0	0	Convict labour	2,427	0	0
				Hides, etc.	41	0	0
				TOTAL BOOK CHARGES	2,468	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	3,680	0	0	GRAND TOTAL	3,680	0	0

The receipts have increased during the year and the expenditure has decreased, leaving a deficit, including all charges, of only R752 as compared with R1,892 last year, and this notwithstanding the smaller outturn of sawn timber. Omitting the book charges there was a profit of R1,716.

14. *Bamboo Flat Foundry.*—Out of the budget allotment of R1,500 set apart for the Bamboo Flat Foundry and Saw Mill, R1,002-5-11 was expended as shown below :—

	R	a.	p.
Value of stores	693	15	9
Pay of Engine-driver	308	6	2
TOTAL	1,002	5	11

15. The outturn of work in the Foundry will be found in the Jail manufacture statement. In November last an old boiler of the steam barge belonging to the Marine Department, which had become useless, was temporarily put up in the Bamboo Flat Foundry, and the engine has been at work since, cutting up shingles and scantlings and working the blow pipe of the Foundry. The present arrangement will only last until the various engines scattered over the Settlement can be concentrated in one place and worked under the personal control and supervision of the Mechanical Engineer, when it is hoped that more than double the present amount of work will be turned out with smaller estab-

lishments. The following is an account of the shingles and scantlings sawn during the four months of the year under report:—

Outturn.	No.	Tons.	C. ft.	Dcls.	Issue.	No.	Tons.	C. ft.	Dcls.
Shingles sawn during the four months December 1892 to March 1893	42,400	14	18	64	Shingles issued to Public Works Department	21,300	7	11	02
					Scantlings issued to Public Works Department	...	...	48	99
					Scantlings issued to carpenter's shop	...	3	04	78
Scantlings sawn during the four months December 1892 to March 1893	...	22	32	94	Balance of shingles in hand at close of year	21,100	7	7	62
					Balance of scantling in hand at close of year	...	18	29	17
Total	42,400	37	01	58	Total	42,400	37	01	58

16. *Minor Works.*—The revised budget allotment under this head was ₹18,900, including refunds under sawing timber. Against this allotment an expenditure of ₹19,950 was incurred, the excess being met from savings under other heads. Rupees 7,568 of the amount was incurred on the Northern District and the remainder on the Southern District.

17. Cash expenditure of ₹200 and over was incurred on the following Minor Works:—

Northern District—

	₹
Constructing two hospitals at Bamboo Flat	1,400
Ditto one small hospital do.	406
Ditto three small hospitals do.	2,893
Ditto a barrack for attendants, Bamboo Flat	205
Ditto quarters for Junior Medical Officer, Bamboo Flat	678
Ditto a barrack for munshis, Wimberleygunj	211
Total, Northern District	5,793

Southern District—

Constructing Female Hospital, Haddo	320
Ditto European Clerks' quarters at Aberdeen	1,611
Alterations to Government House, Ross	689
Removing the Leper Barrack, Haddo, and reconstructing it as a convict barrack at Phœnix Bay	280
Constructing three convicts' barracks, Phœnix Bay	2,280
Ditto a new iron and brass foundry at Phœnix Bay	477
Ditto a boiler-house for circular saw, etc., at Phœnix Bay	1,612
Ditto seven buildings, workshops, office, etc., at Phœnix Bay	4,094
Total, Southern District	11,363

Full particulars of the expenditure under Minor Works will be found in Appendix XXVII.

18. *Repairs.*—The budget allotment under this head was ₹15,000, and the expenditure ₹14,079.

The principal expenditure was on nails of sorts (₹6,271), iron of sorts (₹8,667), and earth-oil (₹5,831). As formerly explained, the expenditure on earth-oil will always be heavy on account of the number of wooden buildings

in the Settlement. The other items charged in the budget that have cost R1,000 are—

	R
Glass panes	2,890
Sheet lead	2,187
Paints of sorts	1,986

19. The following is the classification of expenditure under Repairs by Departments :—

	R
Commissariat Department	685
Exclesiastical „	282
Educational „	28
Forest „	111
Jail „	2,736
Judicial „	2,485
Marine „	964
Medical „	293
Police „	433
Military „	1,261
Postal „	6
Treasury „	50
Miscellaneous „	4,745
	14,079

Full particulars of the expenditure under Repairs will be found in Appendix XXVII. An expenditure of R4,171 was incurred on the Northern District and R9,908 on the Southern District.

20. *Establishment.*—The cost of establishment amounted to R12,881 as per details below :—

	R
Mechanical Engineer	3,600
Sub-Engineers	7,909
Foreman	1,372
	12,881

The Northern District Foreman was pensioned and his appointment abolished—*vide* Home Department letter No. 90, dated 9th February 1892. This was ordered shortly before the present Superintendent took charge. It has yet to be seen whether the appointment will not have to be revived.

21. *Other Works.*—Of those works on which no expenditure from the Public Works grant was incurred, the following are the principal undertaken during the year :—

The top of the hill behind the District Office at Viper was levelled to form a site for the new hospitals, and 140,000 cubic feet of earthwork completed. This work was done by con valescents working under the supervision of the Medical Department. The present hospitals are on reclaimed land and are greatly cut off from the prevailing winds.—

(*a*) *Bridges*—

(1) Four temporary bridges were constructed on the Rangachang road.

(2) One bridge was constructed at Manpur, 75′ × 14′ × 3′.

(3) Twenty-one bridges were repaired in the Eastern Division, *viz.*, two at Navy Bay and nineteen at the Junglighat rifle range

All old bridges were kept in repair.

(*b*) *Culverts*—

(1) A brick culvert 18′ × 2′ × 2′ was constructed at the road leading up to the Commmissariat Farm at Aberdeen. Also one 11′ × 2½′ × 2′ on the road leading up to the new block of subordinates' quarters at Aberdeen.

(2) A pucca brick culvert of 6′ span by 6′ in height was constructed on the Bumlitan road: also a double culvert each 8′ span by 6′ in height and three small culverts of 2½′ × 2½′ openings.

(*c*) *Drains*—Three thousand four hundred and forty-seven running feet of drains were constructed round quarters, barracks, hospitals, cook-houses, latrines, and sheep-sheds on the Southern District.

(*d*) *Bunds*—On the 20th December 1892, owing to the high tide, the sluice gate at Bumlitan was carried away, which necessitated the construction of a temporary bund 240′ × 3′ × 6′

(2) Bunds to the extent 8,470 running feet were repaired on the Southern, and 15,314 on the Northern District.

(*e*) *Tanks and wells*—

(1) One tank was dug at Hobdaypur 190′ × 46′ × 12′ and another a small one, at Tusanabad 9′ × 3′ × 2′

(2) A bund to form a reservoir across the ravine behind the site of the new hospitals at Bamboo Flat was begun towards the end of the year, and about one-third of the earthwork, *viz.*, 272,000 cubic feet completed.

(3) The brick wall across the ravine at Hope Town was completed, and the brick aqueduct to convey the water to Hope Town jetty for steam launches, etc., was begun.

(4) The tank near the Native Clerks' quarters at Aberdeen was deepened and the bund repaired and turfed.

(5) The tank near the Female Hospital at Haddo has been cleaned, deepened, and enlarged.

(6) A new well was sunk a Hobdaypur, diameter 7′ depth 48′ and another at Namunaghur, diameter 5′ depth 40′

(7) Three brick wells were constructed—one at the Leper and another at the Lunatic ward at Haddo, and one at Middle Point.

(8) Two wells at Aberdeen and three at Haddo were deepened and repaired.

All the existing tanks and wells were cleaned out and kept in order.

(*f*) *Jetties*—

(1) The Jetty at Haddo was repaired 130′ × 26′ × 5′

(*g*) *Sea walls*—

(1) The construction of the coast walling round Atlanta Point, commenced in 1891-92, was carried on for a short distance during the year until it had to be discontinued in consequence of urgent calls for labour elsewhere. The work done was only 354 running feet.

(2) Coast walling to the extent of 16,129 cubic feet has been constructed round Ross Island.

(3) A landing jetty for unloading steamers was begun at Chatham and nearly completed at end of year. The following quantity of each was filled in:—

	Cubic feet.
Earthwork	1,08,000
Ashler	3,839
Rubble	6,915
„ small	16,600

when completed the space reclaimed will measure 220′ × 80′ or 17,000′ square feet.

(4) A retaining wall 30′ × 4′ × 2′ was made in the compound of Government House.

(5) Sea walls were repaired to the extent of 1,001 running feet on the Southern District, and 2,664 running feet on the Northern District.

(*h*) *Roads.*—New roads have been constructed at the following places:—

(1) From Goplakabang to Kalatang	1,441′ × 16′
(2) At Shore Point	300′ × 12′
(3) At Wimberleygunj	100′ × 15′
(4) Tramway road at Dundas Point for brickfield	415′ × 6½′
(5) From main road towards new signal tower at Wimberleygunj	1,052′ × 12′
(6) From main road to new hospitals, Bamboo Flat	1,200′ × 12′
(7) To Government House, Ross	415′ × 12′
(8) Navy Bay Commissariat farm	580′ × 12′
(9) From tannery up to hill, Phœnix Bay	1,259′ × 10′
(10) From main road to new European Clerks' lines, Aberdeen	390′ × 10′
(11) Near Rangachang garden	780′ × 15′
(12) Cross road towards Junglighat jetty	2,000′ × 12′
(13) Cart road, Minnie Bay	500′ × 12′

The following roads were metalled:—

(1) From Goplakabang to Kalatang	1,921′ × 12′
(2) „ „ Garden road	700′ × 12′
(3) From main road to new hospitals, Bamboo Flat	1,200′ × 12′
(4) New road at Phœnix Bay	1,150′ × 10′
(5) From Photheropore towards Rangachang	6,370′ × 12′
(6) From main road towards Bumlitan village	2,901′ × 12′
(7) Road leading to Native Clerks' lines, Aberdeen	600′ × 10′
(8) „ „ to the new tank at Aberdeen	432′ × 8′

So far as labour permitted, all the old roads in the Settlement were kept in good order; 1,40,885 running feet having been re-metalled or otherwise repaired.

(*i*) *Pathways*—

(1) A pathway was made at Kalatang, 323′ × 5′.

(2) All old bridle pathways were repaired during the year to the extent of 25,760 running feet.

(*j*) *Cooking ranges.*—The cooking ranges of the two bundaras on Viper and the bundara on Dundas Point were reconstructed by the Southern Divisional officer according to the approved plan and are working well.

(*k*) *Temporary sheds.*—Forty-three temporary sheds were constructed during the year for various purposes, and the existing temporary buildings that are in use kept in good order.

22. *Saw-pits.*—The saw-pits at Junglighat turned out 509 tons 19 cubic feet of timber during the year, as compared with 362 tons 16 cubic feet of the previous year. The saw-pits of Bamboo Flat turned out 364 tons 37 cubic feet as against 339 tons of the previous year. The timber sawn at these pits is utilized on public works and in the workshops.

23. *District Workshops.*—The tool and store godowns are in charge of the Foreman of the Southern District and the Overseer at Viper. The District Officer or one of the Assistants examines and compares the contents of the godowns with the stock ledger, weighing or counting all stocks to satisfy himself that all entries in the half-yearly balance sheets are correct.

24. *Artificer Corps.*—At the close of the year the artificer corps was composed as follows:—

Occupation.	Southern District.	Northern District.	Total.
Blacksmiths	33	45	78
Brass-finishers	1	16	17
Brick-layers	42	43	85
Carpenters	127	101	228
Carvers	18	...	18
Cobblers	...	5	5
Charcoal burners	...	18	18
Draughtsman	1	...	1
Engine-drivers	...	3	3
Farriers	4	2	6
Firemen	...	4	4
Lime burners	...	8	8
Mochies	8	...	8
Painters	12	4	16
Petty officers	17	...	17
Polishers	5	...	5
Sawyers	36	88	124
Stone-cutters	29	98	127
Salt-makers	...	8	8
Tanners	3	...	3
Tinners	3	4	7
Tinsmiths	2	...	2
Turner	1	...	1
Saw-setters	...	2	2
Writers and munshis	5	...	5
Learner carpenters	23	...	23
Total	370	449	819

CHAPTER X.

Agriculture.

Reclamations.—Thirty-three bigahs and 6 biswas of swamp land were cleared during the year under report at Dundas Point for brick operations, which had to be discontinued as brick-making here was too unhealthy.

2. Swamp land was cleared at Bumlitan to the extent of 22 bigahs and 11 biswas.

3. Trenches were dug in reclaimed swamps as follows:—

Near Kalatang old barrack . . . . . 160′ × 12′ × 5′

4. Drains were repaired and cleaned as follows:—

At Dundas Point . . . . . 5,165′ × 9′ × 2½′

5. The area of virgin forest cleared during the year on the Southern District was 42 bigahs and 5 biswas at Minie Bay; 6 bigahs were also cleared and levelled at this station for drying bricks.

6. The area of secondary jungle cleared at Rangachang was 8 bigahs and 10 biswas, in order to extend the vegetable garden at that station.

7. Secondary jungle has also been cleared as follows :—

	Bighas.
At Dundas Point	35
At Kalatang for extension of tea cultivation	140
(Portion of the forest felled last year for the extension.)	

8. The self-supporters cleared for cultivation and grazing purposes virgin forest and secondary jungle at —

	Bighas.	Biswas.
Namunaghur	2	1
Chouldari	101	1
Dhani Khari	57	2
Hobdaypore	65	6
Tusanabad	91	4
Cadallgunj	164	18
Manpur	73	0
Kadakachang	6	0
Matra	13	1
Brindaban	12	11
	586	4

9. *Tea Garden, Navy Bay.*—Mr. A. J. King continues to manage this garden.

10. The season was a fairly favourable one, with the exception of the months of April, February and March, when the sun was intensely hot and high, dry winds prevailed, unaccompanied with alternate showers of rain. Had it not been for the damage done by the cyclone of 2nd November 1891, the outturn would have exceeded the estimate of 72,000lb. All the tea blocks were highly cultivated, and the greater portion of the garden heavily manured, to, in a measure, counteract the effects produced on the bushes and plants by the cyclone.

11. The total area under tea during the year was 390½ acres, the same as in the previous year. Of this the area in full bearing was 288⅔ acres as marginally noted. The different blocks were once deeply and seven times lightly hoed, and the bushes and plants forked five times and well-manured with seasoned cowdung. About 80 acres were pruned down to a height of 20 inches as the bushes had not been cut for four or five years, and the rest of the old tea bushes were cut 4 and 6 inches above last year's pruning. Staking and pitting of the vacancies, which are comparatively few, will be completed before the rains set in. Six months' seedlings from the Assam indigenous variety will be used in filling up the vacancies.

	Acres.
Planted in 1876	3⅓
„ 1881	3⅓
„ 1882	145
„ 1884	35
„ 1885	42
„ 1886	60
	288⅔

12. *In partial bearing and not bearing, 101¾* acres.*—The different blocks received precisely the same treatment as the full-bearing blocks as to hoeing and forking. 12¾ acres were cut down to 18 inches as they required low pruning, being very high. The young plants of 1891 were not pruned. Staking and pitting of vacancies will be completed by the time the rains set in; and the pits filled with the same description of seedlings as will be used in the full-bearing blocks.

	Acres.
Planted in 1886-87	2¾
„ 1888-89	10
„ 1891	89
	101¾

13. *New Extensions.*—These 89† acres are looking very well, considering the severe cyclone of November 1891 and the drought experienced in the last three months of the previous year. All vacancies will be supplied in the latter end of June next. No new land was cleared this year for further extensions.

	Acres.
* Virgin forest	24
Secondary jungle	34
Grass land	31
	89

14. *Nurseries.*—Four maunds of tea seed—Jetenga Valley Tea Company, Limited—were procured in December. Sixty-seven per cent. of the seed were good. The seeds were planted immediately on arrival at the garden. The beds were shaded and regularly watered and hand-weeded. The young seedlings are looking healthy and strong.

15. *Manufacture.*—The actual quantity of tea made was 70,040lb against 69,961lb for the corresponding period of last year; this shows an increase of 79lb. The Manager attributes this small increase to the injury caused to the bushes by the cyclone. The cost of manufacture averaged 6 annas 3 pies per pound, and the net proceeds 4 annas 9 pies; so that there is a deficit of one anna and seven pies per pound after charging for convict labour and local material. This is due to the accident of the full collections of 1892-93 not having been received in time for payment in the year. The average net profit during the preceding year was 1 anna and 5 pies per pound.

16. *Income and Expenditure.*—A detailed statement of the income and expenditure will be found in Appendix XXVIII. The actual cash payments into the Treasury and the invoiced value of tea supplied to the local Commissariat Department aggregated R24,336.

The cash expenditure amounted to R9,265-0-9 as shown in the margin, leaving a cash profit of R15,070-15-3. There remains, however, to be deducted from the cash profit R18,229-6-4, the estimated value of labour, local material, and machinery from England. If we deduct these charges, there is a deficit of R3,158-7-1. R4,663-2-0, proceeds of sales of tea of 1892-93, was received by the Manager just after the close of the year, and had to be excluded from this account. Had the amount been received in time, the net profit would have been R1,504-10-11.

	R	a.	p.
Manager's salary and percentage	5,907	5	6
Clerk's pay and gratuity to convicts	564	4	6
Contingencies	2,793	6	9
TOTAL	9,265	0	9

17. At the close of the year 11,500lb. tea had been disposed of, but value not received, against 9,391 lb at the close of previous year, and the stock in hand was 1,774lb on the 31st March 1893, against 7,341lb on the 31st March 1892. The value of stock in hand was reduced to current rates and stood at R984-8-0 at close of year.

18. *Prospects.*—Mr. King estimates the yield next year at 75,000lb, and with very favourable weather he hopes to manufacture 78,000lb tea from this garden.

19. The following statement gives full particulars of the disposal of the season's crop :—

Particulars.	Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.	Total.
	lb	lb	lb	lb
Commissariat Department, Burma	9,000	18,200	...	27,200
,, ,, Port Blair	...	2,232	...	2,232
Shipped to England	11,500	...	...	11,500
Sold locally	633	20	818	1,471
Commission sale, Rangoon	2,053	...	10,210	12,263*
Commissariat Department, unrecovered	600	450	...	1,050
Shipped to England ,,	9,850	...	...	9,850
Commission sale, Rangoon ,,	...	...	2,100	2,100
,, ,, Madras ,,	...	...	600	600
Stock in hand	768	628	378	1,774
	34,404	21,530	14,106	70,040

20. *Burma Contract.*—The contract for 46,150lb was completed on the 26th October 1892. Of this quantity 28,200lb were supplied by the Navy Bay tea gardens, and the remaining 17,950lb by the Goplakabang tea garden. The contract rate for the year was 7 annas per pound; last year it was 7 annas 7¾ pies per pound. The gardens have again contracted to supply 112,484lb to the Burma Commissariat Department, and 12,500lb to the Madras Commissariat Department during 1893-94 at 6 annas 8 pies per pound.

	lb
*Crop of 1891-92	11,200
,, 1892-93	17,000
Total	28,200

Local Commissaiat Department.—This department took over 3,000lb (768lb of 1891-92 and 2,232lb of 1892-93 crop) tea at the local rate of 10 annas per pound. The requirements of the department for 1893-94 are estimated at 2,500lb.

21. The retail sale of tea in Madras has not been successful. Messrs. Wilson & Co. have only succeeded in disposing of 600lb broken tea during the year, and they have now on hand 950lb of tea—350lb Orange Pekoe and 600lb broken tea—which they are endeavouring to dispose of by public auction sales. On the other hand, the Rangoon commission sales are decidedly good: 15,510lb† (2,450lb Orange Pekoe and 13,060lb broken tea) were sold during the year by Messrs. Balthazar and Sons at 12 annas per pound for Orange Pekoe, broken tea in one pound packets 6 annas, and in bulk of 100lb chests 3 annas per pound. At the close of year the stock in hand with this firm was 2,100lb broken tea in 100-lb chests. This quantity they have since sold at 3 annas per pound gross.

	lb
†Season, 1891-92	3,247
,, 1892-93	12,263
Total	15,510

22. The first shipment of 11,500lb Orange Pekoe tea to England realised a a gross average rate of 7 annas 11½ pies per pound, and a net rate of 6 annas 1 pie per pound. The second shipment of 9,850lb Orange Pekoe realised a gross average rate of 9 annas 3 pies, pers pound, and a net average rate of 7 annas 3 pies per pound. Both shipments were of tea manufactured in 1892-93.

23. The local sales consisted of 905lb Orange Pekoe, 23lb Pekoe Souchong, and 1,110lb broken tea, and netted R1,249-10-0. The Superintendent sanctioned a reduction of the local prices for the three qualities of tea from the 1st January 1893 as an experiment, to see

	lb
Season, 1891-92	567
,, 1892-93	1,471
Total	2,038

whether local purchasers would take advantage of the reduced prices and purchase larger quantities; but the result was not satisfactory. This is probably due to the reduced prices not being made generally known to the tea-drinking public by the Manager. The original prices were R1 per pound for Orange Pekoe, 10 annas per pound Pekoe Souchong, and 6 annas per pound for broken tea. This was reduced to 12 annas, 8 annas and 4 annas per pound, respectively.

24. *Machinery.*—The tea-dryer was employed throughout the year and gave satisfactory results. A 32-inch rapid tea roller (Jackson's) to be driven by steam has arrived from England and a 10-horsepower engine and 12-horsepower boiler for same is expected early in April. It is hoped all the machinery will be erected in time for the heavy work of next year.

25. *Tea, Garden, Goblakabang.*—Mr. Minto, the Assistant Manager, was in charge of this garden throughout the year.

26. The weather for the first half of the year was favourable. Although the rainfall towards the close of 1892 was not unusually great, the roots of the bushes were to a certain extent inundated with water, and this in a measure prevented the free flushing that would otherwise have taken place. No surface drains could be made for want of labour. This important point will be attended to next season, and all the low-lying blocks thoroughly drained. The months of January, February and March were very hot and trying to the bushes and plants. Only four inches and 75 cents. of rain fell in these months. This is likely to unfavourably prejudice next year's prospects.

27. *In full bearing.*—The area of tea in full bearing was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 165* acres. The garden was thoroughly well attended to during the year. It was light-hoed no less than eight times, once deep-hoed all over, and three-fourths again double-hoed. Vacancies, where existing, were filled in with seedlings of 6 months' growth from Manipur seed. Staking and planting in of vacancies since last transplanting will be taken in hand in July and August next. Little or no "thread blight" was observable during the year. The bushes were pruned about 3 inches over last year's cutting and thoroughly cleaned.

	Acres.
*Planted in 1884	10
Do. 1885	155
TOTAL	165

28. *In partial bearing and not bearing.*—The extent of planting under this head amounts to 30† acres. These extensions were lightly hoed four times, and in March all the plants were pruned. Vacancies in these plots could not be filled in as all the available seedlings were utilised in the old blocks, but this omission will be supplied during the ensuing year. The cyclone of 1891 almost ruined these extensions, the terrific wind uprooted and killed the whole of the plants in some plots, whilst the plants growing in sheltered spots were so shaken and weakened by the cylone that they have barely strength to recover the shock.

	Acres
†Planted in 1889	20
Do. 1890	10
TOTAL	30

29. *Nurseries.*—Suitable sites were selected for three nurseries. Four maunds of pure Manipur indigenous seed, which arrived on 9th December in good condition, were put down and a fair percentage of seedlings came up. The nurseries are well looked after. The beds are sheltered with light temporary grass shades and regularly watered and hand-weeded.

30. *Manufature.*—The actual quantity of tea manufactured was 47,938lb against 49,194lb last year. This shows a falling off of 1,256lb in the manufacture this year as compared with last year, and 6,062lb less than the estimate. The decrease in the outturn is ascribed by the Manager to the cyclone of 1891 and the sodden state of the soil during several months of the year. Mr. King reports that the cyclone so shook and weakened the bushes that they are but just recovering from its effects.

31. The following statement gives particulars of the disposal of the season's crop:—

Particulars	Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.	Total.
	lb	lb	lb	lb
Burma Commissariat Department	13,850	18,500	...	32,350
Shipped to England	3,368	4,844	...	8,212
do Rangoon, commission sale	...	...	5,983	5,983
Sold locally	19	...	...	19
Stock in hand	475	815	84	1,374
Grand Total	17,712	24,159	6,067	47,938

32. The cost of manufacture averaged 5 annas 8¾ pies per pound, and the net proceeds 5 annas 7 pies per pound; this shows a decrease of 1¾ pie per pound including the cost of convict labour and local material, which amounted to R11,889. During the preceeding year the average net profit was 2 annas 3 pies per pound.

33. A detailed statement of the income and expenditure will be found in Appendix XXIX. The actual payments into the Treasury during the year amounted to R10,881-15-3. The cash expenditure amounted to R5,276-6-8 as per margin, leaving a cash profit of R5,605-8-7, but if against this cash profit R10,986-7-9 on account of the estimated value of convict labour employed on the gardens, and R902-1-1 on account of local materials, etc., be deducted, the account will show a deficit of R6,283-0-3. This, as in the case of the Navy Bay garden, is due to the fact that R11,460-6-6 collected during 1892-93 just missed payment into the Treasury in that year. Had this amount been paid in, the garden would have shown a profit of R5,177-6-3. The value of stock at close of the year was at current rates R784-12-0.

	R.	s.	p.
Assistant Manager's pay and horse allowance	3,158	15	2
Contigencies	1,763	9	9
Gratuities	145	3	9
Passage charges and travelling allowance	208	10	0
Total	5,276	6	8

34. Jackson's hand-power tea-roller and a taxidiameter for sifting tea were used. These machines are old and found not to work satisfactorily. They will be replaced by others from the Navy Bay garden.

35. *Prospects.*—After the damage done to the garden by the cyclone of November 1891, and the weak condition of the bushes, Mr. King, the Manager of the gardens, does not think it would be advisible to reckon on more than 650 maunds, or 52,000lb, of tea as the output of the garden next year.

36. *Tea Garden, Kalatang.*—It having been considered necessary to extend the tea industry at Port Blair, the Superintendent sanctioned the opening out of a new garden. A site was selected 2½ miles north of Goplakabang garden, between two small ranges of hills. The strip selected is narrow and runs down into a salt water creek. This creek is the outlet for the superfluous water from the surrounding hills and the garden drainage.

37. The clearing of the land for the seedling beds was commenced in October 1891. Forty maunds of pure indigenous seed from the Jetinga Valley Tea Company, Cachar, were procured in the latter end of 1891. It contained 83 per cent. of sound seed. This was put down. The nursery thus formed was carefully attended to. The beds were cleaned and hand-weeded frequently, whilst the drains were kept free from silt.

38. The feeling of trees and clearing of land were commenced about the beginning of December 1891, and continued till May 1892. The land was then drained and planted out. The planting took from the 1st July to 3rd August 1892, when 81,294 plants were put down, covering an area of nearly 30 acres. Drains and roads to the extent of five acres were also made through the garden. The garden was thrice hoed from August 1892 to the close of the year, and the drains slightly deepened and cleared of silt. Only vacancies (1,961) in half the area planted could be supplied before the hot weather set in. The vacancies in the remaining half of the garden are not many. The prospects of this garden are very encouraging. The plants are looking very healthy and are growing vigorously, and the garden promises to be well-advanced by the end of March 1894.

39. Another nursery in a more suitable site was commenced in October 1892 for next year's extensions. By the 10th December the land was cleared, beds made, and drains ready for the reception of the seed which arrived on 9th December. The seed (10 maunds) was of the same description as that procured in November 1891, and was obtained from the same source. It contained 70 per cent. of sound seed. The planting out of this seed was completed by the 14th December 1892.

40. The clearing of land for the new extension of 1893-94 was begun in November 1892. The cutting of jungle, hoeing, draining, etc., were being vigorously advanced at the close of the year; when completed this extension will be from 30 to 35 acres.

41. The following expenditure was incurred on this garden during the year 1892-93:—

	R	a.	p	R	a.	p.
Contigencies, Tea seed, etc.	958	8	9			
Cash Expendture				958	8	9
Earth baskets	15	10	0			
Seedling baskets	26	0	8			
Convict labour	3,701	12	11			
Book Expenditure				3,743	7	7
Total				4,702	0	4

42. *Liberian Coffee.*—The coffee plantation at Dhani Khari measured 167 bigahs at the end of the year under report, against 316 bigahs on the 31st March 1892. The decrease in area is due to the land near Chouldari barrack having been found quite unsuited to coffee and having been abandoned, nearly all the bushes having died. As stated in the last report, the bushes suffered most seriously in the cyclone. No pruning was done as it was thought that the amount of trimming the bushes had to undergo after the cyclone was a sufficient trial for them. Manure was freely used in both gardens. The daily

average amount of labour was 20 men. The outturn for the past three years has been as follows :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Unshelled	3,773	1,640	1,039
Shelled and manufactured for supply	2,188½	975 3/16	625

Three hundred and sixty pounds of coffee were supplied to the Commissariat Department against 368 9/16 lb supplied during 1891-92. The decrease and increase in the number of the bushes are detailed in the annexed statement :—

	Balance on 31st March 1892.	Planted during 1892-93.	Died during 1892-93.	Balance on 31st March 1893.
Old garden	2,180	705	316	2,569
New do.	9,615	2,047	571	11,091
Jungle	1,042	1,085	267	1,860
TOTAL	12,837	3,837	1,154	15,520

or an increase of 2,683.

43. *Cocoa.*—The cocoa plantation occupied 208 bigahs and 11 biswas of land on 31st March 1893, against 200 bigahs at the end of the previous year.

44. The outturn for the past three years has been as follows :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	lb	lb	lb
Collected	1,280	352	128
Manufactured	160	44	4
Kept for seed, etc.	1,120	108	124

45. In July 40lb of locally-produced cocoa bean was forwarded to Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Calcutta, for disposal on the best terms procurable. The consignment, however, arrived in England in a damp condition, and the sale-proceeds did not cover the freight and other charges by the sum of 14 annas 3 pies.

46. The number of trees in the plantation is shown in the following tabular statement :—

	Balance on 31st March 1892.	Planted during 1892-93.	Died during 1892-93.	Balance an 31st March 1893.
Old garden	1,764	700	724	1,740
New do.	5,145	...	1,475	3,670
Jungle	1,060	1,276	406	1,930
TOTAL	7,969	1,976	2,605	7,340

or a decrease of 629.

47. *Nutmegs.*—There were ten nutmeg trees on the Northern Division at the end of the year, of which only one was in bearing.

48. *Ceara Rubber.*—One thousand and seventy-two Ceara rubber seedlings were planted during the year under report, and the number of trees on the district at the end of the year was as follows:—

	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.
Northern Division	745	642
Southern do	1,515	1,748
TOTAL . .	2,260	2,390

There has, therefore, been an increase of 130 trees during the year. No trees were tapped during the year, the large trees having all been damaged by the cyclone.

49. *Musa Textilis.*—The plantation of Musa textilis at Rangachang on the Southern District was carefully looked after, and the plants are said to be doing well. There are at present in this plantation 8,170 plants of an average height of 6 feet. On the Northern District no Musa textilis plants were planted during the year, and there were 2,060 clumps alive at the end of the year, against 24,044 shoots at the end of the preceding year. Nine thousand, two hundred and ninety-four trees were provided with thalas; 304lb of fibre was manufactured during the year, and there was a balance of 300lb at the end of the preceding year. Out of this total, 516 lb were sent to the Southern District and 98lb wasted.

50. *Arrowroot.*—The plantation at Haddo was extended during the year to 15 bigahs, and this area was weeded and planted out. The outturn, including 1,795lb balance of previous year, amounted to 5,619lb. Of this quantity 1,764lb were issued to the Commissariat Department, and 57lb were sold, leaving a balance of 3,798lb of arrowroot in hand at close of year.

51. *Sugarcane.*—The total area under sugarcane is 173 acres, of which 66 acres are on the Northern District and 107 acres on the Southern District. The market rate for "goor" at the close of the year ranged from 9 to 10 seers per rupee. The enhanced rate is attributable to few ryots taking an interest in the plantation of the cane, and to the transfer of a great number of self-supporters of the Southern District to the Northern District.

52. *Paddy.*—The quantity of paddy purchased from the self-supporters and other ryots by the Commissariat Department during the year was 7,45,766lb against 1,32,333lb purchased last year. Five bigahs of Government land at Dundas Point were planted with paddy and 1,058lb, the produce thereof, issued to the Commissariat Department.

53. *Indian Corn.*—The self-supporters and other ryots supplied the Commissariat Department with 1,89,659lb of Indian corn against 4,12,548lb last year. The Government plantation of Indian corn at Dundas Point was increased from 20 bigahs of the previous year to 30 bigahs during the year under report, but the produce obtained was only 3,542lb against 11,200 lb of the previous year, which was all issued to the Commissariat Department.

54. *Indigo.*—In May 1892 Mr. Jessop, who was in charge of the experimental cultivation and manufacture of indigo at the Andamans, reported that the Indigo sown this year at Anikhet had not come up. He ascribed the reason for the seed not germinating to, firstly, the seed being very much injured by getting soaked through in the cyclone, owing to the roof of the house in which it was kept getting greatly damaged; and, secondly, on account of the very heavy

thunderstorms which came on just after the seed was planted and had begun to germinate. The heavy rain caked the surface soil and would not allow the seed through. The cyclone threw the sowing back a month, with the result that when the land was ready to plant there was not enough moisture in the soil. Colonel Cadell intended, in the event of this third attempt to cultivate indigo proving a failure, to abandon thee xperiment. The present Superintendent was at first inclined to make one more attempt, but, after a clear exposition by the Northern District officer as to the cash and labour expenditure and the result of the sale of the manufactured article, also the paucity of labour on the district, altered his intention, and the experiment was discontinued.

55. *Cocoanuts.*—The Southern District Officer reports that the number of cocoanut seedlings planted out during the year were 160, *viz.*, 145 at Haddo and 15 at Corbyn's Cove, south, and that all the plantations were weeded and pruned. The Northern District officer reported that 2,422 seedlings were planted out during the year on his district.

56. The following statement shows the number of trees in bearing and not in bearing on the 31st March 1893 :—

	Bearing.	Not bearing.
Ross Division	298	306
Eastern Division	4,052	5,875
Western Division	1,967	7,212
Total, Southern District	6,317	13,393
Northern Division	8,041	40,715
Southern Division	3,719	38,625
Total, Northern District	11,760	80,340
TOTAL SETTLEMENT	18,077	93,733
GRAND TOTAL TREES		1,11,810

57. The falling off is reported to be due not only to the damages done by the cyclone in November 1891, but later during the year to the bund near Bamboo Flat giving way and the plantations there being flooded by sea water; by which about 3,000 young plants were destroyed. The plantations on the Northern District were kept well weeded and pruned. The pack of dogs for the protection of the cocoanut plantations against wild pig are still kept up on the Northern District and are reported to have killed 141 pigs during the year under report, against 251 in the previous year. R125-2-0 was realised by the sale of the pork thus obtained. Out of this amount R18-15-1 was spent on the keep of the dogs. The realisations during 1891-92 amounted to R243-7-2, R18-6-7 being spent on the feed of the dogs. The decreased realizations are due to the jungles being almost impassable since the cyclone by men and dogs.

58. *Cocoanut-oil Factory.*—During the year 22,092 nuts were gathered on the Southern District against 1,69,343 nuts during the previous year, and 3,830 against 1,83,163 on the Northern District; making a total of 25,922 against 3,52,506; and 5,932lb of cocoanut oil were manufactured against 76,283lb during the previous year.

59. The decrease in the collection of nuts is due to the trees not having yet recovered from the effects of the cyclone in November 1891. They are only now slowly coming into bearing.

60. Of the nuts collected on the Southern District, 17,745 were utilised in the manufacture of oil at Haddo and 640 were sold, 2,270 were forwarded to the Viper Oil Factory since January 1893, leaving a balance of 1,437 nuts on that district at the close of the year. At the end of December 1892 the oil industry at Haddo was transferred to Viper Island with a view of, as far as possible, removing light and concentrating hard labour on that island.

61. The following statement shows the disposal of the oil manufactured on the Southern District:—

	lb
Balance on 1st April 1892	9,411
Outturn to end of December 1892	4,643
TOTAL	14,054
Deduct—	
Issued to Commissariat Department	10,332
Ditto Marine Department	1,500
Ditto Northern District	972
Ditto Southern District	1,202
TOTAL	13,906
Balance in hand	48

62 The Northern District Officer reports that 1,289lb oil, 1,014lb oil-cake, and 8,834lb coir were manufactured on his district, and that the requirements of his district in the matter of cocoanut oil had for the most part to be supplied during the year by the Commissariat Department and the Southern District.

63. *Kulthi.*—On the Southern District 10 bigahs of hill land behind the Garracharma School were terraced and prepared for *kulthi* cultivation. Twenty-two pounds were sown, and the outturn was 1,133lb or 113 $\frac{3}{10}$lb per bigah. The crop raised has been reserved for seed for next year's planting. No experiments were made during the year under report in the Northern District in the cultivation of *kulthi* by Government Agency. Forty-one pounds were issued in June and August for distribution to self-supporters on the Northern Division, and 36lb in June for issue to self-supporters on the Southern Division. The *kulthi* planted by the self-supporters on the Northern Division produced nothing, as it was destroyed by the heavy rains, while the 44lb planted on the Southern Division only yielded 120lb.

64. *Chillies.*—Tweny-five pounds of chillie seed were issued to the self-supporters on the Southern Division, and 3lb to those on the Northern Division, with a view to the self-supporters growing chillies for sale to the Commissariat Department. During the same month, October, 20lb were issued to the Government gardens on the Northern District. The cultivation of chillies by self-supporters on the Northern Division was not attended with success. The one bigah planted by Government agency produced 50lb of dried chillies. The 25lb issued to self-supporters on the Southern Division yielded only 163lb.

65. *Castor-oil seed.*—One thousand, four hundred and forty-eight castor-oil seedlings were planted during the year under report, and the following is

a statement of the number of trees on the Northern District on the 31st March 1893 :—

	Number of trees	
	In bearing.	Not in bearing.
Northern Division	400	206
Southern do.	43	89
Total	443	395
Grand Total	838	

66. *Gurjan Oil.*—Seven thousand, five hundred and forty seven pounds of gurjan oil was collected during the season, against 8,724lb collected during the previous year.

67. *Bamboos.*—One thousand and sixty-six bamboo cuttings were planted on the Northern District during the year, against 3,298 planted during the previous year.

68. *Aloe.*—The outturn of fibre from the aloe plantation at Haddo was 1,068lb, which was utilised in the manufacture of rope, twine, &c. The plantation was weeded and manured.

69. *Pepper Vines.*—The pepper vines at South Point are doing fairly well. There are 19 plants, each about 15 feet high.

70. *Guinea Grass.*—The area of land under Guinea-grass in the Southern District is 461 bighas, and on the Northern District 128½ bigahs, situated in various stations. The different plantations were hoed and weeded.

71. *Lime and Tamarind seedlings.*—Six hundred and nineteen lime and 949 tamarind seedlings were planted during the year on the Northern District. Two hundred lime trees were planted at Pahargaon, Garacharma, Bumlitan, and Rangachang on the Southern District. No lime-juice was made, but 1,536 oranges and 372lb of tamarind were supplied to the Commissariat Department.

72. *Vegetables.*—The garden at Rangachang was extended by ten bigahs, and therefore now comprises 151 bigahs 14 biswas under vegetable cultivation. The outturn of vegetables during the year was 51,320½lb against 45,934½lb in 1891-92, and would have been greater had not the whole of the first crop of pumpkins been destroyed by insects. Bumlitan and Pahargaon stations were supplied with vegetables from this garden throughout the year.

To ensure a better supply of vegetables on the Eastern Division, the garden at Haddo has been re-opened and 11 bigahs of land prepared for cultivation of different kinds of vegetables, and 3 bigahs have been planted with tapioca cuttings. The vegetable garden at Goplakabang measured, as before, 217 bigahs and the two gardens at Dundas Point aggregated 164 bigahs 15 biswas against 130 bigahs reported last year. A small vegetable garden of about 12 bigahs was also opened in January on certain terraced land lying fallow on Viper; 3,38,364lb vegetables were produced by the gardens on the Northern District against 3,72,484lb in the preceding year, and was issued as rations to convicts paid and unpaid, and a small quantity sold. The decrease is due to the damages done in the cyclone of 1891.

73. The quantity of vegetables supplied by the Settlement to the Commissariat Department and that purchased by the latter department from self-

supporters and other ryots during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93 was as follows:—

Years.	Supplied by Settlement.	Purchased from self-supporters.	Total.
	lb	lb	lb
1891-92	3,79,384	4,23,921	8,03,305
1892-93	3,40,817	4,31,119	7,71,936

74. *Hay.*—One hundred and forty-four thousand and six hundred pounds of hay were supplied to the Commissariat Department during the year against 40,000lb during the preceding year. It was found necessary to provide only three stacks of sizes for Government cattle on the Northern District as during the previous year; 10,480lb of green grass was sold to private individuals on this district at 5 annas per maund.

75. *Horned Cattle.*—Statement showing the census of cattle in Port Blair on the 31st March 1893 will be found in Appendix XXX.

76. *Government Cattle Farm.*—An abstract of the Government Cattle Farm will be found in Appendix XXXI. This shows a total exependiture of R3,111-3-5 against an income of R2,237-15-3, or a deficit of R873-4-2. If, however, the hire of cattle attendants, *viz.*, R2,524-12-0, a book transaction, be omitted, there is a profit of R1,650-7-10. The results compare most favourably with those of last year. The total expenditure was then R4,429-1-1 and the income only R942-7-7. The expenditure has thus been greatly reduced and the income increased. The mortality has, however, been great. Many of the cows died from old age, and the calves died from debility and diarrhœa. There were 7 cows, 14 heifers, 58 bull-calves and 34 cow-calves less at the end of the year under report than at the beginning.

Many of the calves died from anæmia, caused chiefly by exposure after the cyclone, especially at Tytler Ghât. One hundred and sixty-eight of them were brought to elephant sheds and put into the hands of the Executive Commissariat Officer for special treatment, during which period 51 died. This was in November and December 1891. In January 1893, the calves at Tytler Ghât suffered greatly from swollen throat, causing suffocation and anæmia, but on being moved to Mithakhari improved at once.

CHAPTER XI.

Forests.

The following report has been received from Mr. C. G. Fordyce, Deputy Conservator of Forests:—

Introduction.—This report is drawn up according to instructions laid down in Circular No. 16 F., dated 7th June 1892, of the Government of India.

2. To admit of easy comparison with figures of last year's report the returns for the financial year have been made up separately, as well as those for the last three months of the forest year ending 30th June 1893, as this report has to deal with fifteen months.

3. There has been no change during the year in the general administration of the department.

4. The chief points worthy of notice are first, the increase in amount of valuation surveys done; second, the large increase in area planted out with padouk and teak; third, the increase in the work of boundary clearing; fourth, the sucessful the working of the tramways; and lastly, the satisfactory increase in revenue.

5. *Extension and Constitution of State Forests—Alteration in areas.*—The area cleared of forests during the year under report by the Settlement Officers was 221 acres for the financial year 1892-93, and 50 acres during April, May, June 1893. These areas include 61 acres in the Northern District and 14 acres in the Southern District cleared for fuel and planting; the balance being cleared for cultivation and grazing.

6. The following areas were declared to be reserved forest,—not under the Forest Act, that not being in force, but in the local Gazette :—

	Acres.
1st. Navy Bay Padouk Reserve	10
2nd, „ „ Teak „	16
3rd, Pahargaon Reserve	488
4th, Ali Masjid „	14,916

These areas are only estimated, no survey having as yet been made of these reserves.

7. *Demarcation.*—During the year 13 miles of old boundary were cleared and about 14 miles of new boundary opened up, of which between 8 and 9 miles form the artificial boundary of an area of forests which it is thought expedient to have declared reserve. These lines have not as yet been surveyed.

The cost of clearing the old boundaries was R286-8-0, aaveraging R22 per mile.

8. The cost of clearing the new boundaries was R947, but of this sum R564 was expended for work done on the new boundries during the year 1891-92, leaving R383 as chargeable against the 14 miles of new boundary opened out during 1892-93; this whole amount being expended during April, May, and June 1893. The average cost for clearing a mile of new boundary was R27. The work in places was very heavy owing to the late cyclone.

9. *Surveys.*—Valuation surveys were carried out during the year and fair progress made. The work will always be slow, unless we can get more labour or get out of the area over which the late cyclone passed. Owing to this cyclone the work was very heavy, and the difficulties will increase as the work gets further away from the Settlement; first, on account of the labour being convict labour; second, no communications; and third, the danger of coming into contact with the wild tribes who do not hesitate to shoot down any of our men (our men being unarmed convicts) they may chance to come across. These remarks apply also to the exploration of these islands.

10. The work was carried on to the end of June 1893, when the men had to be brought in owing to the heavy rains and unhealthy state of the jungle.

11. The total length of valuation surveys completed up to 30th June 1893 was 60 miles 70 chains, as compared with 25 miles 46 chains last year. The trees were counted over an area of 3 chains in breadth and over a length of 4,870 chains. The countings, therefore, extended over an aggregate area of 1,460 acres, as compared with 613 acres last year.

M

12. The following figures give the results obtained for padouk (*Pterocarpus Indicus*) as compared with last year :—

PADOUK TREES ON ONE SQUARE MILE OF FORESTS.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Trees 30″ and upwards in diameter	502 } or per acre	289 } or per acre
„ 24″ „ „	35 } 0·84.	·57 } ·54.
„ 18″ „ „	12	·30
„ 12″ „ „	·18	17
Poles	...	6

13. The total amount expended on valuation surveys was R805, of which R376 was expended during the financial year 1892-93.

14. *Management of State Forests—Working-plans.*—There are as yet no working-plans for these forests.

15. *Communications and Buildings.*—In January 1893, 2 miles of tramway line were received and paid for in the financial year 1892-93. The cost landed at Port Blair was R15,562. One mile of this was laid at Dhani Khar and the other mile at Bajajagdah.

16. In August 1892, 234 yards of rail was bought at an expenditure of R877.

17. During May 1893 sanction was received for the purchase of two miles of tramway line and trucks. One mile of this was received and nearly laid down before the 30th June 1893. The second mile, with trucks was not received till later. These two miles of tramway line and trucks have not as yet been paid for. The cost of the work done during April, May and June 1893, *i.e.*, making road for laying this line, amounted to R26.

18. The repairs on the tramway lines, including the cost of repairing the wooden tramway at Anikhet, came to R842, of which R506 was expended during the financial year 1892-93. The wooden tramway at Anikhet, shortly after the rains commenced, became too bad to work and had to be abandoned.

19. Inspection paths were made preparatory to laying lines, etc., at a total cost of R1,635, the whole amount being expended during the financial year 1892-93.

20. All the bridges on the line were repaired where necessary, the work being charged against up-keep of line. The centre supports of the big bridges at Dhani Khari were removed, the bridges strengthened, and a clear waterway given so as to avoid, as much as possible, the chance of their being washed away, as happened during the year 1890-91; and this at a time when two ships were in, waiting for their cargoes.

21. The total expenditure on communications, including purchase of tramway lines, was R19,006, of which R18,642 was epneded during the financial year 1892-93.

22. All buildings erected by the Department were of an entirely temporary nature. During the year under report the building of barracks for the

convicts working in the jungles was done by the Department, although this work is really Settlement work. Five of these barracks were newly erected at a cost of R1,124, of which R777 was expended during financial year 1892-93.

23. All the old barracks had to be repaired, and the expenditure on this work was largely increased owing to nearly all the buildings having been very severely injured during a storm. The cost of repairs amounted to R468, of which R305 was expended during the financial year 1892-93.

24. Three small temporary rest-houses for the Forest Officers were erected: one at Ali Musjid, one at Dhani Khari, and one at Bajajagdah. The cost was R232, and of this R189 was expended during the financial year 1892-93.

25. The Forest Officer's old rest-house at Dhani Khari was repaired and made over to the Elephant Jamadar, who was ordered to take up his quarters there, so as to be present with his elephants. The total expenditure on this and other temporary buildings, such as Foresters' quarters, amounted to R132, of which R114 was expended during the financial year 1892-93.

26. The total expenditure on buildings is noted below:—

	R
During financial year 1892-93	1,402
„ April, May, June, 1893	570
TOTAL	1,972

27. *Protection of forests from injury—Forest Law.*—The few breaches of Forest rules were tried and settled as convict offences. The cases taken into court during the financial year 1892-93 were four, in which six men were accused and all convicted. During April, May, and June 1893 the cases taken into court were four, in which four men were accused and all convicted.

28. *Fire.*—Last year's report showed that portions of the forests might become liable to periodic fires. The Deputy Conservator has not had much chance of going into this question as the raing season commenced very early this year, and he himself only took over charge of the Division on the 1st January 1893. However, from enquiries, there appears little or no danger to be apprehended on this score; but careful watch will be maintained.

29. *Grazing.*—There is no grazing in the forests of this Division.

30. *Improvement of Forest growth—Natural reproduction.*—The experiment of clearing round seed bearers has up to present not had a fair chance, as the places where these operations were done are situated in the area passed over by the late cyclone, where the majority of the padouk trees (*Pterocarpus Indicus*) have failed to seed since that catastrophe.

31. This year, along the edges of the forest, a few padouk were flowering slightly; but for plantation work next year the seed had to be obtained from Burma. Under these circumstances no seed-bearers were cleared round, as it would have been waste of money.

32. Mr. Chester's remarks that natural seedlings of *Pterocarpus Indicus* are frequently found in the dense forests have been verified, and these seedlings appear to survive and grow well for some four years or longer, when apparently for want of sufficient light they die, or are killed out by the stronger and more vigorous jungle. It is intended next rains to try and open out the upper cover over certain portions of the forests where padouk seedlings are to be met, if convenient places can be found and labour is available.

33. *Artificial reproduction.*—All plantation work has been entered in the returns under cultural operations, as has been done in former years.

34. Lines covering 320 acres of land were prepared during 1891-92 and were planted out in alternate lines with teak (*Tectona grandis*) and padouk (*Pterocarpus Indicus*). These plantations have been most successful, and there is scarcely a vacancy to be seen. The lines are 100 feet apart, and the seedlings were put out 6 feet apart. The latter distance is found to be too close, as at the rate these seedlings are growing it will be necessary in a very few years to thin them very considerably, in fact to cut down every alternate plant. The teak has thrived even better that the padouk, which in the early rains is liable to have its terminal shoots attacked by insects. However, later in the rains, it appears to recover itself rapidly. Some of these plants are now 10 feet high, and very few years will see them sufficiently high and strong to prevent their being suffocated by the rank under-growth; but there is no doubt that in a few years the upper growth of inferior trees will have to be thinned to allow of the padouk and teak plants to continue to thrive properly.

35. The following table gives some of the heights and girths of the trees in these plantations :—

Year in which planted.	Height.	Girth.	Year in which planted.	Height.	Girth.
Padouk planted in 1891	11′	5″	Teak planted in 1892	11′	7″
,, ,,	10′	5″	,, ,,	11′	7½″
,, ,,	8′	4″	,, ,,	9′	5″
,, ,,	7′	3″	,, ,,	10	5½″
,, ,,	7′	3½″	,, ,,	8	4″
,, ,,	6′	3″	,, ,,	9′	5½″
Padouk planted in 1892	8′	4″	,, ,,	8′	4½″
,, ,,	7′	3½″	...	...	...
,, ,,	6′	3″	....	...	...
,, ,,	5′	3″	...	....	...
,, ,,	5′	3½″	...	...	...
,, ,,	6′	3½	...	...	...

36. Two pounds of mahogany seed were received from the Superintendent, Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, and were sown during the year; but the majority of it failed. The seeds that germinated were transplanted out in the forests, and appear to be doing well; they number 247 plants.

37. The older plantations at Goplakabang of padouk and teak are doing well. The trees are rapidly recovering from the effects of the cyclone, and where in former years the injured trees had to be cut down, the stools are now coppicing freely. In a short time some portions of these plantations will have to be thinned.

38. Padouk seed (about 3 maunds) was obtained from Burmah, as it was found difficult to procure it here owing to the late cyclone. This seed was put down in nursery in August to allow of seedlings being obtained for planting

out in the forest next year. Up to date the seed has not germinated and appears a failure. The cost of this seed was R91.

39. Besides this some 50 miles of lines covering some 600 acres of land were cleared and prepared during the year under report, preparatory to planting out with teak and padouk seedlings during the rains of 1893-94. (The planting out has since been completed.) None of these works have been surveyed, so the areas are open to correction. The amount expended on plantation work was R5,178, of which R4,162 was expended up to 31st March 1893. Of the above sum R788 was expended on the up-keep of the older plantations, leaving R4,390 as the cost of planting out the 320 acres with padouk and teak, or an average cost of R14 per acre. It will soon be necessary to have all these works properly surveyed.

40. *Exploitation of major forest produce—Unregulated fellings.*—All fellings in this Division come under this heading. The chief timbers felled were padouk (*Pterocarpus Indicus*), pymma (*Lagerstœmia hypoleuca*), gangow (*Meusa ferrea*), koko (*Albizzia Lebbek*), thitmin (*Podocarpus bracteata*), chunnu (*Croton argyratus*), Toungfeing-ngi (*Artocarpus Chaplasha*), thingun, white (*Hopea odorata*).

41. The places where these fellings were carried on were at Dhani Khari and Bajajagdah. At the first-named place it is estimated that the fellings were made over an area of about 2½ to 3 square miles, and at the latter place about 2 square miles of country was worked over. Only the trees required were picked out for felling, so that in no instance was the land entirely denuded of forests.

42. *Girdling.*—The trees felled during the year had in the first instance in the majority of cases been girdled. During the year under report some 804 trees were girdled; out of these 541 were padouk, at a cost of R193. More could not be done, as labor had to be employed on more urgent work, such as valuation surveys, demarcation, etc., etc., and plans had to be altered at the end of the financial year, which led to ungirdled trees having to be felled. This was reported to Government. These alterations were caused by the non-supply of new elephants by the Khedda Department at the last moment.

43. From the short experience of the present Deputy Conservator in this Division, he has reason to doubt whether the cost of girdling and the employment of labor (which is scarce) on it is in any way recouped to the Department; but this is a question that cannot be gone into in this report.

44. *Extraction.*—For the purpose of extracting the timber in this division, elephants, buffaloes, tramways, and boats are used; all the work being done departmentally.

45. Elephants extract the timber from the forests to the tramway terminus, where it is put on trucks and sent to a creek, where again it is rafted down by the boats to the depôt in Port Blair harbour.

46. The buffaloes have been used for carting timber to the creek where the roads are available, but on the whole have not been found very successful. The experiment is now being tried of using buffaloes for dragging the tram-trucks, as well as to bring out the smaller pieces of timber from the forests which have formerly, unavoidably, been allowed to go to waste.

47. There is no doubt that the tramway lines will always be a special feature in the extraction of timber in this Division. In fact it would be impossible to work the place without them.

48. Besides the work done by the Department, there is a small trade carried on by self-supporters in inferior timbers, chiefly gurjun (*Dipterocarpus lœnis*). They obtain a license on payment of a small fee, and a further charge is made of ₹3 per ton on the actual sawn outturn.

49. *Gross yield and outturn of forest produce—Departmental operations.*—During the financial year 1892-93 the number of trees felled was 3,606 trees (including 1,997 padouk); in April, May, and June 1893, 1,156 trees (including 914 padouk). The 3,606 trees gave 7,850 logs including 4,405 logs of padouk, whilst the 1,156 trees gave 2,625 logs including 2,140 logs of padouk.

50. The figures for last year were 5,016 trees felled including 1,859 padouk, and these trees gave 12,017 logs including 3,536 logs of padouk. This shows a decrease on the total number of trees felled for the financial year 1892-93, as compared with 1891-92 of 1,410 trees or 4,167 logs. However, a larger number of padouk trees were felled in 1892-93, the increase being 138 trees or 869 logs. The actual cubic contents of the logs brought out during the year under report was on the average larger than in 1891-92.

51. The timber removed from the forest during the financial year 1892-93 was 3,09,547 cubic feet or 6,191 tons, which as compared with the year 1891-92, shows an increase of 15;523 cubic feet or 310 tons. During April, May, June 1893 the outturn was 1,05,416 cubic feet or 2,108 tons of timber.

52. The timber received direct from the forests was as follows:—

	Financial year.		April, May, June, 1893.	
	No.	c. ft.	No.	c. ft.
Into local sale depôt logs	7,769	2,75,288	3,055	93,369
Dhani Khari Saw-mill „	572	19,479	181	6,064
Received from forests and sold locally „	443	14,780	162	5,983
TOTAL „	8,784	3,09,547	3,398	1,05,416

This shows a decrease in the number of logs as compared with 1891-92, but an increase of 15,523 cubic feet in measurement.

53. The sales from local and forest depôts were as follows:—

	1892-93.			April, May, June, 1893.		
	No.	c. ft.	Tons.	No.	c. ft.	Tons.
Local Depôts logs	1,983	56,169	or 1,123	631	20,772	= 415
Local Depôts scantlings	...	4,694	or 94	...	312	= 6
Forest Depôt Logs	443	14,780	or 296	162	5,983	= 120
TOTAL	2,426	75,643	or 1,513	793	27,067	= 541

Comparing the sales of the two financial years 1891-92 and 1892-93, the latter shows a decrease of 358 logs = 4,509 cubic feet or 90 tons.

54. The following two tables show the classes of timber and to whom the sales were made for the financial year 1892-93; and for April, May, and June 1893 :—

		I	II	III	IV	V	Total c. ft.	
Southern District Officer	logs	3,362	14,061	7,744	1,446	23	26,636	58,735
" " "	planks	697	1,423	...	...	...	2,120	
Northern " "	logs	6,349	7,419	10,215	1,439	74	25,496	
" " "	planks	1,311	893	...	...	...	2,204	
Port Officer	logs	1,048	...	1,231	...	...	2,279	
Bombay-Burmah Co.	"	9,544	...	...	...	...	9,544	
Burmah State Railway	"	1,032	517	507	...	...	2,056	
Calcutta Municipality	"	1,532	...	542	...	...	2,074	
Indian Marine	"	...	1,021	1,054	...	...	2,075	
Public	"	789	...	...	...	...	789	
"	planks	...	...	6	362	2	370	
TOTAL		25,664	25,334	21,299	3,247	99	75,643	

For April, May, and June 1893.

		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	Total.	
							c. ft.	
Southern District Officer	logs	2,432	1,088	369	...	342	4,231	
" " "	planks	134	32	...	...	...	166	
Northern " "	logs	7,319	2,861	2,055	...	...	12,335	
Port Officer	"	315	...	...	...	...	315	
Bombay-Burma Co.	"	9,974	...	...	...	...	9,974	
Public	planks	...	...	...	145	1	146	
TOTAL		20,174	3,981	2,424	145	343	27,067	

Comparing the two financial years, the sales show an increased sale of timber to the Local Government officers. Last year these sales were 45,249 cubic feet, whilst the sales during the year under report rose to 58,735 cubic feet, or an increase of 13,486 cubic feet.

55. The transactions in saw-mills and in Indian and London depôts are shewn separately, as was done last year.

56. *Chatham Saw Mill.*—The receipts of timber in the log and square in this mill were 3,777 logs=1,09,906 cubic feet, of which 56,803 cubic feet were padouk; this for financial year 1892-93, whilst for April, May, and June 1893 the receipts were 1,007 logs=26,433 cubic feet, including 12,746 cubic feet of padouk. The quantity sawn was 1,07,964 cubic feet, yielding 56,086 cubic feet (1,122 tons) of sawn timber for the financial year 1892-93, and for April, May, and June 1893 the quantity sawn was 28,447 cubic feet, yielding 14,362 cubic feet (287 tons) of sawn timber. This shows a wastage of 48 per cent. and 49 per cent., respectively. A great many of the logs sawn up in the mills are hollow, and this accounts for the large wastage.

57. In the previous year the outturn was 1,022 tons of sawn timber against 1,122 of sawn timber outturned during the financial year 1892-93. This shows an increase of 100 tons of sawn timber in the outturn, which is satisfactory.

The chief disposals were —

	1892-93.	April, May, June, 1893.
Sales	46,408 c. ft. = 928 tons	12,919 c. ft. = 259 tons.
Sent to London as broken stoawge	8,161 „ = 163 „	... ...
TOTAL ...	54,569 „ = 1,091 tons	12,919 c.ft = 259 tons.

58. Comparing the figures for the two financial years 1891-92 and 1892-93 the latter year shows an increased sale of 76 tons of sawn timber.

These sales were—

	1892-93.	April, May, June 1893.
	c. ft.	c. ft.
To local Settlement officers	39,054	12,828
„ Commissariat Officer	27	...
„ Public.	6,325	91
Calcutta Municipality.	1,002	...
TOTAL	46,408	12,919

The increase of sawn timber sold to the local Settlement officers in 1892-93, as compared with 1891-92, was 24,145 cubic feet or 483 tons.

59. *Portable Saw Mill.*—The timber in the log cut up was 18,607 cubic feet, yielding 7,935 cubic feet or 159 tons of sawn timber for the financial year 1892-93. For the months of April, May and June 1893 it was 6,165 cubic feet, yielding 2,642 cubic feet or 53 tons of sawn timber. The wastage was 60 per cent. and 58 per cent. respectively. The wastage is high owing to the worst of the hollow logs being cut up in this mill for shingles.

60. Comparing the two financial years 1891-92 and 1892-93, there was a decrease of 99 tons of sawn timber from this mill, and this is accounted for by the outturn for the year being shingles, and therefore requiring more cutting up.

The chief disposals were—

	1892-93.	April, May, June 1893.
	c. ft.	c. ft.
Sold to Southern District Officer	2,567 shingles.	1,907 shingles.
Public	2,310 „ planks.	...
	c. ft.	c. ft.
Total sales.	4,877	1,907
Sent to Haddo	5,288 shingles.	188
Used by Forest Department	370	...
GRAND TOTAL	10,535	2,095

The disposals for the financial year 1892-93 show an increase of 1,350 cubic feet as compared with the year 1891-92.

61. The tea boxes mentioned in para. 32 of last year's report turned out to be unsaleable in Calcutta, and as the wood was rapidly deteriorating they were sold for what they would fetch.

62. *Calcutta Depôt.*—This depôt commenced with an opening balance of 9,038 cubic feet or 180 tons, and the receipts were—

		1892-93.	April, May, June 1893.
	No.	C. ft.	
Padouk squares	167	5,019	*Nil.*
Didu planks	...	933	,,
Balance from last year	...	9,038	,,
TOTAL	...	14,990	,,

The sales were—

	No.	C. ft.	Tons.
Padouk squares	121	4,895	98
Scantling	...	1,641	= 33
TOTAL	...	6,536	= 131

Balance at close of 31st March 1893 was 8,094 cubic feet or 162 tons; no receipts or sales took place during April, May, and June 1893.

63. *Madras Depôt.*—The following show receipts in the Madras depôt; the balance from last year was *nil* :—

	1892-93.			April, May, June 1893.
	No.	C. ft.	Tons.	
Padouk squares	68	= 3,066	= 62	*Nil.*
Lakuch ,,	4	= 114	= 2	,,
TOTAL	72	= 3,210	= 64	

The disposals were during—

Sold.	1892-93.			April, May, June 1893.	
	No.	C. ft.	Tons.	C. ft.	Tons.
Padouk squares	45	= 2,065	= 41	21 squares = 949	= 19
Lakuch ,,	4	= 114	= 2	2 ,, written off as useles.	
TOTAL	49	= 2,179	= 43		

The balance in this depôt on 1st April 1893 was 1,031 cubit feet of timber, whilst on 1st July 1893 it was *nil.*

64. *London Depôt.*—The balance in this depôt at the beginning of the year was—

	No.	C. ft.	Tons.
Padouk squares	2,039	= 84,470	= 1,689
,, planks	...	9,255	= 185
Thitmin logs	37	= 419	= 8
Other planks	...	639	= 13
TOTAL	2,076	= 94,783	= 1,895

The receipts were—

	No.	C. ft.	
From depôts, padouk squares	2,103	= 96,024	
,, ,, ,, planks	...	8,161	
Found padouk squares	1	= 50	
By re-measurement, padouk squares	...	5,020	
,, ,, ,, planks	...	318	
Found koko logs	3	= 112	
By re-measurement on thitmin logs	...	80	
TOTAL	...	1,09,765	= 2,195 tons.

The disposals were—

	No.	C. ft.	
Padouk squares	2,040	= 89,540	
,, planks	...	9,573	
Koko logs	3	= 112	
,, planks	...	611	
Thitmin logs	37	= 499	
Other planks	...	7	
TOTAL	...	1,00,342	= 2,007 tons.

Thus leaving a balance of 2,083 tons of timber in this depôt on the 1st April 1893. Of this balance a large quantity was disposed of, or partially disposed of, during May and June 1893, but accounts were not received till July 1893; so the balance of 2,083 tons was still kept on the books.

65. During 1892-93 the ship *Wilhelm Anton* loaded here with padouk squares, taking 1,063 tons of timber altogether for the London depôt. She sailed from here in September, 1892. The *Undine* loaded with a cargo of padouk of 1,021 tons and sailed in March 1893 for the London depôt. Both these cargoes were of good quality.

66. The ships *Safir* and *Undine* took the timber cargoes home to the London depôt that were sold during the year under report, these ships leaving this port in 1891-92. The *Safir's* cargo was satisfactory and sold well. The *Undine's* cargo was mixed and did not fetch such good prices. This was owing to the cyclone, the ship *Undine* arriving to be loaded two days after that terrible catastrophe, and a whole month before commencement of her lay days. A quantity of padouk had just been washed away, timber boats had been wrecked and smashed to pieces, so there was great difficulty experienced in supplying her with a cargo, the result being that timber of inferior quality had to be supplied.

67. There appears to be no difficulty in selling all the padouk timber that can be sent home. Color appears to be the quality looked for in this timber in the London market. The variety in the colour of padouk is astonishing, passing from dark brown to light teak colour, and from dark red to light red with various intermediate shades of a purplish violet. The London market, however, does no approve of the light teak-colored squares; so these are not sent home.

68. The total sale of timber for the year compare as follows with those of previous years:—

	For April, May, and June 1893.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	Remarks.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Local sale and forest depôts	541	1,513	1,603	1,483	
Chatham saw-mill	259	928	843	841	
Portable saw-mill	38	97	113	167	
Calcutta	...	131	81	408	
Madras	19	43	203	141	
Bombay	...	...	...	2	
London	...	2,007	1,530	666	
Total	857	4,719	4,373	3,708	

Comparing the figures for the two financial years 1891-92 and 1892-93, the latter shows an increased sale of timber of 346 tons.

69. There has been an increased sale of 523 tons padouk in the London market during the year 1892-93. The agents advise sending home three cargoes, but if the cargo sent in 1890-91, *viz.*, 666 tons of timber, is taken as one cargo, we are now sending home three, as the size of the ships has increased, and where formerly 2 cargoes meant 1,332 tons of timber, our 2 cargoes now mean 2,000 tons and over.

70. *Removal of produce by purchasers.*—The amount of produce removed by purchasers is small and unimportant, and the cyclone has interfered a good deal with its increase.

The following table shows the result:—

Removed by purchasers.

	April, May, and June, 1893.			1892-93.		
	No.	C. ft.	₹	No.	C. ft.	₹
Timber	...	7,107	...	...	22,650	...
Fuel	...	1,706	..	...	6,562	...
Bamboos	12,000	...	...	56,000	...	...
Minor produce	...	...	282	...	...	1,124
TOTAL	12,000	8,813	282	56,000	29,212	1,124

The following shows the figures for 1891-92:—

	C. ft.	No.	₹
Timber	33,450	...	...
Poles and bullees	3,250	...	..
Fuel	4,462	...	...
Bamboos	...	1,06,000	...
Minor produce	...	...	1,232
TOTAL	41,162	1,06,000	1,232

71. The figures for 1892-93 show a general decrease all round as compared with 1891-92, and can only be accounted for either by the bad effects of the cyclone, or that self-supporters are fewer and find other more remunerative work to do.

72. *Free grants of Forest Produce.*—These figures are estimated on the same basis as was done last year.

The figures remain the same as last year, *viz.*:—

	C. ft.	No.	₹
Poles and bullees	37,500	...	...
Fuel	3,30,000	...	...
Bamboos	...	5,00,000	...
Minor produce	...	...	658
TOTAL	3,67,500	5,00,000	658

73. *Summary.*—The following table shows figures so as to compare the two financial years 1891-92 and 1892-93, with a separate table for the three months April, May, and June 1893:—

	1892-93.	1891-92.
Timber—		
	C. ft	C. ft.
Removed by Forest Department	3,09,547	2,94,024
Removed by purchasers	22,650	33,450
TOTAL	3,32,197	3,27,474
Poles, bullees, etc.—		
	C. ft.	C. ft.
Removed by purchasers	...	3,250
„ by District Officers	30,006	47,650
„ on free grants	37,500	37,500
TOTAL	67,506	88,400
Fuel—		
	C. ft.	C. ft.
Removed by purchasers	6,562	4,462
„ by District Officers	9,03,325	8,16,174
„ by free grantees	3,30,000	3,30,000
TOTAL	12,39,887	11,50,636

74. The figures for the year 1892-93 differ very considerably from those of 1891-92, but the difference is largely due to the very great amount of extra firewood removed by the District Officers.

Bamboos—

	1892-93.	1891-92.
Removed by Government Agency	*nil*	580
„ by purchasers	56,000	1,06,000
„ by District Officers	1,56,238	2,44,900
„ free grantees	5,00,000	5,00,000
	7,12,238	8,51,480

Minor produce—

	R	R
Removed by the Department	...	42
„ by purchasers	1,124	1,232
„ by District Officers	1,099	1,184
„ free grants	658	658
	2,881	3,116

75. The difference in bamboos removed is due to the Settlement not having required so many during the year 1892-93. In minor produce the difference for the two years is very small.

76. The following figures show results for the months of April, May, and June 1893, this being the end of the forest year now:—

Timber—

	C. ft.
Removed by the Forest Department	1,05,416
„ by purchasers	7,107
	1,12,523

Poles, bullees, etc.—

	C. ft.
Removed by District Officers	901

Fuel—

	C. ft.
Removed by purchasers	1,706
„ by District Officers	2,40,513
„ free grantees	83,225
	3,25,444

Bamboos—

	No.
Removed by purchasers	12,000
„ by District Officers	23,924
„ free grantees	1,25,000
	1,60,924

Minor produce—

	R
Removed by purchasers	282
„ District Officers	326
„ free grants	164
	772

77. *Financial Results.*—The financial results are taken only for the financial year, but a summary of revenue and expenditure for the three months April, May, and June 1893 is attached to the report.

78. As was done last year, the cost per ton of cutting, dragging, carting, and floating logs to local sale depôts is calculated in the same way.

79. The total expenditure chargeable to timber works was R2,02,939. From this the following charges incurred on timber after delivery are deducted:—

	R
A I A—Payment on timber in London	1,04,783
Payment on timber in India	3,376
Loading ships for home market	3,182
Paid to Chatham on account of sawing timber	10,543
Paid to Dhani Khari of sawing timber	2,928
Paid to Chatham for other work	177
Purchase of elephants	7,497
B Part	3,000
	1,35,486
Deducting this sum from R2,02,939 there is a balance of	67,453
To this should be added interest on the capital necessary to keep up a staff of 24 elephants, say	12,672
There is a total of	80,125

chargeable to 6,191 tons of timber extracted, showing cost of extraction to have been very nearly R13 a ton, or an increase on last year of R2-4 per ton or nearly 23 per cent. There was more tramway to work over during the year, and more to keep in repair, and these (including the wooden tramway) were working in three different places. The wooden tramway was also a very expensive business, as it had to be repaired and the bridges put in order, and even then it did not enable us to extract all our timber, as it became unworkable during the rains.

80. Another reason for the increased cost of extraction this year was the greater distance from which timber had to be extracted and Messrs. John Fowler. & Co. failing to supply the two extra miles of tramway line till January 1893. The result was that the elephants were not sufficient in number to extract the timber the whole distance, and therefore one mile of line had to be taken up and laid a mile on ahead; the timber loaded on the trucks, then unloaded, the line then being picked up and relaid in its original place, thus causing double loading and unloading, double laying and unlaying of the line, and great delay. If this had not been done, elephants would either have been killed, or the timber would not have been extracted in sufficient time for the ship *Undine* which arrived here on the 27th December 1892.

81. The cost of extraction has again been increased by the interest on the capital necessary to keep up an elephant having been raised from R324, as it stood last year, to R528 this year. If the figures had been kept the same, the cost of extraction would have only increased by about 15 per cent. instead of 23 per cent.

82. It is proposed, as was done last year, to here go into the working of these tramway lines, and to show in detail the profit and loss account. The question of the working of the wooden tramway is not here gone into, as it was only worked for a portion of the year and was anything but satisfactory.

83. The average work of dragging for an average elephant is about 42 cubic feet, or $\frac{5}{6}$ of a ton over 1½ miles a day. This is verified by the fact that 24 elephants extracted 6,191 tons of timber in the year, or as nearly as possible 250 tons each.

The average distance dragged was 1½ miles; and it may be taken that the timber passed over an average of 3 miles of tramway line throughout the year.

84. The tramway saved 3 miles of elephant dragging, which means that, but for this line the number of elephants would have had to have been increased in the proportion of two elephants for every one elephant dragging timber to the tramway terminus. As on the tramways an average of 14 elephants were working, 28 more would have been required to do the work without the tramway.

85. It is calcutated that the upkeep of an elephant is as follows for the year :—

	R
Feed	303
Attendants	179
Medicines	8
TOTAL	490 a year.

86. The original cost of an elephant in the Andamans, what with freight (R1,000), &c., should be taken at R4,000 and not at R2,500* as was taken last year. If as was done last year, it is taken that it is required to replace an elephant after every ten years, the capital involved (allowing interest at 5 per cent.) to purchase an elephant costing R4,000 would be R10,560,

*It is noted in last year's rsport that this sum is too small, and that R4,000 was the cost of elephants actually purchased in 1890-91 and in 1892-93.

	R
Giving a yearly cost of	528
To this has to be added the above sum	490
Cutting, dragging paths, &c.	72
Gratuities to attendants	12
Share of elephant doctor and his coolie	27
Chains, gear, &c., &c.	30
Total cost yearly of maintaining an elephant	1,159

87. The three miles of tramway line therefore saved the cost of 28 elephants at R1,159 each, or R32,452. From this has to be deducted the cost of loading, &c., as follows :—

	R
The cost of loading 14 logs daily and railing, per year	2,088
Upkeep of line, say	1,000
Depreciation at 10 per cent. on cost of rail material (say on R26,760)	2,676
	5,764
Leaving a profit of	26,688

88. From these figures it is plainly shown that the tramways are a paying concern, and it may be added that without them it would be impossible to work these forests ; and again, if more elephants were available a larger amount of timber would be railed over these tramways, which would mean their showing a still larger profit.

89. The timber sold from local sale depôts (excluding saw-mills) and from forest depôts was—

Class.	1892-93.				April, May, and June 1893.			
	No.	C ft.	Tons.	Amount of sale.	No.	C. ft.	Tons.	Amount of sale.
				₹				₹
Padouk logs and squares	536	23,656	473	18,137	564	20,040	401	15,287
„ planks	...	2,008	40	2,176	...	134	2	158
II Class logs	682	23,018	461	11,601	115	3,949	79	2,000
„ planks	...	2,316	46	2,302	...	32	1	38
III Class logs	1,105	21,293	426	8,796	102	2,424	48	994
„ planks	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
IV Class logs	99	2,885	58	881	...	...	...	...
„ planks	...	362	7	130	...	145	3	7
V Class logs	4	97	2	123	12	342	7	411
„ planks	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1
TOTAL	2,426	75,643	1,513	44,148	793	27,067	541	18,896

The value of timber sold during the financial year was very nearly the same as last year.

90. *Chatham Saw Mill Depôts.*—The following value of timber was sold :—

	1892-93.			April, May, and June 1893.		
	C. ft.	Amount of sale.	Average per ton.	C. ft.	Amount of sale.	Average per ton.
		₹			₹	
Padouk squares	253	329	66	...	...	...
„ scantling	19,176	27,902	73	5,350	7,710	72
„ shingles	3,121	3,683	...	77	91	...
„ slabs	21	11	...	3	2	...
II Class squares	749	749	50	...	...	...
„ scantling	8,236	8,042	50	4,949	4,913	50
„ shingles	1,501	1,771	...	57	67	...
„ scantling rejected	...	...	...	12	3	...
III Class scantling	6,067	4,489	37	2,240	1,680	37
IV „ „	7,077	4,496	32	195	109	27
„ „ „ rejected	127	24	...	32	7	...
V „ „	80	223	...	4	10	...
TOTAL	46,408	51,719	...	12,919	14,592	...

91. The value of the timber sold from this mill for the financial year was ₹21,859 in excess of the last year. These mills were worked by the Forest Department, although they belong to the Andamans Public Works Department. The Forest Department saws its own timber and pays for the sawing, the Public Works Department being debited with cost of working the mill.

92. The Forest Department credited the Public Works Department on account of—

	R
Sawing with	10,543
For other work	177
TOTAL	10,720
And for work done for other Departments	291
GRAND TOTAL	11,011

This shows an increased revenue of R2,227 as compared with last year.

93. The expenditure of the mill (disbursed by the Public Works Department) was—

	R
Pay of Engineer	3,600
„ of Establishment	1,539
Stores purchased	2,447
Value of convict labor	4,862
„ of charcoal, firewood, &c.	712
TOTAL	13,160

94. This shows a deficit of R2,149 as compared with a deficit last year of R3,464, which is an improvement. At the same time it should be here mentioned that the boilers and engines are so old that they cannot do the work required of them for the number of saws running, and they have to be dealt with very carefully. The pay of the Engineer is shown at R3,600, which is far too much to charge against the mills, as the Engineer has charge of all the launches and other machinery in the Settlement.

95. *Portable Saw Mills at Dhani Khari.*—These continue to work at the same place and are worked under the same arrangements as the Chatham Saw Mills.

The following timber was sold:—

Class.	1892-93.			April, May, and June 1893.		
	C. ft.	Amount of sale.	Average per ton.	C. ft.	Amount of sale.	Average per ton.
		R			R	
Padouk scantling, rejected	3	1	...	...	...	...
„ shingles	2,004	2,364	...	943	1,112	...
II Class scantling, rejected	7	2	...	...	...	...
II „ shingles	563	664	...	964	1,138	...
IV „ scantling	2,045	759	18	...	...	...
„ „ „ rejected	255	42	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,877	3,832	...	1,907	2,250	...

96. The value of the timber sold by the Forest Department was R3,832 as compared with R3,451 last year.

97. The Forest Department credited this mill with R2,928 on account of sawing, and the expenditure was—

	R
On account of pay Establishment	771
Paid for stores	306
Gratuities	135
Hides	41
Convict labour	2,427
TOTAL	3,680

showing a small deficit of R752 as compared with a deficit of R1,892 last year; and if it is only possible to keep this mill on to shingles throughout the year 1893-94, it will probably show a small profit, as the outturn of the mill has been raised from 1,300 shingles to 2,000 daily, and this without any extra labour. This mill up to February 1893 has never worked up to its full power, the fault of the Native engineer in charge of the engine.

98. *Calcutta Depôt.*—The amount of timber sold from this depôt, and the value received, is shown below :—

Padouk squares 121 = 4,895 c. ft. = 98 tons R5,910
„ scantling ... 1,641 „ = 33 „ „ 1,313

99. The average for padouk squares per ton was R60, whilst the scantling only realised R40 per ton. The latter price is a dead loss to the Department, whilst the R60 a ton for the padouk squares pays the Department slightly better than selling it direct to purchasers in Port Blair.

100. *Madras Depôt.*—The value of the timber sold in this depôt is here shown :—

Padouk squares 45 = 2,065 c. ft. = 41 tons = R3,097
Lakuch „ 4 = 114 „ = 2 „ = „ 119

being at the rate of R75 a ton for padouk squares and R59 a ton for Lakuch squares, which prices are considerably better than the Calcutta ones.

101. *London Depôt.*—The following two cargoes were sold during the financial year 1892-93 : first, the cargo of the ship *Safir* ; second, the cargo of the ship *Undine*.

The cargo of the first ship sold as under :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
994 logs = 43,051 c. ft. at 3 *s.* 9 *d.* a. *c. ft.*	8,072	1	3			
Discount at 2½ %	201	16	0			
				7,870	5	3
6,787 c. ft. of broken stowage sold for	672	0	8			
Discount at 2½ %	16	16	0	655	4	8
Total				8,525	9	11

The cargo of the second ship sold as under :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20 logs = 1,006 c. ft. at £5 per 50 c. ft.	100	12	0			
1,026 „ = 45,483 c. ft. at 3*s.* 1*d.* per c. ft.	7,011	19	3			
	7,112	11	3			
Discount at 2½ %	175	6	0			
				6,937	5	3
37 Thitmin logs = 499 c. ft. at 6*d.* per foot	12	9	6			
3,516 c. ft. of broken stowage sold for	204	6	1			
	216	15	7			
Discount at 2½ %	5	8	5			
				2,11	17	2
TOTAL				7,148	12	5
GRAND TOTAL				15,674	2	4
Interest				23	17	10
				15,698	0	2

The sum of £15,698-0-2 was remitted out to India at varying rates of exchange as shown below :—

£	s.	d.		℟	a.	p.
2,000	0	0	@ s1-3 5/16 d. =	31,346	15	0
6,000	0	0	„ s1-3 3/16 d. =	94,814	13	0
1,200	0	0	„ s1-2¾ d. =	19,525	6	9
184	19	7	„ s1-2¾ d. =	3,009	13	3
6,313	0	7	„ s1-2¾ d. =	1,02,720	7	7
15,698	0	2		2,51,417	7	7

102. From the above it appears that the padouk squares *ex* ships *Safir* realised £9-7-6 a ton, and the padouk squares *ex* ship *Undine* realised £7-14-2 a ton. The cause of the *Undine's* timber fetching lower prices than the timber *ex* ship *Safir* is explained in para. 67 of the present report.

The total sales from this depôt were—

For 1892-93	2,007 tons.
„ 1891-92	1,530 „
„ 1890-91	666 „

The total receipts from this depôt were—.

	℟	£
For 1892-93	2,51,417	= 15,698
„ 1891-92	1,78,309	= 11,934
„ 1890-91	57,502	= 4,417

103. The following table is of interest :—

	£	s.	d.	℟	a.	p.
The average price per ton, including broken stowage for cargo sold in 1892-93 ...	7	16	5 =	120	9	0
Ditto ditto. 1891-92 ...	7	16	0 =	116	9	0
Ditto ditto. 1890-91 ...	6	12	7 =	86	5	0

showing the price of the timber has slightly gone up, and better value has been received on account of the exchange going down. Under these circumstances benefit is derived from the lower exchange.

103. The total sales of the year compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

	1892-93.		1891-92.	
	Tons.	℟	Tons.	℟
Forest and local sale depôts	1,513	50,399*	1,603	45,810
Chatham Saw Mill	928	51,719	843	29,860
Portable Saw Mill	97	3,832	113	3,451
Calcutta	131	7,223	81	4,549
Madras	43	3,216	203	7,980
London	2,007	2,51,417	1,530	1,78,309
TOTAL	4,719	3,67,806	4,373	2,69,959

*A sum of R6,250 was realised from the Indian Marine, Bombay, but the timber (200 tons) was not removed from depôt till July 1893.

105. With the exception of the Madras depôt, the sales exceeded in every case those of last year.

106. The total sales for the three months April, May, and June 1893 are shown below :—

	Tons.	R
Forest and local sale depôts	541	18,896
Chatham Saw Mill	259	14,592
Portable Saw Mill	38	2,250
Madras	19	1,059
London	(?)	99,979
	857	1,36,776

107. In addition to the above the following revenue was received under other heads, being produce removed by puchasers :—

	1892-93.	During April, May and June 1893.	1891-92.
	R	R	R
II*a*. Timber	1,380	434	2,057
II*b*. Firewood	50	13	34
II*c* Bamboos	28	6	53
II*d*. Grazing and fodder	...	...	1
II*e*. Other minor produce	1,124	282	1,231
III. Confiscated timber	54	...	...
V*a*. Fines	4	...	...
V*b*. Refunds	5	...	...
V*c*. Other sources	504	2	53
	3,149	737	3,429

108. The total value of sales and of other revenue during the year was thus R3,70,955, the revenue realised being R3,60,486.

109. The total sales and other revenue for the three months ending 30th June 1893 was R1,37,513, the revenue realised being R1,37,093.

110. The financial result for the year 1892-93, as compared with previous years, is shown below :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	R	R	R
1892-93	3,60,486	2,31,206	1,29,280 = 36 per cent.
1891-92	2,72,338	1,79,908	92,430 = 34 ,,
1890-91	1,58,325	1,30,052	28,273 = 18 ,,

111. The financial results for the three months April, May, and June 1893 are shown in the summary of revenue and expenditure and totals given below :—

Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
R	R	R
1,37,093	24,635	1,12,458

112. The total for the 15 months ending 30th June 1893 are taken from the Comptroller General's figures and are given below :—

Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
R	R	R
4,97,579	2,55,841	2,41,738

113. The results for the financial year 1892-93 should, it is thought, be considered satisfactory, as the revenue increased largely and the proportion of surplus to gross revenue also increased. If, as was done last year, the net increased value of stock amounting to R2,540 and an increase of R18,885 were to be added to the net surplus, the total profit would have been R1,50,705.

114. Regarding para. 58 of last year's report, the following figures show the amount spent on improvements during the financial year 1892-93:—

		R	
A VII*a*	Part	16,440	Purchase of tram line.
A VIII*a*	„	866	Demarcation.
A VIII*c*	„	92	Surveys.
A VIII*d*	„	284	Working-plans.
A VIII*e*	„	4,162	Plantation.
A IX*c*	„	6,197	Freight and other charges on elephants.
		28,041	

115. This is considerably more than the amount spent in 1891-92 and slightly more than the sum spent in 1890-91, and the revenue quite justified the expenditure.

116. *Forest Administration.*—Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was in charge of this Division up to the 1st January 1893, when Mr. C. G. Dingwall-Fordyce, Deputy Conservator, took over charge and was in charge for the rest of the year.

117. Mr. E. M. Buchanan, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, remained attached to this Division throughout the year. Mr Buchanan continues to deserve the high opinion formed of him in Burma, and also by Mr. E. G. Chester, he being a hard-working and capable officer.

118. The subordinate staff remained as it was last year, being very inadequate for the work carried on, and is also underpaid; the highest pay drawn by a Forester or Forest Ranger being R25. The temporary establishment was increased to four Foresters during the year at a cost of R60 per mensem, or an average of R15 per Forester. These Foresters have chiefly the supervising of labour to do. The following subordinates have done good work during the year: Foresters Hussian Ali and Peer Buksh and Head Clerk Khuda Buksh.

119. *Labour.*—For all work the Forest Department has to use convict labor it is difficult to get, so much so that many works of improvement might be carried out if labour was more plentiful and obtainable. During the financial year 1891-92 the daily average of convicts working for the department was 454, as compared with 507 during the year 1892-93, or a small increase of 53 convicts. In 1892-93 the earning of these convicts was R3,67,806, or R725 per convict for the year, as compared with Rs,69,959 and R594 per man for 1891-92, showing an increase of R131 per man for the present year under report.

120. *Elephants.*—No deaths occurred during the year. Four new elephants were purchased from the Khedda Department in May 1892 at a cost of R10,000, of which R2,800 was refunded on account of the shockingly bad animals sent, and, with the exception of one of these four elephants, the others have been perpetually on the sick list.

121. The elephant Jemadar was supplied by the Khedda Department in the year 1888. In that department he was getting ₹7 a month, and was sent down here on ₹35 a month, *plus* ₹4 a month compensation allowance. The man is old and is getting to the end of his service.

122. During the year the rationing, etc., of the elephants were put on a proper footing, with a result that colic from which most of the former elephants appear to have died has, it may be said, disappeared; no case having occurred since the present Deputy Conservator of Forests took over charge.

123. "Napier," the elephant that ran away in the year 1882, has not been heard of since the cyclone, and was probably killed during that storm.

124. *Valuation Surveys.*—These surveys were carried out during the year on the north side of the harbour as being more convenient. If it had not been for the late cyclone, more work would have been done and things generally would have proceeded more rapidly.

125. There is one thing noticeable that so far as the valuation surveys have gone padouk (*Pterocarpus Indicus*) has been found in the valleys, and rarely or never is it to be found growing at an elevation of over 300 feet. In former years the valuation surveys owing to the cyclone were made along the dragging paths; but it was thought wise to try and avoid this system this year, as dragging paths are purposely kept as much as possible on the low and level lands to save the elephants, and this is where padouk (*Pterocarpus Indicus*) is generally found. The result, therefore, of the average of these valuations surveys would be far too high to be taken as representative of the forest as a whole.

126. It was therefore decided to run all the valuation surveys due east and west, as by so doing a fair proportion of hill and valley representative of the country as a whole would be taken in. For this purpose points were marked off on the Goplakabang road, and on the one side the lines were run due east to the sea, and on the other side due west for two or three miles; and besides these lines, three short lines were run north and south.

127. All these lines have been recorded in the valuation survey book in this office and also on the map.

128. To enable comparison to be made with former work, the valuation surveys of this year are here recorded, in the first instance, separately for the east and west portions.

129. The surveys running east form a fairly complete record of a compact block of forests which has been demarcated out preparatory to its being declared a reserve, and also enables us to compare the figures with some of those contained in the Inspector General's "Suggestions on the Andaman Forests" to the Government of India—see page 8, para. 14 of the Report.

130. It has been generally concluded by former officers who have enquired into the matter that padouk (*Pterocarpus Indicus*) is more prevalent on the west side of the islands than on the east side. So far as the present valuation surveys have gone, these conclusions appear correct:

131. However, whether Mr. Ferrars' conclusion that padouk is only to be found on certain soils is a correct conclusion, has not as yet been determined, and the present Forest Officer has been too short a time in the Division to be in a position to give his opinion on a point that requires a great deal of careful observation.

132. The following figures, showing the results for the chief and most useful timbers in this island, are extracted from the 17 valuation surveys carried out on the east coast:—

Line No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	N & S	N & S	
Area in acres over which the trees were counted.	72·6	87·	91·5	95·5	95·7	91·5	87·	90·	78·	72·	76·5	69·	66·	7·5	51·	7·5	21·	Total=1,159·3 = ·4 per acre.
Pterocarpus Indicus	24	30	38	67	38	40	18	17	4	13	9	82	48	12	3	29	6	Total= 473
Lagerstrœmia hypoleuca	...	19	37	36	78	14	7	5	16	9	12	35	9	2	3	...	1	
Munusops Littoralis	...	11	...	8	3	1	4	1	10	...	8	8	...	1	...	1	...	
Podocarpus Bracteata	72	11	2	13	9	16	20	39	29	33	19	16	17	...	...	...	9	
Hopea Odorata	4	9	4	6	1	44	8	43	22	...	4	1	21	...	...	...	...	
Artocarpus Chaplasha	37	28	7	56	7	61	39	52	12	34	50	28	34	1	8	...	4	
Diospyros Kurzii	...	...	7	3	1	12	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Myristica Irya	...	6	2	19	...	2	2	3	1	5	3	5	13	...	3	2	...	
Dipterocarpus lœvis, (alatus?)	464	307	462	355	695	322	349	471	224	380	326	300	160	37	43	2	219	
Albizzia Lebbek	1	6	8	16	41	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	5	...	2	...	3	
Croton Argyratus	50	111	106	99	375	149	166	136	137	139	71	121	106	19	16	1	46	
Murraya exotica	...	2	...	8	...	9	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mesua Ferrea	8	37	...	10	7	12	18	9	17	8	9	29	7	2	...	...	...	
Artocarpus Lakucha	1	7	8	6	415	3	2	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Average of Padouk on each line per acre.	·33	·34	·41	·7	·34	·44	·2	·18	·05	·18	·12	1·2	·73	1·6	·06	3·93	·29	

133. From this table it is seen that padouk is found scattered throughout this forest; but at the same time it must be pointed out that from the detailed descriptions of each line it is shown that padouk is only generally found in the lower valleys.

134. The total area over which the actual counting of the trees was carried out was 1,159·3 acres, and the number of padouk (*Pterocarpus Indicus*) found was 473. This gives an average of ·4 trees per acre. It is calculated roughly that the area counted over formed $\frac{1}{25}$ of the total area of forests; so that this ought to give a pretty accurate idea of the contents of the forest, and it is interesting to note that Mr. Ferrar's line, remarked on at page 8, para. 14 of the "Inspector General's Suggestions on the Andaman Forests," passed over a portion of the forest; and according to the Inspector General's figures the eastern portion of the line from the Goplakabang road to the sea gave a result of ·43 padouk trees to the acre, which closely tallies with the present valuation surveys that give the result for this forest as a whole of ·4 padouk trees per acre. Not only this but the lines Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 went through the same description of forests as Mr. Ferrar's line in the same direction and in fairly close proximity, giving a result of 159 padouk trees on 346·6 acres or ·45 trees per acre, and this again tallies very closely with Mr. Ferrars' figures.

135. Taking the figures for the west portion where the surveys were carried out, the following table gives the necessary information :—

Line No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	N & S	
Areas in Acres.	48·0	15·0	60·0	45·0	39·0	·63	31·5	Total=301·5 } or per acre 1·46
Pterocarpus Indicus	1	9	19	2	...	408	·4	Total= 443 }
Lagerstrœmia hypoleuca	...	3	4	5	...	79	1	
Artocarpus Lacucha	...	...	2	...	3	27	2	
Munusops Littoralis	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	
Podocarpus Bracteata	12	...	80	144	148	87	4	
Hopea Odorata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artocarpus Chaplasha	5	...	5	41	4	37	3	
Diospyros Kurzii	2	...	3	...	...	44	...	
Myristica Irya	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Dipterocarpus lœvis (alatus ?)	414	53	159	154	306	292	127	
Albizzia Lebbek	...	...	3	9	...	55	1	
Croton Argyratus	75	26	71	111	88	79	...	
Murraya exotica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mesua Ferrea	70	4	10	48	62	14	14	
Average of padouk on each line per acre.	·02	·60	·31	·04	·00	6·47	·12	

136. It will be noticed that far fewer valuation survey lines were made on the west portion than on the east portion, so that we are not in a position to criticize the figures so fully on the west side, and the figures are not sufficient to enable us to judge of the forests as a whole.

137. It is, however, interesting to note that in line No. 6 padouk forest was met with nearly pure. In the first portion of the line little or no padouk was found, whilst on the west end the deciduous forest was simply full of padouk. However, the area over which this padouk forest extended appeared to be of small extent as far as could be estimated, being about 1·25 miles in length by about ·3 miles in width. However, the whole of this area of forests will be carefully gone over next season, and the result of this year's valuation surveys leads us to hope that other tracts of nearly pure padouk may be met with. The area over which this padouk was found was low country and bounded by a creek. These creeks give us great trouble in this work, as the mangroves bordering them are almost impenetrable, and boats or other means have to be provided for crossing the convicts; and this retards work greatly, as boats or rafts cannot be left about on account of the facility it gives the convicts, as well as the incentive, to try and escape.

138. Taking the whole valuation surveys done during the year under report, the following figures give the results as regards padouk :—

Dimensions } Diameter. }	Large trees, 30″ and over.	1st class, 24″ to 30.″	2nd, 18″ to 24.″	12″ to 18.″	Poles.	Total.
Padouk (*Pterocarpus Indicus*)	661	132	70	39	14	916

139. The total area over which these trees were counted was 1,460·8 acres, giving an average of ·63 padouk per acre. If however, as was done in last year's report, only the two large classes of padouk are taken into account, then the average per acre is ·54, which, as compared with the results of last year's valuation survey, shows a reduction of ·3 trees per acre. It must be remembered that last year's surveys were on the west coast, and made almost entirely along dragging paths, all of which would tend to give higher, but not such trustworthy results, and could hardly be applied to the forest as a whole.

140. In last year's report the valuation surveys are worked out so as to show the number of padouk to the square mile; and for the sake of comparison the following table is given :—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Average.		Average.
Trees 30″ and upwards in diameter	502	·84	289	·54
„ 24″ „ „	35		57	
„ 18″ „ „	12		13	
„ 12″ „ „	18		17	
Poles	....		6	

141. Comparing these figures it appears that the smaller classes are more abundant in the surveys of 1892-93 than in those of 1891-92; and it may perhaps be found that the different classes are more fairly represented throughout the forests than has formerly been anticipated.

142. In numerous places, padouk seedlings two or three years old were met with; but it is evident that large numbers of the seedlings are killed in later years by want of light, caused by the dense evergreen canopy of foliage of the larger trees.

143. It is not thought necessary to go into the question of the other species just now.

144. *Effect of the Cyclone of November 1891 on the Forests of the Andamans.*—The information has been partly collected by exploration, made whilst carrying on the valuation surveys, and partly from other officers who have visited other portions of the islands.

145. There appears to be no doubt that the centre of the storm passed very close to Port Blair, so that the worst effects of the cyclone may with certainty be looked for round the harbour. As far as at present can be stated, no injury was done to the forests north of the middle straits, or south of MacPherson's Straits, the storm passing over the land in a north-westerly direction.

146. All these islands are covered with dense forests, with the exception of the area immediately round Port Blair harbour, where the destructive force of the wind was greatest. The result was naturally that the isolated portions of forests near Port Blair suffered far more severely than the dense forests of the other parts. In the first case large numbers of trees were overthrown, whilst the ones that were not overthrown had their crowns regularly twisted

off, thus in many cases doing injury sufficient to prove ultimately fatal to the trees. Mr. Buchanan, who arrived here two days or so after the cyclone, is of the opinion that a lot of the trees round the harbour were killed by the sudden exposure of their stems to the full rays of the sun. This may have had some effect, but it is thought that the very severe injuries to the crowns were in most cases the chief causes of these trees dying. However, it may be added that a very fair proportion of the trees that only had their crowns injured have, or are in good way to recover themselves.

147. Round Port Blair harbour itself, where, as has been stated, the cyclone would naturally have the worst effect on account of the exposed condition of the isolated patches of forests, the padouk (*Pterocarpus Indicus*) is not plentiful; nearly all (if not all) of it have been felled in former years. To see the result on this species, one has to go into the dense forsts outside the Settlement area; and it may be said that this species did not suffer much. There was a certain number actually blown over, but in nearly every case these were old trees with very hollow trunks. A large proportion of the padouk trees in the area of the cyclone had their crowns injured; but these have, or are fast recovering themselves. The padouk has naturally a large and spreading crown, and this gave it a great advantage over other species whose crowns are small, and helped it to recover itself rapidly. In very few instances were the stems of the padouk actually snapped off, and even girdled, trees were not broken or strained.

148. The padouk has not flowered much since the cyclone, and seed has been very very scarce, so much so that since the cyclone seed has had to be obtained from Burma. However, this year, in June and July 1893, on the edges of cultivation or in the open the trees were flowering pretty freely, this being another sign of their recovering themselves; and it may be here stated that the few padouk growing in the open appear to have suffered no more than those growing in the dense forests.

149. The following are the chief reasons as to why padouk did not suffer as much as most of the species growing in these forests. First, it chiefly grows in valleys, and would thus in many cases be sheltered to a certain extent; second, it has a very strong wood; third, large spreading foliage and crown; and fourth, proportionately large spreading roots.

150. In former reports, etc., it has generally been stated that padouk seedlings are rare, and that there is no "chance of the mature padouk being reproduced naturally unaided," but it is thought that with more experience of these forests a more hopeful view may be taken; but a good deal of careful observation must be done before a definite and reliable opinion can be given.

151. As seedlings of the padouk have rarely been noticed in former years, we can at present only say that the cyclone has had the effect of the padouk seed germinating pretty freely in the deciduous and semi-deciduous forests which have been met with in the area over which the storm passed. The effect of the storm was no doubt to lighten the upper canopy, and the debris does not appear to have been sufficient to prevent the padouk seed germinating; and we were able this year to collect seedlings more than sufficient to plant out some 200 or 300 acres of plantation in lines in the forest.

152. Of other marketable species that are beginning to recover from the effects of the cyclone, pymma (*Lagerstrœmia hypoleuca*), mowba (*Munsops littoralis*), bamberi (*Careya arborea*), and Toungpeing-ngi (*Artocarpus chaplara*) are the most noticeable.

153. Lalchini (*Collophyllum in ophyllum*), thitmin (*Negeia* or *Podocarpus bracteata*), and gangow (*Mesua ferrea*) are among those which are slowest to recover, having been most injured.

154. In the swamps, the wrecked mangroves have died, but young trees are coming up plentifully in some of the blanks. Sundri (*Heritiera littoralis*) seems to have escaped injury altogether. The trees of this species are few and small.

155. With regard to the question as to whether any particular species suffered more or less according to aspect or locality, very little can be said with certainty. But where padouk has been found growing in large proportion, it has usually been found comparatively little injured. This may be due to either or both of two causes: firstly, the habit of the species, and, secondly, the greater protection from wind in the valleys where the padouk grows.

156. In some portions of the forest no damage whatever was done by the cyclone; but in these cases they were small patches lying below steep ridges which escaped the great force of the wind. Generally speaking, the forest suffered everywhere within the area touched by the cyclone, but, as is natural to expect, along the most prominent bends of the coast, and on the highest ridges, the damage done was far greater than anywhere else.

CHAPTER XII.

Education.

Number of schools.—The same number of schools has been maintained in the Settlement as in former years. No changes have been made in the localities of these schools. At the close of the year the schools were as follows:—

Northern District.	*Southern District.*
Bamboo Flat.	Aberdeen.
Port Mouat.	Garacharma.
Dhani Khari.	Brookesabad.

2. The European school on Ross Island is maintained as a separate institution, and to it a monthly grant-in-aid of R50 is given. The School Committee exercises no control over this school, which is an independent institution directed by the Chaplain.

3. *Income and Expenditure.*—The following abstract shows the receipts and disbursements during the year :—

Receipts.				Disbursements.					
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	R	a. p.
Government grant	3,000	0	0	*English Education.*					
School-cess	2,473	12	0	Grant to European school	600	0	0		
School-fees	116	8	0	Salary of assistant master	120	0	0		
Fines	9	9	2					720	0 0
Accounts in bank being closed—				*Vernacular Education.*					
Book depôt	965	6	9	Salaries of masters	2,252	0	0		
Industrial school	274	15	9	Salaries of monitors	861	2	10		
Boarding school	225	8	9	Salaries of sewing mistresses	331	8	6		
			1,465 15 8					3,444	11 4
Proceeds—				*Miscellaneous.*					
Book depôt	265	8	9	Wages of carpenter and blacksmith	191	2	6		
Industrial school	73	10	4	Allowance to clerks	60	0	0		
Boarding school	8	14	9	Allowance to Curator, Book Depôt	14	0	0		
			348 1 10	Allowance to Manager, Boarding school	21	0	0		
								286	2 6
				Contingencies.					
				Tools and prizes	2,150	0	0		
				Native schools	115	6	3		
				Book depôt	428	2	8		
				Industrial school	73	8	1		
				Boarding school	73	14	9		
								2,840	15 9
				TOTAL				7,291	13 7
				Lapsed to Government				122	0 8
TOTAL			7,413 14 3	TOTAL				7,413	14 3

4. The funds available during the year amounted in all to R7,413-14-3, as against R5,650-1-0 in 1891-92, of which sum however R122 0-8 was unexpended at its close and lapsed to Government. The actual expenditure amounted to R7,291-13-7 as against R5,427-12-2 in 1891-92. The increase both in income and expenditure was, because the accounts of the Book Depôt, Industrial and Boarding schools were withdrawn from Savings Bank and incorporated with the general accounts in which all expenditure under these heads was entered.

5. The school-cess realised during the year has been R2,473-12-0 as against R2,548-1-0, and the school-fees were R116-8-0 as against R102 of last year, showing a decrease of R74-5-0 in cess and an increase of R14-8-0 in fees.

6. The expenditure on English education has decreased from R825 to R720, and there has been a decrease of R414 in salaries of Vernacular masters, owing to the services of one master having been dispensed with shortly before the close of 1891-92.

7. The salaries of monitors have decreased from R936-15-6 to R861-2-10 on account of the staff of monitors having been reduced.

8. *Staff.*—The staff of Vernacular free masters throughout the year numbered five, *viz.*, three in the Aberdeen school, one in the Garacharma school, and one in the Bamboo Flat school; the other three schools, which consist of lower primary classes only, being left in the charge of assistant teachers and monitors, supervised by masters who visit them fortnightly.

9. The following is a table of the strength of the teaching staff at the close of 1891-92, with the corresponding figures for 1892-93 added for purposes of comparison.—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Masters	5	5
Assistant English master	1	1
Assistant teacher and monitors	15	12
Sewing mistresses	5	5
Carpenter	1	1
Blacksmith	1	1

The staff has thus been decreased by three monitors only.

10. Two monitors and one sewing mistress have been fined for neglect of duty during the year; the other masters and monitors have performed their duties satisfactorily and with uniform good conduct.

11. *Number of pupils and attendance.*—The average number of pupils on the rolls has been (omitting decimals) 303, of whom 225 were boys and 78 were girls, as compared with 217 boys and 72 girls during the previous years. The average attendance of the boys has been 207·8 and of the girls 72·71, as against 194·94 and 64·62, respectively, during the previous year. Full details will be found in Appendix XXXXII.

12. *Educational course.*—The only change which has been made in the educational course during the year was that a 6th or 1st middle class has been opened at Aberdeen School, and a 5th class has been opened at Garacharma School, in February 1893.

A statement showing the number of pupils in the several classes, distinguishing those of convicts and free parents, on 31st March 1893 is given below:—

CLASSES.	ABERDEEN.			GARACHARMA.			BROOKESABAD.			BAMBOO FLAT.			DHANI KHARI.			PORT MOUAT.			REMARKS.
	Of Convict Parents.		Of free Parents.	Of Convict Parents.		Of free Parents.	Of Convict Parents.		Of free Parents.	Of Convict Parents.		Of free Parents.	Of Convict Parents.		Of free Parents.	Of Convict Parents.		Of free Parents.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	
1st	15	10	25	14	18	10	7	11	...	9	11	1	3	3	...	5	9	...	
2nd	7	4	16	3	1	5	4	3	1	3	3	...	2	1	...	3	1	...	
3rd	7	1	20	6	3	5	2	...	....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4th	3	...	8	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	2	...	12	3	....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	34	15	87	29	23	28	13	14	1	12	14	1	6	4	...	8	10	...	

The result of the teaching, as shown by the annual examination held in December, was satisfactory.

13. *Appointments.*—Five monitors and an assistant teacher have been appointed in the Education Department; two lads have been appointed as foresters in the Forest Department.

14. *Industrial School.*—The number of boys on the rolls of this school at the end of the year was 40 against 44 of the preceding year. Of these 28 learn carpenter's work, 10 blacksmsith's, and two both works. The school was under the supervision of the senior master at Aberdeen School as in the previous year.

15. The table below will show the number of hours allowed to the students of the several classes for work in this school :—

3rd Class	. . . . .	6 hours per week.	
4th Class	. . . . .	7 do.	do.
5th Class	. . . . .	7 do.	do.
6th Class	. . . . .	8 do.	do.

16. The sale of articles made or work done in the Industrial School during the year realised R93-13-7 against R75-7-9 of the previous year, of which R81-1-4 were spent in the purchase of tinning materials, wood and iron. A sum of R2,000 has been sent to Calcutta for the purchase of tools, of which a large consignment has arrived. There are now in stock manufactured articles amounting to R86-11-6, and furniture valued at R18-7-0 has been given gratis to the Native schools.

17. *Boarding School.*—The number of boys in the Boarding School at the close of the year was 7 as against 14 at the close of last year. Of these 3 are supported by the school funds, while 4 pay for thier own maintenance. The sum of R136-15-2 was expended on account of this school, while a sum of R14-2-2 only was paid by boys as fees for their own maintenance. All the boys on the rolls of the Boarding School were supported by Government funds prior to January 1893, but in the annual examination held in December 1892, some of these having failed in their class examination, their free admission to this school was stopped, a falling off in the number of boarders being thus caused. The school was established for children whose parents live at those out-stations which are too far from Aberdeen School for the boys to attend daily, and also for those boys who are desirous of attaining a higher education than is possible at the out-station school.

18. *Book Depôt* has been satisfactorily worked throughout the year. The receipts and disbursements were as follows :—

Receipts.	R	a.	p.	Disbursements.	R	a.	p.
Cash balance of 1891-92	850	15	6	Remittances to India for stock purchases	336	3	8
Sale of books, etc.	350	15	6	Prizes for 1892	150	0	0
Donation for prizes	150	0	0	Purchase of cash chest	100	0	0
By interest on Savings Bank deposit	45	14	3	Allowance to Curator	22	0	0
				Stationery	0	12	9
				Grant-in aid for tools	770	0	0
				Balance	18	12	10
TOTAL	1,397	13	3	TOTAL	1,397	13	3

There is a stock of books and stationery valued, at sale price, at R313-4-10, on hand, *viz.*:—

	R	a.	p.
English books	28	15	0
Urdu „	139	14	9
Persian „	13	8	6
Maps	44	10	0
Stationery	86	4	7
TOTAL	313	4	10

19. *European and Eurasian School.*—The following is the report of this school received from the Rev. J. P. Dyer: "The school was most efficiently carried on until Christmas by Mrs. Monin and Miss Carroll. It was then temporarily closed, as the funds did not at the time admit of engaging a Head Mistress from outside.

"It is gratifying to note that of the six scholars who were presented for the Diocesan Scripture Examination, two obtained the first prizes in Divisions I and III, and two gained certificates of proficiency.

"The year closed with a balance in hand of R253-12-0."

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITARY.

On the 21st April 1892, the detachment, 5th Madras Infantry, was relieved from Rangoon by a detachment of the 11th Madras Infantry.

2. On the 18th December 1892, the detachment of the 11th Madras Infantry was relieved by a detachment of the 14th Madras Infantry.

3. On the 30th December 1892, the detachment of the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, stationed here, was relieved by a detachment from the same corps.

4. *Volunteers.*—The strength of the corps on the 31st March 1893 was 25; figure of merit attained 55·04, and percentage of extra efficients 76·00. The corps was inspected in January by Brigadier General Hamilton, Commanding Burma District.

The remarks on the Inspection Report by the Commander-in-Chief were as follows:—

"This report may be considered satisfactory, having in view the difficulties under which the Commanding Officer suffers."

5. The strength of the garison was—

European Detachment	144
Native Infantry	318

distributed as follows:—

European Detachment.

STATION.	Captain.	Subalterns.	Sergeants and Lance Sergeants.	Corporals and Lance Corporals.	Drummers or Buglers.	Privates.	Apothecary.	TOTAL.
Ross.	1	1	5	17	2	116	1	144

Native Infantry.

Station.	Subalterns.	Surgeon.	Subadars.	Jamadars.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Drummers.	Privates.	Bhistees.	Hospital Assistant.	Total.
Ross	3	1	1	3	16	15	4	263	9	1	318

6. During the year the rules regulating the status of the Superintendent of Port Blair in relation to the Officer Commanding the Troops at the Settlement were revised by the Government of India and are now in force.

CHAPTER XIV.

MARINE.

Men-of-war.—Three of Her Majesty's vessels of the Royal Navy visited this port during the year. The *Marathan*, 3rd class cruiser, with Captain Hill, arrived from Trincomalee on the 23rd July 1892 and on the 30th idem left for Rangoon. The flagship *Boadica* with Admiral Kennedy and the *Brisk*, 3rd class cruiser, arrived on the 24th January 1893 from Calcutta and left on the 29th idem for Rangoon.

2. Her Majesty's Royal Indian Marine steamer *Mayo* arrived from Rangoon on the 18th April 1892, with Brigadier General Hamilton and staff and a detachment of the 11th Regiment, Madras infantry, and left for Bombay the next day.

3. Her Majesty's Royal Indian Marine steamer *Clive* visited this port on the 21st April 1892 from Madras, and left the next day for Rangoon with a detachment of the 5th Madras Infantry. She called again on the 18th December 1892 from Madras with a detachment of the 14th Madras Infantry, and left for Rangoon the next day with the relieved detachment of the 11th Regiment, Madras Infantry.

4. The Royal Indian Marine steamer *Dalhousie* visited this port on three occasions. On the 30th December 1892 she brought Brigadier General Hamilton and staff and a detachment of 1st Norfolk Regiment, and left for Madras the next day. She came again on the 8th January 1893 from Madras with the late General Sir James Dormer, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and staff, and left for Rangoon on the 9th idem. Her third visit was on the 23rd January 1893 from Rangoon, wither she returned the next day.

5. The Royal Indian Marine steamer *Elphinstone* came from Rangoon on the 28th January 1893 to take the Superintendent and Chief Commissioner on a trip to the Nicobars, and left for Calcutta on the 12th February 1893.

6. The Royal Indian Marine steamer *Nancoury*, stationed at Port Blair made a trip to Rangoon on the occasion of the mail steamer *Shahjehan* breaking down on her voyage from Calcutta in September 1892. She made several trips to and from the Nicobars during the year.

7. The barque *Wilhelm Anton* arrived from Algoa Bay, South Africa, on the 21st July 1892, and left for London on the 24th September 1892, with a cargo of timber from the Forest Department. The barque *Undine* came

from Mahé, Malabar Coast, on the 27th December 1892. She also left for London on the 1st March 1893 with another cargo of timber from the Forest Department.

8. The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Byculla* called in on the 17th November 1892 on her way from Bombay for coal, and left for Rangoon the next day.

9. The mail steamer *Shahjehan* broke down on her voyage from Calcutta to Port Blair in September 1892, and on information being received was towed into Port Blair by the Royal Indian Marine steamer *Nancoury* and the local launches. The tug-boat *Retriever* sent from Calcutta arrived on the 28th September and left the next day with the *Shahjehan* in tow.

10. A large cargo boat (No. 99) on her voyage from Rangoon to the Coco Islands for cocoanuts, having no keel, drifted to Port Blair after being 25 days at sea. The tug *Ajax* was sent by the owners of the boat to tow her to the Cocos. The *Ajax* arrived here from Rangoon on the 16th March 1893 and left the same day with the cargo boat in tow.

11. The French yacht *Semiramis* with M. Lapieque, a French savant who came to study the Andamanese, arrived here from Colombo on the 16th March 1893, and left on the 8th April 1893.

12. *Mail Steamer.*—Under the contract with the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, their steamers *Shahjehan* and *Kohinur* made 8 trips from Calcutta, 9 from Madras and 18 from Rangoon, carrying mails, stores, passengers, etc. The aggregate amount of tonnage that entered the port during the year was 67,628 tons.

13. *Imports and Exports.*—According to the registers, the estimated value of goods imported during the year was R8,20,619 against R7,45,234 last year. The value of the exports of those two years were R1,73,932 and R1,50,712, respectively.

14. The imports consisted of goods and stores for the Settlement, Marine and Commissariat Departments, and for private individuals. The bulk of the exports consisted of timber from the Forest Department and empty bags, etc., from the Commissariat Department.

15. *Native Craft.*—The following Native craft visited this port during the year for permission to trade with Car Nicobar:—

Schooner	"Myan Oung" (thrice).
Bagla	"Sha-un-she."
„	"Oung Choung Tha" (twice).
„	"Oung Chantha Gyee (thrice).
„	"Thain Gyee" (twice).
„	"Constance."
„	"Princess of Wales." (thrice).
„	"Zullig" (twice).
„	"Kanaka Durga."
Brig	"Podaralli."
„	"Lukhunpa."
„	"Amanath Rahaman." (thrice).

16. *Wrecks.*—One wreck reported during the year of a Native timber vessel in Stuart Sound.

17. *Steam launches.*—The three steam launches have continued at work during the year. The boiler of the *Florence* being in a defective state is worked at a reduced pressure of steam. The old "Steam Barge" completely

broke down, and was condemned in June 1892 and converted in to Lighter No. 9. Just before the close of the year, the Government of India, in the Home Department, sanctioned the construction, in the Kidderpore Dockyard, of a new steel single-screw steamer to replace her, at a cost not exceeding R35,309, and it is hoped that it will be received before long, as the strain of work on the steam launches is greater than they should bear.

18. *Lighters and boats.*—There were 9 lighters at the end of the year including the hull of the steam barge. Three new troop boats were received from Calcutta. They are very useful for conveying large parties across the water. At the close of the year there were 101 cutters, gigs, punts and canoes belonging to the Settlement. All these boats were kept in repair and overhauled as required.

19. The lighters and cargo boats were employed as usual in landing cargo, convicts, troops, etc., from the mail steamer, carrying provisions to outstations, transporting bricks, lime, timber, and various other building materials to and from the different stations in the Settlement.

20. Though there is a Marine Department and a Port Officer here, many of the boats and lighters were not under his orders and were worked independently of him by the District Officers. On all these being placed under the Port Officer, Mr. Brookes almost immediately effected a saving of upwards of 120 boatmen, and this in a department in which the complaint was universal that there were not enough men to be obtained to work as boatmen. Mr. Brookes deserves great credit for the reforms he carried out under considerable difficulties.

21. *Buoys and moorings.*—All the buoys and moorings were inspected from time to time during the year and kept thoroughly clean and painted.

22. *Landing and shipping charges.*—The amount realised from landing charges on account of private cargo was R189 against R183 last year. The amount realised from shipping charges was R983 against R1,380 for the same period.

23. *Establishment.*—There were 65 convicts and one free maistry, or foreman, employed as carpenters, caulkers, etc. These men do efficient work in keeping the large number of boats in repair and replacing wornout ones. The free establishment for working the steamers consists of three engine-drivers, three stokers and six lascars.

24. *Tidal Observatory.*—The tidal observations were satisfactorily conducted during the year.

CHAPTER XV.

POST OFFICE.

Mails.—The mail service during the year under report has been satisfactorily performed by the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's steamers *Shahjehan* and *Kohinur*.

2. *Collections and Expenditure.*—The collections of the year amounted to R6,099, and expenditure for office establishment R2,499, leaving a profit of R3,600.

3. *Money-orders.*—Money-orders amounting to R1,19,738 were issued against R1,14,148 during the previous year.

4. *Enumeration.*—An enumeration of articles was taken in the month of February 1893, and is shown below as compared with that of the previous year :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Number of articles delivered	8,213	7,896
Returned undelivered	250	238
TOTAL	8,463	8,134

5. *Telegrams.*—Two hundred and ninety telegrams were booked during the year and realised R335-3-0, against 398 telegrams realising R439-8-0 during the previous year.

6. *Establishment.*—In consequence of irregularities in the working of the Post Office, Mr. Chater, Deputy Post Master, was removed and replaced by Mr. Wilson. The *ex-Officio* Superintendent of Post Offices reports that Mr. Wilson has given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

7. With a view to the prevention of such irregularities as came to light, the rules regarding the inspection of the Post Office were revised at the request of the Superintendent by the Post Master General of Bengal.

8. During the year the designations "Deputy Post Master" and "*ex-Officio* Post Master" have been changed to Post Master and *ex-Officio* Superintendent of Post Offices, at the request of the Post Master General.

CHAPTER XVI.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

1. *Topography.*—A full description has been given in former years.

2. *Meteorology.*—A short summary of the chief phenomena are recorded below under the several months as they occurred. The total amount of rain collected this year has been 102·25 inches, while that for the corresponding period last year was 124·11 inches. The average for five preceding years equals 114·90 inches :—

January 1892.—No rain during the month. Temperature: highest 88·7°, lowest 70·1°.

February.—No rain. Temperature: highest 91·2°, lowest 71·6°.

March.—No rain. Temperature: highest 93·3, lowest 70·7°.

April.—Rain 7 days amounting to 2·56 inches. Temperature: highest 94·2°, lowest 75·9°.

May.—Rain 25 days, amount 18·05 inches. Highest temperature 92·8°, lowest 73·4°. The month began with rain, heavy thunder and lightning.

June.—Rainfall 12·08 inches in 21 days. Highest temperature 90·9°, lowest 75·2°.

July.—Rain on 31 days, quantity 20·40 inches. Highest temperature 89·9°, lowest 71·9°.

August.—10·07 inches of rain in 27 days. Temperature: highest and lowest, 89·2° and 73·5°, respectively.

September.—12·26 inches of rain in 25 days. Highest temperature 88·4°, lowest 72·8.

October.—10·62 inches of rain in 25 days. Highest temperature 89·2°, lowest 74·3°.

Novemer.—Rain on 16 days, quantity 14·89 inches. Highest temperature 90·7°, lowest 72·4°.

December.—1·32 inches of rain in 6 days. Highest temperature 87·4°, lowest 66·3°.

Remarks.—The hottest month was April, registering a temperature of 94·2°, the coldest December, the thermometer being as low as 66·3°; thus the extreme variation for the year has been 27·9°.

The mean temperature for 1892 = 83·6.

The mean maximum for 1892 = 90·4.

The mean minimum for 1892 = 72·3.

Maximum barometrical reading on 5th January 1892 = 30·980″.

Minimum barometrical reading on 26th July 1892 = 29·708″.

3. *Convict Population.*—This is shown for the past five years in the following table :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1888 (Calendar)	11,123	1,002	12,125
1889 „	11,262	929	12,191
1890 „	10,961	883	11,844
1891 „	10,739	837	11,576
1892 „	10,253	794	11,047

4. *Convict Barracks and Jail.*—In the early part of the year, owing to several barracks having been dismantled by the cyclone, there was considerable overcrowding in some of the stations.

It was also necessary on several occasions to concentrate labour for some special purpose, and this led to some overcrowding in the temporary and permanent barracks.

The following table shows the capacity of the barracks at Port Blair, with the average number of prisoners living in them during the year 1892 :—

Districts.	Capacity of the barracks at 36 superficial feet per prisoner.			Average number of prisoners above capacity.			Average number of prisoners below capacity.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Northern District	4,351	...	4,351	65	...	65	1,596	...	1,596
Southern „	3,746	330	4,076	31	....	31	772	22	794
Total	8,097	330	8,427	96	...	96	2,368	22	2,390

5. *Hospital Buildings.*—The hospital buildings were thoroughly repaired during the year. A hospital for women has been erected at Haddo in accordance with the Government of India Resolution No. $\frac{19\ P.\ R.}{850-864}$, dated 15th August 1891, as the hospital was considered too close to the wards for male convicts.

A new hospital, on a large scale, is being constructed at Bamboo Flat for the reception of the sick from the Northern Division. This will be more convenient as being within the reach of all than the present hospital at Chatham, which is far from all the stations of the Northern Division, besides being separated from them by nearly a mile and-a-half of water.

The buildings at Chatham have been used as a hospital for many years, and will now be utilized as an invalid gang depôt.

6. *Conservancy, drainage and cleanliness.*—The conservancy arrangements in the Settlement are very good, considering the paucity of mehters and the numerous stations.

A good deal of attention has been given to the dry-earth system during the year, and the details are carried out with greater attention. Nearly all the stations are situated in well raised sites, and the natural drainage is invariably good.

Cleanliness is enforced among the convicts: the proximity to the sea makes this an easy matter.

7. *Employment.*—The various forms of convict labour have been frequently described: as stated in previous reports, swamp reclamation, jungle-clearing, brick-making and forest work cause most sickness. During the year under report, a great deal of sickness was caused by the brick-making at Dundas Point, and by clearing the jungle for a new tea garden at Kala Tang. The Forest work caused less sickness than usual, but increased attention has been given to feeding and accommodation in that Department. During the increase of sickness that prevailed from March to September, unhealthy labour was reduced as much as possible, and it has been determined to give up brick-making in the swampy soil at Dundas Point.

A measure is also under consideration for graduating labour to the variations in the health of the convicts.

8. *Diet.*—The usual mixed diet of atta and rice was used during the year No Indian corn was available. The vegetable supply was a source of great anxiety, as the vegetable gardens and fruit trees were almost completely destroyed by the cyclone. In many stations it was found necessary to issue *goor* and lime-juice supplementary to, or as a substitute for, the ordinary vegetable ration. *Amchur* and tamarind pulp were also used, but neither of them are popular. The tamarind is now however cooked with the curry or dhall to ensure its being eaten, as it was noted that many of the convicts threw it away.

Scurvy showed itself unmistakably at Viper, Ross, and Aberdeen in May, June and July, and left a legacy of broken-down invalids for several months afterwards. The unhealthiness of the season no doubt assisted its development and it showed itself in many cases that were under treatment in hospital and had been taking lime-juice for a considerable time. This question will be noticed under "Causes of sickness and mortality."

9. *Water-supply.*—The water is obtained from tanks and shallow wells. The large tanks at Ross and Viper are fairly protected from surface contamination, but many of the smaller ones through the Settlement are exposed to impurities from the catchment area. In the hot season most of the wells run dry, and the tanks become very low. The water under such circumstances is full of mechanical if not organic impurities, but there is little or no danger of sewage contamination.

Considerable attention has been given to the water-supply during the year. Barrel filters have been used at the principal stations and the water boiled. A new tank with filtering arrangements is being constructed at Haddo, and a large tank is being made for the new hospital at Bamboo Flat, the water being conveyed from a spring at Mount Harriet. While the water-supply in many stations is open to objection, being obtained from small ill-protected tanks and shallow wells, there are still greater risks to health from the convicts drinking water when at work from stagnant pools and jungle streams. To this cause a good deal of the dysentery and fever is undoubtedly due, more especially during this year when every pool and stream was fouled by decaying vegetation and rotting trees.

10. *General health.*—The following table shows the daily sick and death-rates per mille for the past five years:—

	Per mille.	
	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1888 (Calendar)	59·1	41·8
1889 „	56·8	36·2
1890 „	55·5	35·6
1891 „	59·4	41·8
1892 „	59·5	49·5

N. B.—The total number of deaths from disease in the whole Settlement equals 547 or 49·5 per mille of strength. The following deaths from unnatural causes are not included in the table of total mortality, *viz.*, 8 executions, 3 suicides, and 11 homicides.

11. *Sick and death-rates.*—The following figures show, comparatively, the sick and death-rates for the past two calendar years amongst the European Troops, Native Troops, Police and Convicts.

	Per mille.					
	Admissions.		Daily sick.		Deaths in hospital.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
European Troops	985·8	710·3	32·64	30·30	14·18	6·89
Native Troops	387·8	869·2	25·66	35·03	*Nil*	*Nil*
Police Force	1,030·9	1,082·4	23·16	26·46	7·06	10·52
Convicts	1,588·0	1,763·6	59·41	59·57	34·46	46·24

The total admissions of convicts into hospital during the year ending December 1892 amounted to 19,483, and the number of deaths were 533. Thirty-six deaths occurred out of hospital, making a total of 569 deaths in all in the Settlement of Port Blair. Of the deaths out of hospital, 8 were executed, 3 committed suicide, 13 died from natural causes, 1 from accidental drowning, and 11 were murdered.

12. *Diseases.*—The following table shows the diseases causing admissions and deaths as compared with the past calendar year:—

Diseases.	Admissions.		Percentage of total admissions.		Deaths.		Percentage of total deaths.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Fevers	9,180	11,000	49·93	56·46	51	81	12·78	15·20
Anœmea	177	202	·96	1·03	31	37	7·77	6·94
Spleen affections	197	140	1·07	·72	5	8	1·25	1·50
Diarrhœa	354	344	1·92	1·77	20	11	5·01	2·06
Dysentery	1,220	1,650	6·64	8·47	131	211	32·83	39·59
Ulcers	595	388	3·24	1·99	...	...	...	...
Injuries, wounds, and contusions	3,137	2,074	17·06	10·64	10	2	2·51	0·37
Gangrene	5	1	0·03	0·01	3	...	0·75	...
Jaundice	20	1	0·11	0·01	1	...	0·25	...
Respiratory	873	1,178	4·75	6·04	43	89	10·78	16·70
Phthisis Pulmonalis	61	44	0·33	0·22	41	36	10·28	6·75
Rheumatic affections	267	380	1·45	1·95	...	1	...	0·19
All other causes	2,297	2,081	12·49	10·68	63	57	15·79	10·69
TOTAL	18,383	19,483	99·98	99·99	399	533	100·00	99·99

13. *Causes of sickness and mortality.*—The total admissions are only about 1,000 more than last year. There has been a great increase in the admissions from fevers, dysentery, and respiratory affections—diseases that cause most mortality; whereas there has been great reduction in the admissions from ulcers, injuries and wounds generally—diseases that are seldom fatal.

The increase in mortality is therefore out of all proportion to the increase in admissions. The total mortality is 49·5 per mille (leaving out suicides, homicides and judicial hangings), and this is considerably in excess of the mortality in the Settlement for many years. In the monthly reports the Senior Medical Officer noted that pneumonia and bronchitis, due to epidemic influenza, prevailed through the Settlement in February, March and April, and caused heavy mortality among old convicts whose lungs were not in a sound condition. These febrile catarrhs, though generally of little import, are sufficient to light up morbid action and hasten the evolution of latent disease. The admissions from respiratory diseases were 1,178 against 873 last year, whereas the mortality was more than doubled. Here, as elsewhere, pneumonia and bronchitis were very fatal during the influenza epidemic.

There was in the early part of the year a combination of local factors which assisted in the diffusion and added to the severity of the epidemic. The cyclone had destroyed all the self-supporters' villages, and had dismantled many of the convict barracks; this led to great exposure and overcrowding in the north-east monsoons. During February and March these winds blew with unusual severity, and caused an unusual depression of temperature. The convicts were, therefore, predisposed to disease by overcrowding and exposure, and the epidemic was intensified and diffused by cold winds. The mortality among self-supporters is double what it was last year, and this has been chiefly due to pneumonia and bronchitis. Self supporters being seasoned convicts, living in a state of comparative freedom, are very healthy, but many of them suffer from asthma and chronic bronchitis; these would naturally fall easy victims to an acute catarrh. There was a considerable increase in the admissions from fevers, and the mortality has risen out of all proportion to the increase in the admissions. There were 81 deaths against 51 last year; this indicates not only increased diffusion but also a severe type of disease. The Settle-

ment is at all times very malarious, and some of the stations especially so. Among the large number of *post-mortem* examinations that the Senior Medical Officer has made, it is quite exceptional to find a spleen of normal dimensions, and most of them are very much enlarged. The cyclone at the end of 1891 caused great destruction in the jungles and low-lying swamps that surround the Settlement and encircle many of the stations. Creeks were silted up, large coral reefs appeared round Ross and Aberdeen, and the jungles for many miles around were strewn with uprooted trees and decaying branches; there were, then, in full force all the necessary factors for the generation of intense miasmatic poison, the alternation of wet and dry seasons, a perpetual summer heat, and a belt of jungle full of decomposing tropical vegetation. The increase in fevers was general through the Settlement, but it prevailed with special severity at Dundas Point where the men were engaged in brick-making, and at Kala Tang where a new tea garden was being cleared. About 30 per cent. of the convicts employed in these stations were always in hospital: many of them died, and many lost their health permanently. In both these stations the Senior Medical Officer gave 5 grains of quinine twice a week as a prophylactic, but the number of admissions from fever were not decreased by it. He made a similar experiment at Dundas Point a few years ago in two barracks situated close to each other: he gave quinine to the occupants of one barrack only, but there was no marked decrease in the admissions from fever compared to the other. As in most other places, the general run of the fevers are intermittent or febriculæ, but remittent fever assumes two very distinct types in this Settlement—one characterized by severe pyrexia with a tendency to coma and violent delirium, prevalent chiefly in the very hot weather before the monsoons or in the long breaks. The special symptoms of the other type are jaundice, icteric urine, muscular cramp, and head symptoms varying from drowsiness to muttering delirium. This type prevails at the end of the monsoon when the soil is drying, and its special characteristics are probably due to the hœmolytic action of the plasmodia on the blood corpuscles as observed by Marchia Fava and Lelli. Dr. Macdonald looked out carefully for enteric and for cerebro-spinal fevers, but did not identify them either at the bed side or in the *post-mortem* room.

Dysentery caused 1,650 admissions and 211 deaths against 1,220 admissions and 131 deaths in 1891. In this, as in the other diseases, the mortality is out of all proportion to the increase in admissions, and indicates a severe type of disease. Dysentery is always a fatal disease in this Settlement, and the ordinary conditions of climate and labour conduce to it. It generally shows itself in localized outbreaks, due probably to some local cause, but during 1892 it prevailed all through the Settlement. The statistics of mortality in all the hospitals for the three years that Dr. MacDonald has been in medical charge of the Settlement will show its general diffusion during the year under report:—

Years.	Hospitals.				
	Haddo.	Chatharn.	Viper.	Ross	South Point, Female Jail.
1890	27	*Nil.*	40	3	*Nil.*
1891	59	9	44	12	7
1892	85	36	54	30	6

Whatever may be the connection between the *Polymorphic infusorian* of Laveran and the *Amœba coli*, or whatever roll these parasites play in the causation of malarious fevers and dysentery, these diseases prevail concurrently in the Settlement, and would appear to be co-related not only in incidence but in severity. The results of the cyclone which caused the unusual prevalence of malarious fevers have already been noticed. All these contributed to the increase in dysentery, but in addition scurvy appeared in several stations, and to it must be attributed a good many deaths. It is not to be wondered that the disease was very fatal, occurring in subjects in a condition of malarious or scorbutic anæmia. Dr. MacDonald made a large number of *post-mortem* examinations in this disease, and almost invariably found extensive ulceration extending from the *Ileo-cœcal* valve to the rectum, and very often a sloughing condition of the entire mucous tract, more especially if it was associated with scurvy. Patients very seldom die in the acute stage, but owing to their feeble condition are very apt to lapse into the chronic state. Various forms of treatment have been tried. Ipecac, Dover's powder, bismuth, perchloride of mercury; salol, antiseptic injections, and saturated solution of sulphate of magnesia and sulphuric acid. Dr MacDonald had relapses with them all, but as a routine treatment he adopted in all the hospitals the saturated solution of sulphate of magnesia with sulphuric acid, as recommended by Bartholow. Under this treatment the excreta generally become fœculent in 48 hours.

The deaths from phthisis are 36 against 41 last year. The disease is fully described as it occurs at Port Blair in the Annual Report for 1890-91.

Gangrene, septic cellulitis, and sloughing sores generally have practically disappeared; this is attributed to the general use of antiseptics, all wounds being washed with an antiseptic lotion on their admission to hospital.

Scurvy caused 72 admissions and 3 deaths during the year. This though a high record is not a fair measure of the extent to which the disease influenced sickness and mortality. Many cases of dysentery, diarrhœa, and pneumonia occurring in scorbutic patients were fatal. The conditions associated with the prevalence of scurvy in jails are a damp sub-soil, a humid atmosphere, malarious cachexia, depression from loss of liberty, a monotonous diet, and an insufficient vegetable supply. All these conditions obtain at Port Blair, but malarious fevers prevailed with unusual severity and the vegetable supply was extremely unsatisfactory during the year. It is never very good, consisting chiefly of pumkins, gourds, and squashes. Papetás and plantains form a considerable portion of the vegetable ration in most stations, and to this fact is attributed the immunity from scurvy, at least in its severer forms, which has prevailed in the Settlement. The disease showed itself chiefly in Viper, Ross, and Aberdeen in the months of April, May and June; it occurred chiefly among new arrivals, and not a few showed signs of it soon after their arrival from India.

The obtrusive symptoms were ulceration and hypertrophy of the gums, loose teeth, foul breath, pain, and hardness of the muscles of the calf, stiffness of the knee-joints, and general difficulty in locomotion. Neither petechiæ nor purpura were noticed, but inter-muscular and subcutaneous hœmorrhages were frequently seen on *post-mortem* examination. The treatment by lime-juice, ghoor, milk, meat juice, etc., I found very slow and unsatisfactory, but as soon as fresh limes and oranges were obtained recovery was very rapid.

The following is a comparative statement of the death-rates from all

causes in the Northern and Southern Districts for the year under report and the previous year :—

	Average strength.		Number of deaths from all causes.		Deaths per mille.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Northern District	5,572	5,523	259	286	46·4	51·8
Southern District	6,004	5,524	226	283	37·6	51·0
TOTAL	11,576	11,047	485	569	41·9	51·5

The subjoined statement contains an analysis of the classes of convicts and their respective death-rates during the past two years :—

	Average strength throughout the year.		Percentage of each class to total strength of convicts.		Actual number of deaths in each class.		Percentage of deaths in each class to total number of deaths.		Death-rate per cent. in each class.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Labouring convicts other than new arrivals	7,760	7,456	67·04	67·49	359	409	74·02	71·88	4·63	5·49
Self-supporters	3,018	2,854	26·07	25·84	39	71	8·04	12·48	1.29	2·49
Invalid gang	387	327	3·34	2·96	67	68	13·82	11·95	17·31	20·79
New arrivals (*i.e.*, convicts who arrived during the year between 1st January to 31st December 1892)	411	410	3·55	3·71	20	21	4.12	3·69	4·86	5·12
TOTAL	11,576	11,047	100·00	100·00	485	569	100·00	100·00	4·18	5·15

NOTE.—*Actual statistics of mortality of "new arrivals."*

1. Actual number of convicts who arrived in the Settlement between 1st January and 31st December 1892 . . 827 Deaths amongst these, = 21 or 2·53 per cent.

2. Deaths occurring within one year's residence at Port Blair . . . 40 Approximate per centage based on the average number of arrivals during 1891 and 1892 (*viz.*, 775) = 5·16 per cent.

14. *Invalid gangs.*—The numbers of the invalid gangs are given below up to the end of December 1892 :—

	Viper invalid gang.	Hadda invalid gang.	Total.
Remained on 1st January 1892	230	141	371
Admitted during the year	77	84	161
Discharged and released during the year	118	25	143
Died during the year	36	32	68
Transferred to Viper	...	24	24
Ditto to Ross	...	14	14
Remaining on 31st December 1892	153	130	283
Daily average strength	185·47	91·67	277·14

15. *Convalescent gangs.*—The following statement shows the average numbers throughout the year as compared with the past two calendar years, and also the actual numbers on the last day of each year:—

	Ross.	Haddo.	Chatham.	Viper.	South Point.	Total.
Average for 1891	11·87	50·35	44·42	69·64	8·97	185·25
Average for 1892	23·64	46·37	73·01	102·38	10·11	255·51
Actual number on 31st December 1891	3	18	34	58	13	126
Actual number on 31st December 1892	31	60	72	151	13	327

16. *Lunatic Ward.*—Particulars for the year are as follows:—

Strength on 1st January 1892	67
Admitted during the year	10
Transfered from Convalescent Lunatic Ward	6
Discharged, cured, during the year	1
Released during the year	*Nil.*
Transferred to Convalescent Lunatic gang	3
Transferred to India	*Nil.*
Died during the year	11
Remaining on 31st December 1892	68 & 1 female.

17. *Convalescent Lunatic gang.*—Particulars for the year are as follows:—

Strength on 1st January 1892	44
Admitted during the year	3
Discharged cured during the year	5
Released during the year	3
Transferred to the Lunatic Ward	6
Ditto ditto Rangoon Jail	1
Died during the year	3
Remaining on 31st December 1892	29

18. *Leper Ward.*—Particulars are as follows:—

Numbers on 1st January 1892	39
Admitted during the year	2
Discharged cured during the year	*Nil.*
„ otherwise „	„
Died during the year	4
Deaths per 1,000 of strength	102·56
Remaining on 31st December 1892	37

19. *Female Jail.*—Particulars for the year are as follows:—

Average daily strength	288
Average daily sick per mille of strength	64·68
Deaths per mille of strength	48·61
Remaining on 31st December 1892	27

20. *Free population.*—The free residents as a whole body enjoyed very good health during the year.

21. *Epidemics.*—Influenza made its appearce in an epidemic form in February, March and April as stated in para. 13.

22. *Vaccination.*—One hundred and eighty-three cases were vaccinated during the year—all children; of these 174 were successful and 9 unsuccessful. half lymph, cumanized lymph, and lanoline lymph paste were obtained from Calcutta and Rangoon; of these varieties, the lanoline paste was most effectual, but no case of "arm-to-arm" vaccination failed in primary cases.

23. *Recommendations.*—Owing to the unusual prevalence of disease during the year, various recommendations were made and were cordially carried out by the Superintendent:

(*a*) Great changes were effected in the Viper Jail, improving the ventilation and reducing the number of inmates.

(*b*) Brick-making has been stopped in the swampy fields at Dundas Point. The Senior Medical Officer frequently examined the men engaged in the work during the year; many died there, very few escaped fever or dysentery, and many lost their health permanently and were sent to the invalid gang with enlarged spleens and malarious cachexia.

(*c*) Convicts are medically inspected before being sent to unhealthy work, such as swamp reclamation, jungle-cutting, and forest work.

(*d*) A sanitarium has been established at Mount Harriett, where under improved surroundings many a broken-down invalid-recovers health.

(*e*) Considerable attention has been given to the development of the vegetable gardens and to the improvement of the water-supply.

24. *Medical Officers and Subordinates.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. MacDonald, M. D., has held adminstrative medical charge of the Settlement during the year 1892.

The Executive Medical Officers held the same charges as last year, *viz.*:—

Haddo Hospital	Assistant Surgeon	G. C. D. Gupta.
Chatham „	„	P. C. Singh.
Viper „	„	A. K. Chowdhuri.
Ross „ and S. M. O.'s Office	Mr.	G. T. Carroll, Assistant to the S. M. O.

The Female Jail Hospital at South Point has been under 1st Grade Hospital Assistant Mirza Ali, the medical officer from Haddo superintending.

Doctor MacDonald reports that the medical officers have given satisfaction and the hospital assistants, six in number, have performed the subordinate duties of the several establishments satisfactorily.

CHAPTER XVII.

ABORIGINES.

South Andaman.—The former homes for the Andamanese, *viz.*, those at Haddo, Bajajag, Goplakabang, Tarachang and Duratan, are all in good repair, and the gardens attached have been improved during the year. A north-east monsoon home has been established at Malay Tapu and another at Lekera Lunta in the Middle Andaman. This latter place is the centre of the Trepang fishery and all Andamanese from the west side of the Middle and North Andamans, and most of those from the east side, call at Lekera Lunta on their way into Port Blair. The general news of the islands finds its way there too, so at that place are posted permanently several of the most trustworthy Andamanese, who are under the charge of Lokala, an intelligent and trustworthy Andamanese.

2. At all the homes the usual work of collecting and selling articles of jungle produce has been done, and, though not harassed so much as formerly

regarding runaway convicts, parties of Andamanese have been employed at intervals throughout the year in searching for runaways.

3. The homes were much used during the year by the Andamanese from villages in the distant islands, and the institution is much appreciated by them. The principal visits paid to Port Blair by distant tribes during the year were as follows :—

In May 1892.—Ninety-eight Andamanese representatives of the tribes in the Middle and North Andamans.

In July 1892.—Seventy-three of the same tribes.

In August 1892.—Seventeen of the Aka Chariar tribe, North Andamans.

In October 1892.—Twenty-two of the Aka Chariar tribe, 12 of the Aka Juwai tribe, and 59 of the Aka Kidi tribe.

In November 1892.—Twenty-seven of the Aka Chariar tribe visited Port Blair.

In January 1893.—Sixty-four Andamanese from the different tribes in the Middle Andaman.

4. *The Andaman home at Mr. Portman's house.*—At the close of the year the home contained 66 people from all parts of the islands, of whom the majority are children from seven to ten years of age. There are six married couples. Of the children two are boys of about seven from the Little Andaman. The health of the people in this home has been excellent during the year no deaths having occurred. The expenses of their food is borne by the home funds, but all other expenses, such as costly tonics and medicines, luxuries, and presents of all kinds, are defrayed by Mr. Portman.

5. Mr. Portman has supplied the boys at this home with three bicycles, to which they took a great fancy when in Calcutta. They learnt to ride in a few days, and now are constantly out on them.

6. Andamanese of the neighbouring Aka Boji Geah, Aka Balawa, and Aka Kol tribes are constantly coming to the homes. These people are fed and suitable presents are given to them, in return for which they deposit in the homes weapons, &c., for sale.

7. *Runaways.*—Only eight runaway convicts were recaptured by the Andamanese during the year, and there was nothing noteworthy in any of the cases. The runaways either hang round the confines of the Settlement till caught or try to get away from the coasts on rafts.

8. *Trepang.*—The Trepang fishery has been attended to during the year. It is reported that the *Holothuria* are not however very common, and the season's supply in any one place is soon exhausted. The amount made during the year realised R882, which is in advance of that realised in previous years. The work is not hard, and the Andamanese do not grumble at having to do it, as they are able to combine fish-shooting and their own sport with the collection.

9. *Edible Birds' Nests.*—The officer in charge reports the collection for the season of 1892-93 as follows :—

"The collectors were sent out on the 26th September 1892 to clean the caves, which they did, returning to Port Blair on the 18th October with 22½ seers of very inferior and wet refuse, which was sold locally at R5 per seer. It was noticed that the Swifts were very late in arriving, so I delayed making the first collection of nests until the month of February 1893. Even then, however, the collectors found that the birds had only just commenced to build, so the collection was a very poor one; the yield being 4lb 4oz. of 1st-class nests, 3lb

6 oz. of 2nd-class nests, and 9lb 4 oz. of refuse. All this was sold locally, the 1st class nests for R130 per viss, the 2nd-class nests for R110 per viss, and the refuse for R78 per seer.

"The second collection of nests was made in the month of March, the collectors leaving this on the 3rd and returning on the 26th. The nests were large and of good quality, but only 17lb 8oz. of 1st-class nests, 14lb 12oz. of 2nd-class nests, and 20 seers of refuse were brought in. On the arrival of the collector I was absent in the Ross on tour, but he reported to me on 29th March at Port Mouat, where I called, that on visiting the caves at the north end of Stewart Sound, about the 15th of March, he found that five of the nine caves had been recently robbed of their nests. Four rough ladders and the remnants of a torch were found in one of the caves, and an Andamanese at Stewart Sound stated that two days before the collector's arrival, he had seen a party of convicts who had visited the Sound in the Ross, going in the direction of the caves. I reported the matter to the District Superintendent of Police by whom an investigation was made, but owing to the lapse of time nothing definite could be discovered. All these nests were sold locally: the 1st-class nests for R130 per viss, the 2nd-class nests for R110 per viss, and the refuse for R8 per seer. The third collection of nests was made in the month of April. The nests were large and of good quality, but, as usual in this collection, thin and dry: 19lb 3oz. of 1st-class nests, 18lb 2oz. of 2nd-class nests and 15¼ seers of refuse were brought. This collection was sold locally: the 1st-class nests for R130 per viss, the 2nd-class nests for R75 per viss, and the refuse for R8 per seer.

"During the season under report 1st-class nests have realised R1,475-1-0 against R2,079-6-0 of the previous season, 2nd class nests have realised R925-8-0 against R1,065 of the previous season, and the refuse have realised R431-3-0 against R354 of the previous season. There is thus a falling off of R604-5-0 in the 1st-class nests, and R139-8-0 in the 2nd-class nests, whilst there has been an increase of R77-3-0 in the refuse.

"The total amount realised and paid into the Treasury during the season under report is R2,825-12-0 as against R3,498-6-0 of the previous year, a falling off of R666-10-0. This falling off is owing to the poorness of the first collection and the fact of five caves having been robbed. The amount realised this season however is by no means the smallest collection which has been made, as the following statement will show:—

1892-93.	1889-90.	1887-89.	1886-87.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
2,825 12 0	2,027 6 6	2,000 0 0	2,815 15 0"

10. In June 1892 and in March 1893 Mr. Portman visited the Middle Straits and Homfrey Straits, Colebrooke Islands; the Button Islands and the Archipelago Islands were also visited. As the people from the South Andaman so frequently come to Port Blair, there is no necessity for many visits to their villages. The Superintendent in company with Mr. Portman visited Port Mouat, the Labyrinth Island and McPherson's Straits in June 1892.

11. *Middle Andaman.*—The Middle Andaman has not been visited during the year under report. As, however, the birds' nest collectors visit the east coast up to Stewart Sound, and as members of the different tribes of this island often came to Port Blair, we have been able to keep in touch with these people. Their behaviour to the crew of vessels will be noticed further on, and is most satisfactory.

12. *North Andaman.*—No vists were paid to the North Andaman by the Officer in charge of Andamanese. In February 1893 the R. I M. S. "Nancoury" visted both coasts of the island to look for wrecks, &c. Some Andamanese were sent in her, and by them inquiry was made regarding the aborigines. Not many were met with, and those seen seemed to be in good health and had nothing of importance to communicate.

13. Mr. Portman reports that he heard a good many reports about the Eremtaga tribes in the North Andaman. These people were seen once by him

in 1883 at the head of Pyt-ter-bolin Creek, when they abandoned their canoe and fled. They speak the same language as the North Andmanese, whom, we know, they are not on intimate terms with.

14. *Jarawas.*—The South Andaman tribe of Jarawas appeared on the confines of the Settlement in February 1893 for the first time since January 1891. They came close to Bajajag and killed an Andamanese girl there. They then, as usual, fled to the north. A party of Andamanese and convicts were sent in pursuit, but after a search of seven days they returned, declaring that it was impossible to track the Jarawas, as since the cyclone of November 1891, the jungle was almost impassable from broken branches, etc. Nothing more has been seen of this tribe, though the convicts working in the Forest Department occasionally came on their tracks.

15. A party of Andamanese who were hunting on Rutland, Island in November last were fired on by two Jarawas there. Both parties ran away, and though in the following month search was made for the Jarawas, nothing more was seen of them. It appears quite possible that the Rutland Island Jarawas and those in the South Andaman are all one tribe who pass from place to place. We know that the latter have crossed the Middle Straits, and there is therefore no reason why they should not have crossed McPherson's Straits. Mr. Portman thinks that the number of Jarawas is much in excess of what has hitherto been supposed.

16. *Family divisions and tribes.*—It may be assumed that the aborigines of the Andaman Islands are divided into three families, which are again subdivided into tribes. This is more or less proved by the fact that each family has a bow peculiar to itself, and a language the roots of which are common to the family, but each tribe possessing its own dialect. These families are—

North.—The "Yerewa" using the "chokeo" bow and sub-divided into the Áka Chariar, Áka Yere, Áka Jeru, and Áka Kidi tribes.

Middle.—The "Bojigugiji" using the bajig karama bow, and subdivided into the Aka Bojigeah, Áka Kol, Áka Juwai, Áka Balawa and Áka Bea-da tribes.

South.—The "Jarawa" using the Á-ai bow, and sub-divided into the Onge, North Sentinel, South Andaman, and Rutland Island tribes.

Of this latter group, the Onges and the people on the North Sentinel Island use exactly similar bows, canoes, buckets and ornaments, while the bows of the Jarawa tribes of the South Andaman are much longer than those of Onges, are highly ornamental, and this tribe being Eremtaga has no canoe. When they cross creeks they cross on rafts. The languages of these Jarawas is similar in intonation, roots, and in occasional individual words; but each tribe differs sufficiently from the other as to be unintelligible, a natural result from a purely oral language. This Jarawa group may be considered to have covered the Little Andamans, North Sentinel, part of Rutland Island, and the interior of the South Andaman. Even now the Onges frequently come up to the Cinque Islands in their canoes, and the people who had not been deterred by the ten-mile crossing of Duncan passage probably felt little dread in former times of the two-mile crossing of Manner's Straits. Indeed, the Onges have names for all the country up to Chereya Tapu.

17. In connection with this subject it may be of interest to put on record some investigations made by Mr. Portman into the origin of the word "Mineopie." For many years past the aborigines of the Andaman

Islands have been called "Mineopies." This name, adapted by scientific men, has puzzled the officials who have had to do with the Andamanese, as it was unknown to any of those tribes with whom we are acquainted. A few weeks ago, while Mr. Portman was discussing the Öngés with Mr. Man, the latter officer drew his attention to a paper by Lieutenant R. H. Colebrooke, on the Andaman Islands, published in Volume IV of the Asiatic Researches, 1794. Much of the matter in this paper applied only to the Jarawa tribes, and at the end is a vocabulary, the majority of the words of which are known to Mr. Portman as those used by the Jarawas and Öngés: In this vocabulary the word for Andaman Island is "Mineopie." This word is not known to the Öngés and it is likely, from many other remarks in the paper, that it is a word of the Jarawa tribe of the South Andaman.

18. *Little Andaman.*—Only one visit was paid to the Little Andaman Island during the year under report. M. Lapisque, a French *savant*, arrived here in March 1893 in the French yacht *Semiramis* to study the Andamanese. Advantage was taken of this to pay a visit to the Little Andamans Mr. Man and Mr. Portman being asked to take this visitor with them in the *Ross*. They arrived in Bumila Creek on the 25th March at first, it being the honey season; and the Öngés being in the interior, no one appeared, but in the evening a few women and children came. As M. Lapisque wished to see all he could of these people, it was decided not to go round the island to look for them and thus, perhaps, miss them altogether, but to wait in Bumila Creek for them to come to the yacht. This they did, and the party remained there till the 28th, enabling M. Lapisque to take photographs, measurements and other scientific observations. From here the party went up the west coast of the South Andaman and through the Middle and Homfray Straits.

19. The Öngés appeared to be most friendly, the women coming down to the ship alone and without fear. The party brought Tomiti, Tablai, Tablaitudinomé and two small boys away with them to Port Blair. Probably the visit the first three paid to Calcutta in February 1892 had a good deal to do with this. Nothing is as yet known of the interior of the Little Andamans.

20. *Visit to Calcutta.*—In February 1893, Mr. Portman took 13 Andamanese to Calcutta. While there they were received by His Excellency the Viceroy in the garden at Government House, and were given a quantity of presents. They were shown the principal shops, the proprietors of which were most kind in showing objects of interest, etc., Woodyear's Circus which they highly appreciated, the Museum, Zoological Gardens, and the city of Calcutta generally. Although the weather was exceptionally cold and inclement, they did not suffer in health in any way, and seem to have much enjoyed their visit.

21. *Crime.*—There have only been two offences committed by the Andamanese during the year.

In May 1892, two men of the Àka Kidi tribe living at Amitla Ted were brought in with a complaint that one of them named Wologa had an intrigue with a married woman named Jeru. One evening the husband of this woman, Bira, found Wologa in his hut and got angry. Wologa took up his bow and arrows and fired, slightly wounding Bira and a small child who happened to be near. He then with another man named Jáfal went into the neighbouring jungle, threatening to kill Bira or any one who might come to fetch him back. All parties were ultimately persuaded to come to Port Blair, in order that the matter might be

settled. The Officer in charge Andamanese has kept Wologa and Jáfal at his house ever since under discipline, and has made them work, thinking this to be better than sending Wologa to jail.

22. The second case occurred in January 1893, and strangely enough by an accident the victim was this same woman Jeru. Her husband had taken and not returned and paid for some dogs belonging to one Ria Badki of the same tribe. Over this matter Ria Badki brooded a good deal; one evening when all the people were sitting in their huts, he shot a pig arrow into Bira's hut through a screen of leaves. The arrow hit Jeru who was sitting near her husband, killing her at once. Mr. Portman was ordered to personally investigate the matter. He committed the man to the Court of Sessions. He was found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder (Section 304, Indian Penal Code), and was nominally sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, to be remitted on a flogging of 30 stripes. Andamanese from all parts were called in and the flogging administered in their presence, Mr. Portman explaining to them the nature of the crime and why the man was dealt with in this manner. The culprit was then made over to the headman of his tribe, who agreed to be responsible for his future good behaviour.

23. *Wrecks* :—One wreck has occurred during the year, and one vessel has had to be put into the Andaman Island from inability to proceed to her destination.

24. As regards the former. On the 8th January 1893, a report was received from Lakala, the Agent in the Middle Andaman, that a wreck was ashore at Yeder-lakak on the east coast of that island. The R. I. M. S. *Nancoury* was despatched to the place and returned on the 12th, bringing five Burmese sailors.

It appears that these men had been driven away in their ship from Burma by bad weather and had struck on the Andamans early in December 1892, where they had been ever since. Owing to their dread of the Andamanese, who, though kind to them at first, seemed latterly to suspect them of being runaway convicts; they made no attempt to come down to Port Blair.

25. *The* second case may be reported in the words of the master of the vessel:—

"On the 29th January I sailed from Rangoon in charge of cargo boat No. 99, bound for the Cocos; but owing to the bad weather and the vessel having no keel, she drifted helplessly to the southward, and as I sailed from Rangoon with eight days' provisions on board, I naturally fell short, and on the 11th February I put into Cuthbert Bay, or very close thereto, in hopes of being able to get some water, and scarcely had my anchor been down before the Andamanese came off in a small canoe, followed by three others in a larger canoe, and on hearing what I wanted they immediately set off ashore and returned in their largest canoe and took off two of my breakers, two buckets, and a baler which they filled up and brought back in the evening; they also insisted upon my going ashore to visit their huts, and they also caught me a lot of fresh fish, in exchange for which before sailing I gave them a few cheroots and a little rice. On the 15th, owing to the vessel being perfectly helpless to beat up against the wind, I put into a place about 10 miles to the southward of my former position, and was again treated with similar kindness; and again on the 18th, finding myself in the same predicament and about the same distance to leeward of my second landing place, I put into the land for more water and hopes of fish, with the same result of hospitality. After this I made up my mind to put into Port Blair, were I arrived on the 22nd February. In conclusion, I might add that the hospitality received from these Andamanese was the more a surprise and welcome, as my chart (one of the latest) bears a remark that the inhabitants are few and treacherous."

Although the aborigines above referred to occasionally come to Port Blair, their country has not been visited for over a year, which makes their conduct all the more praiseworthy.

26. *Photographs.*—The photographic record of the Andamanese for the Government of India, and the British Museum is progressing. Eight volumes in duplicate have now been despatched to the British Museum, while two volumes in triplicate have been delivered at the Home Department in Calcutta. For the latter Mr. Portman has sufficient negatives ready to complete another six volumes in triplicate, which will be forwarded as printed. The work so far has met with the highest approval from Mr. Franks at the British Museum, who in a letter states:—

"You, however, have worked upon such a comprehensive scale, and have carried out your plans so entirely in accordance with the requirements of science, as to place your work far in advance of anything of the kind that has hitherto been done."

27. Mr. Portman reports that in the work he is guided by the Anthropological Notes and Queries published by the authority of the Anthropological Institute, and a copy of which has been presented to him by Mr. C. A. Read of the British Museum, one of the editors, who is also forwarding to him a case of Tapinard's Anthropometric instruments, with which observations afterwards to be incorporated with the other work are to be made.

28. Mr. Franks has laid such stress on the importance of the Andamanese ethnographically, and the desirability of recording every detail of their lives before they become extinct, that Mr. Portman is working on a much larger scale than heretofore, and Mr. Read suggested to him the advisability of publishing the whole work when complete.

29. *Health.*—The health of the Andamanese generally has been better than usual during the year. Very few deaths, but unfortunately also very few births, have occurred.

In the Settlement the month of May 1892 was a very sickly one, the Andamanese suffering much from bronchitis and fever, and in the following month they were found to be so debilitated that all work was stopped, and they were sent away to Rutland and other places for a change and to recruit.

30. Two males and one female were born at haddo during the year. These only survived their birth a short time. Eight adult males, seven adult females, and one male child have died in Haddo Hospital during the year.

31. On the whole the extinction of the race has not been so marked or so rapid as during previous years.

32. The financial position of the homes is as shown in the margin. In the previous year the amount earned by the Andamanese by the sale of their curiosities, articles of jungle and marine produce, including tortoise-shell, amounted to Rs,879, whereas during the year under report the amount was only R2,158. This falling off is owing to the cyclone of November 1891 having destroyed the fruit trees, betel vines, etc., and ruined the honey crop. Foreseeing this, the paddy-fields were enlarged and particular attention paid to the Trepang fishery, with the result that R200 were realised by sale of paddy against R122 of the previous year, and R882 from the sale of Trepang against R418 of the previous year. The expenditure has been slightly reduced, but the Andamanese have been fully

	R
Balance on 1st April 1892	2,646
Government allowance	2,400
Earnings of the homes and from other sources	3,545
Total	8,591
Expenditure	5,802
Balance 1st April 1893	2,789

supplied with medicines, &c., blankets and such necessaries, and also with a considerable quantity of luxuries. At the close of the year there was a balance in hand of R2,789 against R2,646 of the previous year—an increase of R143.

33. *Andamânese orphanage.*—The Revd. J. P. Dyer continued in charge of this institution during the year, and has reported as follows regarding it:—

"The number of boys in the orphanage at the beginning of the year was 9.

"Mr. Solomen, the schoolmaster, has fulfiled his duties in a most satisfactory manner. The behaviour and health of the boys have been uniformly good, and, as in previous years, the orphanage is indebted to Dr. Gupta for medical attendance when required.

"During the year Mr. Solomon was away for three months on leave.

"In February he went down to the Nicobars for three months' residence, taking with him all the boys but two.

"In addition to the ordinary expenses of the orphanage, an extra allowance was granted to Mr. Solomon for his visit to the Nicobars, a set of tools was bought for the boys, and money was laid out in cultivating the ground adjoining the orphanage, with a view to its yielding a profitable return in future years.

"The farm in connection with the orphanage has again failed to pay its way. An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease caused heavy loss in the stock and failure in the supply of milk. The demand, too, for milk from the farm has fallen off, most of the residents now keeping their own cows. The stock has been replenished by the purchase of four cows and a bull."

A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the year is given below:—

Receipts.						Expenditure.			
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Balance from last account	...			2,473	9	4	Farm expenses	807	15	0
By sale of milk	840	6	3	...			Purchase of four cows and one bull	144	0	0
Government grant	1,200	0	0	...			Orphanage expenses	1,493	1	2
Refund of ration	6	3	7	2,046	9	10		2,445	0	2
							Balance in hand	2,075	3	0
				4,520	3	2		4,520	3	7

CHAPTER XVIII.

NICOBARS.

Six visits were paid to the Nicobars by Government vessels during the year, *viz.*:—

First.—Between the 24th April 1892 and 4th May 1892 Messrs. Man and Wimberly in the R. I. M. steamer *Nancoury* visited the following islands: Car Nicobar, Teressa, Nancowry, Camorta, Condul, Great Nicobar, Menchal and Trenkat. At Car Nicobar it was ascertained that about a month before an unprovoked murder of a man named Koferung had been committed at Kenynaka, a village, by one Komtel, whereupon a large number of the villagers, with the approval of the entire community, summarily lynched the murderer, who was described as having borne a bad character for some time. On this case being reported, it was deemed sufficient under the circumstances to direct all the headmen on the island, in future cases of violent crime, never to venture to take the law into their own hands, but to arrest and confine the offenders till the next succeeding visit of the Port Blair steamer, when the necessary inquiry or trial might take place. At Nancowry harbour a new flagstaff was erected at Battery

Point, the work being performed by the lascars of the *Nancowry*, assisted by a party of Nicobarese, under the direction of Lieutenant G. S. Hewett, R. I. M. At Condul a Chinese junk was found trading without the necessary license. The master was convicted and fined R50.

Second.—The next visit that could be paid was between the 10th and 19th October 1892, in the R. I. M. Steamer *Nancowry* by Mr. Man, who had rejoined from leave, when the following islands were visited:—Car Nicobar, Chowra, Teressa, Nancowry harbour and Katchal. At Car Nicobar the wreck of the Native brig *Anody* (94 tons) of Calcutta was found beached off Malacca village, having sprung a leak which could not be repaired. It was also ascertained that a married couple and their child had been murdered at Tamalu village on account of the malpractices of the former, who were accused of having caused several deaths by so called "witch-craft." Hikka, the headman of Tamalu, and all concerned, having absented themselves during the stay of the steamer, orders had to be left to warn them on her return to produce the accused and witnesses in the case. Two lads took passage to Port Blair in order to join the catechist's class at Haddo School.

Third.—The R. I. M. steamer *Elphinstone* was sent by the Government of India to take the Superintendent on a tour to the Nicobars; and between the 30th January and 7th February 1893, Colonel Horsford, accompanied by Mr. Man, went to the extreme south of the Nicobars and paid visits to Car Nicobar, Teressa, Nancowry harbour, Condul, Great Nicobar and Menchal. While at Car Nicobar the catechist (Solomon) was landed with his party of boys, in order that he might remain on the islands till the commencement of the rains for the purpose of continuing the good work he has done in past seasons among the children there. A party of police were also landed in order to arrest Hikka and certain others concerned in the murder at Tamalu village. As the arres was not effected during the five days' absence of the steamer at the southern islands, the police were left behind and arrangements made for sending the *Nancowry* a fortnight later, in order to bring them away with the prisoners and witnesses.

Fourth.—On the 19th February 1893, the R. I. M. steamer *Nancowry*, with Captain Barton, Commandant and District Superintendent o Police, was despatched to Car Nicobar to bring away all concerned in the Tamalu murder case, together with the party of police. The accused were tried at Port Blair, and, on conviction, sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment.

Fifth.—On the 10th March 1893, the R. I. M. steamer *Nancowry* conveyed back to Car Nicobar the witnesses in the Tamalu murder case. The Chaplain (Revd. J. P. Dyer) took this opportunity of visiting the catechist and inspecting the work in progess. A so-called "devil-man" named Taen was brought away as being in danger of being lynched for his malpractices.

Sixth.—Between the 24th March and 2nd April 1893, in the R. I. M. steamer *Nancowry*, Mr. Graham Taylor visited the following islands: Car Nicobar, Teressa, Nancowry harbour, Condul, Great Nicobar, Pulo Milu and Trincat. At Car Nicobar complaints were made that a ship-trader, named Mulla Sahib, had been guilty of acts of oppression, and that he had committed a breach of regulation in selling arms and ammunition at certain villages. The accused being absent, the information was duly recorded with a view of proceedings being

taken on his return from India. This man has since been tried and punished. Taen, the "devil-man," having been taken back to Car Nicobar, in order that the charges against him might be tried, was found guilty of six separate charges of theft, and awarded six years' rigorous imprisonment, which he is now undergoing at Port Blair. He will probably be released long before his sentence expires.

2. From the statements of the natives of the southernmost group, it appears that the inland tribe (Shom Pen) of Great Nicobar have given little or no trouble to the coast people during the year.

3. The damage caused to the cocoanut plantations in the central group by the cyclone of the 23rd March 1892 greatly affected their yield during the year. There was consequently a great falling off in the exports from Nancowry harbour and its vicinity.

4. Mr. Euloy, the Chinese clerk, who, since the removal of the Government establishment in December 1888, had been stationed at Nancowry for the purpose of granting trading passes and port clearances, etc., having been reported by Mr. Man as systematically neglecting his dutes, was relieved by another person, an ex-convict clerk, recommended by Mr. Man in February last.

5. Notwithstanding the less frequent visits paid to the group during the year, there is no reason to suppose that our satisfactory relations with the natives have been impaired. The measures which we continue to take to inquire into all cases of crime which are brought to notice, and to punish offenders on conviction, serve to maintain the necessary respect for our authority, and to check much of the lawlessness which would otherwise occur, especially at Car Nicobar, where our visits are more frequent and more needed than at any of the other islands of the group.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of strength of Andaman and Nicobar Military Police as it stood on the 31st March 1893.

Number of each grade.	Rank.	Pay of each grade.	Remarks.
		R	
1	Commandant and District Superintendent of Police	600	Per mensem.
1	Head-quarter Inspector	250	Ditto.
1	Inspector	150	Ditto.
6	Subadars	80	Each per mensem.
6	Jamadars	50	Ditto.
1	Sergeant, 1st grade	40	Per mensem.
11	Sergeants, ditto	34	Each per mensem.
20	Ditto, 2nd ditto	28	Ditto.
36	Naiks	20	Ditto.
277	Constables, 1st grade	15	Ditto.
270	Ditto, 2nd ditto	12	Ditto.
630	Total	...	Chief Commissioner's boats-crew are selected from the grade of constables (13 men) who receive an additional allowance of R10 per mensem.
17	Vacancies.		
647			

APPENDIX

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR

RETURN OF

Ascertained to have been omitted during the year

1	2	3	4	5		6	7			
CASES.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Authority of the Indian Penal Code.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.			DURING				
			Cases.	Persons.		Number of offences.	Number of persons concerned.		Number of persons arrested.	
				F.*	C.†		F.	C.	F.	C.
A.—Not Bailable	Delivery and possession of counterfeit coin	240	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1
	Murder	302	...	...	...	2	8	...	8	...
	Murder by a life convict	303	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	13
	Abetment of murder	303-109	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Culpable homicide	304	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Attempt at murder	307	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
	Unnatural offence	377	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Theft	379	...	...	...	8	4	4	4	4
	Theft and dishonest possession	379-411	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Theft in a building	380	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	5
	Theft and previous conviction	380-75	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
	Theft and dishonest possession	380-411	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
	Robbery and hurt	394-75	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Criminal breach of trust	409	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...
	Dishonest possession of stolen property	411	...	...	...	10	4	6	4	6
	House breaking	454	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3
	House breaking and theft	454-380	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3
	House breaking by night	456	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
	House breaking and theft	457-380	...	...	...	8	...	6	...	6
	House breaking, etc.	457-458	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	468	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	70	23	57	23	57
B.—Bailable	Obstructing a public servant	186	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...
	Giving false evidence	193	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Intentional omission to inform	202	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Escape	224	1	...	2	26	...	42	...	34
	Attempt at suicide	309	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Voluntarily causing hurt	323	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	325	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Assault	352	...	...	...	7	11	...	11	...
	Assault to deter a public officer	353	...	...	...	3	5	1	5	1
	Criminal misappropriation	403	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Fraudulent concealment	424	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Lurking house trespass	451	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Using as genuine a forged document	471	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Enticing a married woman	498	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Defamation	500	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Insult	504	...	...	...	3	4	...	4	...
	TOTAL	...	1	...	2	51	29	47	29	39
Local or Special Law	Maintenance, section 488, Act X of 1882	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...
	Landing without permission, Andaman and Nicobar Regulation III of 1876, section	15	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Abetment of a convict offence, Andaman and Nicobar Regulation III of 1876, section	32 (*b*)	...	...	...	10	12	...	12	...
	Possession of Ganja and abetment of a convict offence, Andaman and Nicobar Regulation III of 1876, section	32 (*b* & *c*)	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Bringing letters for convicts, Andaman and Nicobar Regulation III of 1876, section	32 (*b* & *d*)	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...
	Breach of conditions of Opium License, Andaman and Nicobar Regulation III of 1876, section	32 (*c*)	...	...	...	10	11	...	11	...
	Post Office Act XIV of 1866, section	50	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	27	30	...	30	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...	1	...	2	148	82	104	82	96

* F.—Freeman. † C.—Convicts.

No. II.

SETTLEMENTS POLICE.

CRIME

1892-93 in the District of Port Blair and Nicobar Islands.

9		10		11	12		13	14		15		16		17	18	19		20
THE YEAR.														PENDING AT CLOSE OF MONTH.				
		Convicted			Acquitted									Cases				
Committed to Sessions.		By Magistrate.		By Settlement Officers.	By Magistrate.		By Settlement Officers.	Died.		Discharged.		Escaped.		Taken up by Magistrate.	Taken up by Settlement Officers.	Persons.		REMARKS.
F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.			F.	C.	
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	17	7	7	22	7	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	6	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	20	6	35	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	26	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	17	53	13	57	20	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUATION OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Free.	Convicts.	Free.	Convicts.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Stolen	1,185 6 11	385 10 3	427 2 9	111 7 3
Recovered	184 13 2	157 9 3	191 12 9	34 9 2

APPENDIX No. III.

Return of Criminal Regular cases disposed of by the Criminal Courts of Port Blair during 1892-93.

Description of cases.	Brought forward from 1891-92.			Brought to trial during the year.						Total.						Convicted.				Acquitted.				Committed to Sessions.				Pending at close of year.		Total amount of fines				Remarks.
				Cases.		Persons.				Cases.		Persons.																		Imposed.				Realized.		
	Cases.	Persons.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		Cases.	Persons.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93	
		F.	C.			F.	C.	F.	C.			F.	C.	F.	C.	F	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.		F.	C.	R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	
Bailable	...	...	...	14	27	16	3	29	6	14	27	16	3	29	6	12	3	20	6	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0 0	‡176	0 0	40	0 0	156	0 0
Non-bailable	1*	...	1*	21	35	13	16	22	25	22	36	13	16	22	26	5	4	7	7	3	1	7	1	5	10	8*	17	1*	...	1*	55	0 0	125	0 0	35	0 0	§45	0 0
Special	...	...	...	24	26	26	...	30	...	24	26	26	...	30	...	23	...	26	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	0 0	‖1,306	9 9	310	0 0	341	11 0
Total	1	...	1	59	88	55	19	81	31	60	89	55	19	81	32	40	7	53	13	10	1	20¶	1**	5	10	8†	17	1	...	1	430	0 0	1,607	9 9	385	0 0	542	11 3

‡R20 remitted on appeal.
§Includes R20 of last year.
‖*Vide* detailed report.
¶5 Acquitted.
13 Discharged.
2 Compounded.
**Discharged.
*The same case shewn in the last year's report as pending from 1890-91 under section 464 Criminal Procedure Code.
†Exclusive of one Nicobarese convicted by Sessions Judge under Section 202 at trial.

APPENDIX No. IV.

Statement shewing the number of persons brought to trial in the several Magistrates' courts during the official year 1892-93.

Year.	Number of cases.		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.		Number of persons committed to the Sessions.		Number of cases pending.		Proportion of offence per head.		
	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	
1891-92	44	15	55	18	40	7	10	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	*5 acquitted. 13 discharged. 2 compounded.
1892-93	62	26	81	31	53	13	2‖0	1*	8†	17	...	...	·77	·84	† Discharged.

* Exclusive of one Nicobarese convicted by Sessions Judge under Section 202 at trial

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing the nature of the cases disposed of by the Sessions Court during 1892-93, and the sentences awarded.—

Description of Offences.	Tried by Sessions Court.		How disposed of.			Average duration of trial.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Postponed, accused being of unsound mind.			
Convicts.								
Murder, Section 303, I. P. Code	9	10	7	2	1	13	59	
Murder, Section 303, I. P. Code and abetment of murder, Section 109, I. P. Code.	1	3	1	2	...	3	17	
Attempt to murder, Section 307, I. P. Code.	2	2	2	...	...	4	16	*1 Term-convict. 1 Life-convict.
Unnatural crime, Section 377, I. P. Code.	1	2*	2	...	...	2	2	
Total	12	17	12	4	1	1·6	7·2	
Frees.								
Murder, Section 302, I. P. Code	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	
Murder, Section 302, I. P. Code and intentional omission to give information of a murder, Section 202, I. P. Code.	1	7	7	...	...	2	5	
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Section 304, I. P. Code.	1	1	1	...	...	1	3	
Total	3	9	8	1	...	1·3	4	
GRAND TOTAL	16	26	20	5	1	1·6	6·6	

Sentences.

Description of Offences.	Hanged.	Transportation for life.	Seven years' transportation.	Five years' chain-gang.	Five years' rigorous imprisonment.	Three years' rigorous imprisonment.	Two years' rigorous imprisonment.	Four months' rigorous imprisonment.	Thirty strips with a rattan.
Convicts.									
Murder, Section 303, I. P. Code	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder, Section 303, I. P. Code and abetment of murder, Section 109, I. P. Code.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder, Section 307, I. P. Code.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural crime, Section 377, I. P. Code.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Frees.									
Murder, Section 302, I. P. Code, and intentional omission to give information of a murder, Section 202, I. P. Code.	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Section 304, I. P. Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	9	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1

APPENDIX VI.

Showing the number and description of the convicts in the Jail of Port Blair for the year 1892-93.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8			9			10		11												12		13		14		15		16		17
																				Released during the year.																					
																				A		B		C		D															
																										By order of Government.														
																										E		F		G										
																														Under 25 years' rule.									
Number.	Jail.	Balance on the 31st March.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		Received from India and Burma during the year.		Recapture.		Total Population.			Daily average number.			Transferred to Burma and India Jails to undergo sentence.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		For good conduct.		Under 20 years' rule.		Absolute.		Conditional.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Balance.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Port Blair	10,547	809	25	1	10,572	810	610	75	33	...	11,215	885	12,100	10,060	796	10,856	155*	...	1	...	182	1	3	...	48	56	202	7	...	...	22	...	...	...	41	...	10	...	487	19	10,064	802	10,866

* Includes—1 transferred to India to undergo unexpired portion of commuted sentence.
154 transferred to Burma to be released.

APPENDIX No. VII.

Abstract of crimes for which the prisoners (as per strength) on the 31st March 1893 were transported.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Murder	6,747	787	7,534
Dacoity	1,543	...	1,543
Mutiny	57	...	57
Theft	375	...	375
Abduction of females and child stealing	29	2	31
Receiving stolen property	87	...	87
House-breaking	217	1	218
Causing grievous hurt	249	5	254
Robbery	349	...	349
Poisoning	25	4	29
Dishonest misappropriation of property	6	...	6
Suttee	1	...	1
Mischief	32	1	33
Criminal trespass	107	1	108
Forgery	41	...	41
Riot	19	...	19
Escape from lawful custody	11	...	11
Rape	87	...	87
Unnatural offence	17	...	17
Using counterfeit coin	6	...	6
Waging war against the constituted authority of a Native State	10	...	10
Harbouring an offender who escaped from lawful custody or whose apprehension has been ordered.	4	...	4
Possessing arms without license	1	...	1
Causing disappearance of evidence	4	...	4
Wilfully doing an act endangering persons in railway	1	...	1
Cheating	1	...	1
Total	10,026	801	10,827
Local convicts	38	1	39
GRAND TOTAL	10,064	802	10,866

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Showing the religion, age, and previous occupations of the Convicts in Port Blair, during the year 1892-93.

1	2	3												4								5																6		
		RELIGION.												AGE.								PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.																		
		A						B		C		D		A		B		C		D		MALES.														FEMALES.		TOTAL.		
		Christians.																																						
		A		B		C																																		
Number.	JAIL.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		a Landholders.	b Agriculturists.	c Labourers.	d Shop-keepers and Petty traders.	e Artisans.	f Government servants.	g Domestic servants.	h Weaving.	i Boatmen and fishermen.	j Other callings.	k No occupation.	l Occupation not recorded.	m Married.	n Unmarried.			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F															M	F	TOTAL.
1	Port Blair	...	...	2	...	26	2	2,626	261	6,153	521	1,257	18	...	1	7,282	588	2,239	*159	443	54	142	5,395	1,006	348	687	204	610	490	213	696	239	34	792	10	10,064	802	10,863

APPENDIX No. IX.

Showing the classes of Convicts in the Jail of the Andamans according to sentence for the year 1892-93.

1	2	3																				4		
		CLASSES ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SERVICE.																						
		A			B			C			D			E			F			G			H			I			J			TOTAL.		
		Class I.			Class II.			Class III.			Class IV.			Class V.			Class IV.			Class VII.			Class VIII.			Class IX.			Class X.					
Number.	JAIL.	Not exceeding one month (locally convicted.)			Above one and not exceeding three months (locally convicted.)			Above three and not exceeding six months (locally convicted.)			Above six months and not exceeding one year (locally convicted.)			Above one and not exceeding three years (locally convicted.)			Above three years and not exceeding five years.			Above five and not exceeding ten years.			Exceeding ten years.			Life.			Executed.					
		M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	TOTAL.
1	Port Blair	...	...	...	2	...	2	8	...	8	2	...	2	8	1	9	1	...	1	1,891	9	1,900	269	2	271	7,833	796	8,673	10	...	10	10,074	802	10,876*

* This figure, minus the 10 convicts executed, will give the actual number of convicts present on the 31st March 1893.

APPENDIX No. X.

Showing particulars regarding the convicts who were employed as guards, overseers, and warders in the Jail at Port Blair during 1892-93.

1	2		3										4	5											6								7		8	
Jail.	Average number of prisoners during the year.		Average number employed during the year.										Ratio of average number so employed per cent. of average number of prisoners in jail, column 3.	Period of imprisonment accomplished by those employed on date of first appointment.											Period of sentence remaining unexpired on date of first appointment.								Number reduced for misconduct during the year.		Number otherwise punished during the year.	
			A		B		C		D		E			A		B		C		D						A		B		C		D					
			Warders.		Work Overseers.		Intramural Guard.		Extramural Guard.		Total.			One year.		Above one and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Five years.						Under one year.		Above one and under two years.		Above two and under three years.		Above five years.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Port Blair.	10,060	796	597	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	597	19	5·67	...	...	1	...	...	...	596	19	4	...	6	...	3	...	584	19	124	1	111	1				

APPENDIX No. XI.

Showing the state of Education of the convicts received in the Jail of Port Blair during the year 1892-93.

1	2	3	4						5					
Country.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average number under construction.	Of those received from India and Burma, during the year there were						Of the total of the year there were learned while in jail.					
			Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write.		Neither to read nor write.		To read and write a little.		To read and write well.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bengal	...	...	68	8	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	45	3	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	98	24	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	134	26	5	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	49	10	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	23	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	24	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyerabad	...	...	34	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total India	...	...	475	75	16	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	13	...	4	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	10,856	...	488	75	20	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. XII.

Statement of Jail Manufacture and Produce for the year 1892-93.

Description of manufacture.	Number or quantity.	Southern District.	Northern District.	Total.	Rate. At	Rate. Per	Amount.
					R a. p.		R a. p.
Agricultural produce.							
Arrowroot	lb	3,824	...	3,824	0 2 6	lb	597 8 0
Cocoa	,,	..	4	4	0 8 0	,,	1 4 0
Cocoanuts	No.	22,092	...	22,092	20 0 0	Per cent.	441 12 10
,, Oil	lb	4,643	1,289	5,932	0 2 6	lb	926 14 0
Coffee	,,	...	625	625	0 10 0	,,	389 0 0
Coir, raw	,,	...	8,834	8,834	0 2 0	,,	1,104 4 0
Grass or hay	Mds.	10,780	...	10,780	0 6 0	Md.	4,042 8 0
,, green	,,	...	631	631	0 5 0	,,	203 10 2
,, Guinea	,,	25,540½	...	25,540½	0 3 0	,,	4,788 12 0
Mousa textile fibre	lb	...	314	314	0 2 0	lb	39 4 0
Oil-cake	,,	...	1,014	1,014	0 0 3	,,	15 13 6
Tea	,,	6,848	47,938	54,786	...	...	48,305 0 0
Tamarind	,,	...	372	372	0 0 3	...	5 13 0
Sale of fruits	,,	...	...	...	...	...	46 10 9
Vegetables	,,	54,924	3,30,998½	3,85,922½	...	...	6,030 0 8
Miscellaneous	,,	...	...	...	...	...	271 5 2
Building materials.							
Bricks	No.	26,77,100	10,97,300	37,74,400	7 0 0	per cent.	26,420 12 2
Lime	C. ft.	55,075	58,343	1,13,418	0 3 0	C. ft.	32,205 3 0
Surkhi	,,	36,439	79,596	1,16,035	0 2 0	,,	14,504 6 0
Tiles, half round	No.	4,11,320	2,20,000	6,31,320	3 0 0	per cent.	1,893 14 8
,, flat	,,	2,801	...	2,801	...	...	175 1 0
Stone, quarried, of sort	,,	...	...	...	...	...	7,592 11 1
Miscellaneous	,,	...	...	...	...	...	28 3 3
Boat-building.							
Boats	No.	...	2	2	...	...	691 3 4
Dongis	,,	...	2	2	...	...	87 6 0
Cane work.							
Baskets, earth	No.	8,670	26,652	35,322	...	...	2,207 10 0
,, seedlings	,,	9,840	...	9,840	...	...	218 12 4
Brooms	,,	2,320	...	2,320	...	...	108 12 0
Chair, rattan, of sorts	,,	...	56	56	...	...	237 12 0
Gabions	,,	231	...	231	...	...	231 0 0
Morahs of sorts	,,	407	...	407	...	...	136 8 0
Miscellaneous	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1,108 6 10
Cattle farm.							
Milk	lb	...	34,462	34,462	...	...	1,782 15 3
Sale of bullocks, etc.	No.	...	34	34	...	...	425 0 0
,, ,, cows	,,	...	1	1	...	...	30 0 0
Forest produce.							
Bamboos	No.	35,861	1,20,377	1,56,238	...	...	3,199 15 6
Bullies	,,	6,445	19,617	26,062	0 0 9	Each.	1,221 10 6
Canes	,,	1,34,389	4,335$\frac{3}{20}$	1,38,724$\frac{3}{20}$	...	...	4,857 5 5
Charcoal	Mds.	6,447½	5,487	11,934½	0 6 0	Md.	4,466 7 0
Dhunny leaves	Bdles.	1,665	...	1,665	0 4 0	Bdle.	416 4 0
,,	No.	79,678	...	79,678	0 8 0	Per cent.	398 6 2
Firewood	Cords	3,550	5,819	9,369	0 5 0	Cord.	46,845 0 0
Leaves thatching	Bdles.	...	1,379½	1,379½	0 15 6	Bdle.	1,336 6 3
Oil, gurjan	lb	...	7,547	7,547	0 1 0	lb	471 11 0
Posts	No.	...	1,206	1,206	0 6 0	Each	452 4 0
Silk, cotton	lb	...	1	1	0 4 0	lb	0 4 0
Tannery bark	Mds.	1,029	...	1,029	0 6 0	Md.	385 14 0
Miscellaneous	,,	...	...	...	...	...	122 14 0
Rope Factory.							
Coir	lb	1,560	...	1,560	0 2 0	lb	195 0 0
Mats, coir	,,	779	...	779	0 4 0	...	194 12 0
,, door	No.	110	...	110	0 1 0	Each	110 0 0
Rope, coir	lb	7,466½	...	7,466½	0 2 8	lb	1,215 2 3
,, Manilla	,,	516	...	516	0 6 0	...	193 8 0
,, aloe	,,	591	...	591	0 3 0	...	110 13 0
Repairs.							
Repairs to lighters, boats, dongis	No.	...	12	12	...	...	3.3 8 4
Repairs to carts	,,	...	136	136	...	...	1,076 7 0
,, tools and plants	,,	...	...	...	...	...	583 9 4
,, boots and shoes	,,	...	69	69	...	...	30 0 0
,, degchies	,,	...	...	...	...	...	288 2 7

Statement of Jail Manufacture and Produce for the year 1892-93—continued.

Description of manufacture.	Number or quantity.	Southern District.	Northern District.	Total.	Rate. At	Rate. Per	Amount.
					₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Settlement produce.							
Fish, large	lb	39,039·14	49,885·6	88,925·4	1 0 0	20 lb	4,460 11 7
„ small	„	21,453	21,227	42,680	1 0 0	24 „	1,778 7 8
Pork	„	...	2,002	2,002	0 1 0	lb	125 2 0
Prawns	„	597·14	...	597·14	1 0 0	8 „	74 11 6
Salt, common	„	...	2,81,000	2,81,000	0 0 4	„	5,854 2 8
Stone work.							
Road metal	C.ft.	1,92,665	...	1,92,655	2 0 0	Per cent. C. ft.	3,853 1 4
Shoe making.							
Boots and shoes	...	...	279	279	...	...	379 10 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 2 0
Weaving.							
Angochas	No.	17,417	...	17,417	0 6 0	Each	6,531 6 0
Belts, Petty Officers	„	559	...	559	0 8 0	„	279 8 0
Blankets	„	...	2,769	2,769	0 10 ½	„	1,737 13 5
„ coats	„	...	2,291	2,291	0 6 ¾	„	903 13 11
Check cloths	Yds.	470	...	470	0 5 0	Yd.	146 14 0
Dhoties	No.	19,806	...	19,806	0 12 0	Each	14,854 8 0
Durries	„	288	...	288	2 4 0	„	648 0 0
Dusters, kitchen	„	857	...	857	2 0 0	Doz.	142 13 4
Dosuti cloth	Yds.	450	...	450	0 4 3	Yd.	119 8 6
Kurthas	No.	13,986	...	13,986	0 12 0	Each	10,489 8 0
„ sewn	„	12,754	...	12,754	0 0 6	„	398 9 0
Nets, large	„	45	...	45	13 0 0	„	585 0 0
„ small	„	12	...	12	9 0 0	„	108 0 0
Saries	„	728	...	728	0 12 0	„	546 0 0
Waste cotton	lb	3,382	...	3,382	0 2 0	lb	422 12 0
„ cloth	Yds.	881	...	811	0 2 0	Yd.	110 2 0
Miscellaneous	„	...	...	...	...	...	575 2 9
Workshops.							
Bolts of sizes	No.	7,095	5,217	12,312	...	...	2,105 1 2
Buckets, wooden	„	410	300	710	...	...	369 1 0
Brick-mould, wooden, with block	„	120	...	120	2 8 0	Each	300 0 0
Bullock shoeing	„	...	1,224	1,224	...	...	494 0 5
Chisels, stone	„	250	...	250	0 8 4	...	130 15 0
Carts' bullock	„	9	3	12	...	...	645 0 0
„ repaired	„	275	...	275	5 2 9	...	1,422 0 0
Cots	„	26	70	96	...	...	537 12 2
Degchies, large, tinned	„	377	...	377	1 0 0	...	377 0 0
„ repaired	„	52	...	52	5 0 0	...	260 0 0
Doors, screen	„	1	...	1	179 5 6	...	179 5 6
Gamlahs, wooden	„	206	...	206	0 8 0	...	103 0 0
Hooks, iron	„	677	...	677	0 4 2	...	176 13 0
Lanterns, street	„	56	...	56	5 7 0	...	304 8 0
Mallets, iron	„	...	135	135	...	...	120 12 0
Mussucks	„	28	...	28	4 4 6	...	119 14 0
Hones	„	...	26	26	...	...	131 14 0
Oars, wooden	„	129	...	129	2 8 0	...	322 8 0
Rickshaws	„	2	...	2	110 0 0	...	220 0 0
„ repaired	„	42	...	42	3 5 4	...	140 2 0
Shelves for drying tiles	„	...	20	20	...	...	120 0 0
Sticks, carved	„	207	...	207	1 3 8	...	255 4 0
Straps, iron	„	308	...	308	3 0 1	...	926 13 3
Shoeing Government bullocks	„	2,605	...	2,605	0 8 0	...	1,302 8 0
Shuttles, wooden	„	95	...	95	1 8 0	...	142 8 0
Tie rods	„	...	252	252	...	...	296 6 0
Tubs, wooden	„	...	200	200	...	...	107 13 0
Wheel-barrows	„	106	46	152	...	...	421 0 0
„ repaired	„	438	...	438	0 12 0	...	329 4 0
Miscellaneous	„	...	...	...	...	...	6,681 11 2
Miscellaneous.							
Atta	lbs.	...	8,48,629½	8,48,629½	0 4 0	...	5,306 12 8
Bran	„	...	39,755½	39,755½	1 0 0	64lbs.	621 2 11
Gabions	No.	...	2,407	2,407	1 0 0	Each	2,407 0 0
Nets of sizes	„	...	51	51	...	...	655 0 0
Road-metal	C.ft.	...	15,109	15,109	2 0 0	Per cent.	302 2 1
Earthen gamlahs	No.	...	140	140	1 0 0	Each	140 0 0
Tallies	„	...	195	195	...	...	178 2 6
Tappas	„	...	265	265	...	...	132 8 0
Earthen pots	„	...	312	312	...	...	80 12 4
Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,09,951 3 2

Showing the Offences committed by, and the Punishmen

| | Indian Penal Sections. | | |

XIII.

Convicts in the Jails of Port Blair during the year 1892-93.

Ages of Para. 162 of the Manual												Total.	Grand Total	Punishment inflicted.																								Total.		Ratio of punishment per cent. of average strength.	
3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				A.	B.	C.						D.					E.	F.	G.	H.										
														Executed.	Extra Imprisonment.	Corporal punishment.		Corporal punishment alone.				Chain-gang.					Solitary confinement.	Reduction of diet.	Reduction of grade.	Other punishments.									
																With chain-gang.	With fine.	10 Stripes.	Above 10 up to 20.	Above 20 up to 30.	Total.	3 months and under.	6 months and under.	1 year and under.	2 years and under.	Above 2 years.	Total.												
														M. F.	M. F.	With reduction of grade.											M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		1	11	4	7	...				1		25	28																										
			3	...	2	...						5																												
			11	1	1	14						27	29																										
	1		10	...	8	13	1	1				34	35																										
			1	...	...	...						1	2																										
	1		8	1	7	4						21	21																										
			5	...	...			1				6	7																										
			1	...	1	...						2	3																										
			6	1	7	4						18	21																										
			1	...	...	...						1	2																										
			4	1	5	...						10	10																										
			2	...	6	...				1		9	9																										
			1	...	...	...						1	1																										
			8	...	3	...						11	12																										
			2	1	1	1		1				6	8																										
			3	...	...	1						4	6																										
			...	...	...	...						...	4																										
			4	...	...	...						4	6																										
			3	1	1	19						24	39																										
10	1	5	163	2	10	212	1	33	11	21	16	485	581																										
4	2	1	30	8	4	20	3	2	6	3	1	84	103																										
3	2		66	13	13	47	...	23	22	8	2	199	227																										
			...	2	...	3						5	5																										
			4	1	...	16						21	21																										
		1	2	...	...	...						3	3																										
			..	...	...	1						1	1																										
17	7	8	340	36	76	355	6	61	39	32	21	1,007	1,189																										
			4	7	...	2		1				15	18																										
	1		1	32	...	1						34	35																										
			19	2	1	...			1			23	27																										
			1	..	...	...						1	1																										
			8	...	...	2						10	10																										
			12	...	4	4						20	23																										
			9	1	...	1	...	2				13	15																										
			50	...	4	4		1				59	60																										
	1		3	1	2	...	1					8	9																										
			1	...	...	1						2	2																										
			2	1	3	2						8	8																										
			1	1	...	1						3	3																										
			7	...	...	1						8	9																										
			...	1	...							2	2																										
			5	1	...	2						8	12																										
			3		...	...						3	5																										
			5	...	...	...						5	6																										
			5	4	2	1						12	14																										
			83	2	...	...						85	88																										
	1	2	5	6	...	1						15	17																										
			...	...	...							...	3																										
			1	...	...	...						1	1																										
	2		17	1	...	5		1	1			27	42																										
	2	7	108	29	20	72		21	9	21	1	290	338																										
9	1	2	295	7	8	151	2	6	42	28	2	553	610																										
	1		3	2	...	2						8	8																										
			1	...	...	...						1	1																										
			1	...	...	...						1	1																										
9	9	11	650	98	44	253	3	38	53	49	3	1,215	1,368																										
26	16	19	993	134	120	608	9	94	92	81	24	2,222	2,557	9	...	15	..	172	4	42	193	132	...	543	118	140	16	8	14	296	17	11	20	6	440	59	1,011	130	2,351	206	23·36	25·87
																																						2,557			

APPENDIX No. XIV.

Strength of punishment Chain-gang on the 31st March 1893.

Offences.	Port Blair.
Abetment of gambling	4
Abetment of theft	2
Absence	8
Assault	17
Attempt to commit suicide	2
Being in possession of forbidden articles	18
Being in possession of stolen property	17
Causing hurt	7
Dishonest misappropriation of property	3
Escape from lawful custody	78
False charge	2
Forgery and cheating	2
Gambling	12
House-breaking	13
House-trespass	6
Insubordinate conduct	3
Interfupting order and discipline	23
Malingering	11
Obtaining money under false pretences	1
Offences relating to coin	2
Passing beyond limits to which convicts are restricted	20
Short task	2
Suspected of trying to cause mischief by fire	1
Suspicion of murder	2
Theft	57
Unnatural crime	4
Total	317

APPENDIX No. XV.

Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts at Port Blair for the year 1892-93.

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8			9			10				Remarks.
					Escaped during the year.				Recaptured during the year.			Remaining uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.				
					A	B	C		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	
Number	Jails.	Remaining 31st March 1892.	Deduct escapes at large over seven years.	Balance of previous year's escape.	By land.	By sea.	Total.	Grand Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of present year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under three years.	Above three years and under seven years.	Above seven years.	
1	Port Blair	75	15	60		...	41	101	2	31	33	58	10	68	1	2	1	37*	

* Includes 35 life-convicts.

APPENDIX No. XVI.

Statement showing the occupation and calling of the conditionally realised and self-supporting convicts ... 31st March 1893.

	Conditionally Released.		Self-supporters.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ayahs	...	...	...	23
Barbers	...	...	27	...
Butchers	...	...	2	...
Buniahs	...	...	23	...
Blacksmiths	...	...	12	...
Boot and shoemakers	...	...	18	...
Cattle graziers	...	...	4	...
Carpenters	...	...	12	...
Cultivators	1	...	1,459	1
Confectioners	...	...	3	...
Cooly and Daily laborer	1	...	...	...
Compounders	...	...	10	...
Dhobis	...	...	24	...
Fishermen	1	...	16	...
Firewood-sellers	...	...	5	...
Earriers	...	...	1	...
Garden contractors	...	...	4	...
Government servants	1	...	95	2
Milk-sellers	2	...	38	...
Mehters	...	...	13	...
Munshis	...	...	5	...
Others	...	...	10	...
Poulterers	...	...	1	...
Potters	...	...	10	...
Sawyers	...	...	24	...
Shopkeepers	...	...	44	...
Servants	...	...	257	...
Tailors	...	...	9	...
Tinners	...	...	6	...
Tinkers	...	...	1	...
Writers	...	...	7	...
Wives of S. S.	...	...	...	435
Wives conditionally released	...	2	...	...
TOTAL	6	2	2,140	461

APPENDIX No. XVII.

Return of Civil Suits disposed of by the several Courts during the official year 1892-93.

Name of Courts.	Number of suits brought forward from 1891-92.	Number of suits instituted in 1892-93.	Total.	Value of suits.	Judgment.		Compromised.	Dismissed.	Pending at the close of the year.	Process fees.	Remarks.
					For plaintiff.	For defendant.					
				R a. p.							
1st Assistant Superintendent	1	10	11	2,952 5 4	9	...	...	1	1	19	
Ross Divisional Officer	...	6	6	153 13 8	5	...	1	...	...	7	
Eastern Divisional Officer	...	13	13	394 13 11	10	...	1	2	...	25	
Western Divisional Officer	...	14	14	491 0 9	12	...	1	1	...	25	
Northern Divisional Officer	...	2	2	49 3 6	1	...	...	1	...	1	
Southern Divisional Officer	1	9	10	378 8 4	9	...	...	1	...	16	
Total	2	54	56	4,419 13 6	46	...	3	6	1	93	

Abstract showing the description of land, c

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	VALLEY LAND.									RIVER LAND UNDER CULTIVATION.														
	Not rented.		Free of rent.		Under rent.		Total area.		Amount of rent due.	Not rented.		Free of rent.		Officers' gardens.		Under rent.		Government cultivation.		Total area.		Amount due.		
	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	R a. p.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	Bigahs.	Biswas.	R a. p.		
SOUTHERN DISTRICT—																								
Ross	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2	...	.	...	...	43	2	...		
Haddo	...	..	...	..	4	13	4	13	6 15 9	...	...	...	...	23	14	21	1	1,267	3	1,311	18	15 12 6		
Aberdeen	6	7	...	...	161	4	167	11	241 12 6	...	...	...	..	29	14	375	13	176	17	582	4	286 0 3		
South Point	...	...	..	.	76	2	76	2	114 2 6	...	..	...	...	...	...	155	4	123	15	278	19	116 6 0		
Jungli Ghat	...	9	...	...	141	16	142	5	212 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	.	176	15	189	15	9 12 0		
Nia Gaon	...	...	...	..	612	7	612	7	918 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	14	51	5	681	19	473 0 6		
Lamba Line	...	...	...	..	171	13	171	13	257 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	8	643	15	893	3	487 1 0		
Pahar Gaon	42	15	...	...	346	16	389	11	520 8 6	...	...	...	...	5	15	187	18	293	13	487	6	142 3 0		
Brookesabad	5	16	8	2	322	17	336	15	484 3 9	...	.	220	16	...	...	1,370	8	350	17	1,942	11	1,027 13 6		
Protheroepore	51	17	...	.	425	10	477	7	638 4 0	...	.	135	7	...	.	386	15	...	...	522	2	290 1 0		
Garacharama	...	...	...	...	999	10	999	10	1,499 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	.	356	1	240	4	596		267 0 6		
Bumlitan	51	7	...	...	779	16	831	3	1,169 11 0	...	...	...	..	...	.	1,342	1	235	1	1,577	2	1,006 8 6		
Bhagail Sing Pura	288	15	6	3	593	...	887	18	889 8 0	...	.	2	9	...		224	10	857	15	384	14	163 6 6		
TOTAL SOUTHERN DISTRICT	447	6	14	5	4,635	4	5,096	15	6,962 12 0	...	...	358	12	102	5	5,312	13	3,726	...	9,491	...	3,990 0 9		
NORTHERN DISTRICT—																								
Dundas Point	62	11	14	3	69	6	146	...	103 15 9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9	586	...	586	9	0 5 6		
Namunaghar	95	9	21	8	302	4	509	1	588 4 6	60	12	6	3	...	.	37	5	133	..	237	...	27 15 6		
Mithakhari	189	10	45	11	387	....	622	1	590 7 6	8	16	1	10	...	...	38	14	557	..	606	...	29 0 6		
Port Mouat and Ograbaraij	53	5	57	1	787	14	898	...	1,184 8 9	28	...	25	10	...	..	47	10	940	...	1,041	...	35 10 0		
Chouldari	167	9	95	..	314	11	577	...	471 14 0	29	2	...	...	...	...	50	1	518	4	598	5	38 3 0		
Dhanikhari and Manglutan	483	17	20	6	927	14	1,431	17	1,391 9 3	132	19	57	2	...	...	185	17	222	1	597	19	139 6 0		
Hobdaypur	...	...	154	8	415	5	569	13	622 14 0	2	...	7	...	...	...	27	13	...	..	36	13	20 11 9		
Tusonabad	...	...	88	...	693	12	781	12	1,040 6 6	...	...	18	13	...	...	33	19	...	...	52	12	25 7 6		
Cadell Gunj	...	...	482	3	663	15	1,145	18	995 10 6	...	...	35	3	...	..	2	17	...	..	38	...	2 2 3		
Manpur	18	15	174	3	8	2	271	...	117 3 3	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	73	...	...		
Viper Island	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	.	...	...	147	..	155	..	...		
Hope Town and Machlignon Chatham and Perseverance Point. Mount Harriett and North Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	21	3	3,607	..	3,639	3	15 13 6		
Bamboo Flat	7	3	...	...	371	17	379	...	557 12 6	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	9	1,282	..	1,297	9	4 13 6		
Stewart Gunj	5	18	30	10	882	12	919	..	1,323 14 6	...	...	1	18	...	...	23	2	369	..	394	...	17 5 3		
Wimberley Gunj	141	9	9	12	434	....	586	1	650 15 9	5	...	...	...	...	..	50	6	...	...	55	5	37 11 3		
Kadakachang	132	14	117	10	193	16	444	..	290 11 3	8	12	21	9	...	...	1	19	29	...	61	...	1 7 6		
Muttra	17	4	38	...	119	17	175	1	179 12 3	5	6	10	10	...	...	5	4	19	...	40	...	3 14 3		
Bindrabun	...	...	66	7	494	4	560	11	741 4 9	4	...	26	...	...	...	74	...	16	...	120	...	55 8 3		
Anikhet	297	...	...	...	...	...	297	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	9	...	...		
Goplakabang	...	...	69	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	816	...	818	...	...		
Kalatang	246	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	96	...	...		
TOTAL NORTHERN DISTRICT	1,918	4	1,483	2	7,225	9	10,626	15	10,838 5 0	293	7	283	18	30	.	607	6	9,337	5	10,551	16	455 7 6		
TOTAL PORT BLAIR	2,365	10	1,497	7	11,860	13	15,723	10	17,791 1 0	293	7	642	10	132	5	5,919	19	13,063	5	20,042	16	4,445 8 3		

[redacted]l, etc., of villages in Port Blair.

Grazing land		Cantonments		Land, uncultivated & fallow land. Officers' quarters		Villages		Roads		Tanks		Government Buildings		Total area		Grand Total. Total area		Total rent		Village house sites. First class	Second class	Third class	Fourth class	Cultivators' house	Total No. of houses	Rent of house sites		Grand Total of all rent of villages	
Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas.	R a. p.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R a. p.		R a. p.	
19	..	10	3	6	1	5	17	25	9	1	16	101	7	170	3	213	5	...		7	1	2	...	...	10	195	0 0	195	0 0
190	5	...	...	15	13	9	18	70	17	26	19	53	14	367	6	1,683	17	22	12 3	...	...	1	32	1	34	69	0 0	91	12 3
754	7	74	4	49	18	97	5	101	2	43	5	117	7	1,237	8	1,987	3	527	12 9	2	3	22	110	50	187	410	0 0	937	12 9
440	...	...	..	...	...	14	10	33	4	11	15	105	5	604	14	959	15	230	8 6	...	...	4	40	10	54	100	0 0	330	8 6
694	15	...	...	...	...	31	17	54	3	26	11	39	9	846	15	1,178	15	222	7 0	...	...	...	29	12	41	58	0 0	280	7 0
2,880	1	....	....	...	...	38	11	106	15	62	..	2	6	3,089	13	4,383	19	1,391	9 0	...	...	...	50	47	97	100	0 0	1,491	9 0
421	9	...	...	1	3	38	5	52	12	62	17	10	3	586	19	1,651	15	444	8 6	...	...	1	104	18	123	213	0 0	657	8 6
1,002	13	...	...	1	...	14	19	25	17	44	11	6	12	1,155	12	2,032	9	662	6 6	...	...	1	42	52	95	89	0 0	751	6 6
3,325	18	...	...	...	..	25	11	60	10	57	17	3	11	3,481	17	5,761	3	1,512	1 3	...	...	...	40	83	123	80	0 0	1,592	1 3
2,158	7	...	...	...	...	27	18	34	7	67	9	...	...	2,288	1	3,287	10	923	5 0	...	...	...	36	50	86	72	0 0	1,000	5 0
2,766	10	...	...	1	2	33	13	29	1	43	2	58	8	2,931	16	4,527	11	1,766	4 6	...	...	1	68	69	138	141	0 0	1,907	4 6
1,298	1	...	...	...	...	70	2	64	15	128	5	2	1	1,563	5	3,971	10	2,176	3 6	...	...	...	49	120	169	98	0 0	2,274	3 6
743	1	...	...	...	...	17	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	764	1	2,036	13	1,057	14 0	...	...	...	20	58	78	40	0 0	1,097	14 0
16,754	7	84	7	75	7	425	6	663	...	576	10	500	3	19,087	10	33,075	5	10,942	12 9	9	4	32	620	570	1,235	1,665	0 0	...	
735	...	...	..	...	...	31	...	88	...	19		2	..	875	..	1,607	9	104	5 3	...	...	...	7	8	15	14	0 0	118	5 3
500	..	...	..	...	..	35	...	41	...	37	...	1	..	614	...	1,360	1	616	4 0	...	...	...	18	39	57	36	0 0	652	4 0
590	..	...	...	...	..	12	..	47	...	58	...	...	...	707	...	1,935	1	609	8 0	...	...	...	20	36	56	40	0 0	649	8 0
644	..	...	...	...	...	29	...	52		45	...	3	...	773	..	2,712	...	1,217	2 9	...	...	3	21	84	108	57	0 0	1,274	2 9
556	6	...	...	...	...	16	...	23	...	64	...	1	...	660	16	1,836	1	510	1 0	...	...	...	8	50	58	16	0 0	526	1 0
489	..	...	.	...	...	45	...	48	...	112	..	3	6	697	6	2,727	2	1,530	15 3	...	...	...	33	110	143	66	0 0	1,596	15 3
320	..	...	...	...	...	52	.	13	..	2	...	...	..	387	.	993	6	643	9 9	...	...	...	16	84	100	32	0 0	675	9 9
373	...	...	...	...	...	36		15	...	17	...	...	..	441	...	1,275	4	1,065	14 0	...	...	...	28	100	128	56	0 0	1,121	14 0
275	..	...	.	...	...	70	..	16	...	44	...	...		405	...	1,588	18	997	12 9	...	...	...	19	175	194	38	0 0	1,035	12 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	..	...	...	20		...	...	40	..	384	...	117	3 3	...	...	...	3	34	37	6	0 0	123	3 3
7	..	...		2	.	...	..	15	.	6	...	4	10	34	10	189	10	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
654	2	...	...	2	...	16	..	85	...	4	10	4	..	766	2	4,405	5	15	13 6	...	...	2	37	...	39	84	0 0	99	13 6
860	..	...	...	...	...	28	...	51	...	61	..	6	...	1,006	...	2,682	9	562	10 0	...	...	2	34	32	68	78	0 0	640	10 0
913	18	...	..	...	...	26	...	25	...	134	...	...	2	1,099	.	2,412	..	1,341	3 9	...	...	2	26	47	75	62	0 0	1,403	3 9
470	8	...	...	...	12	35	...	19	..	54	...	...	...	579	...	1,219	7	688	11 0	...	...	1	20	73	94	45	0 0	733	11 0
257	...	...	...	...	...	11	..	13	...	30	...	1	...	312	...	817	...	292	2 9	...	...	...	3	44	47	6	0 0	298	2 9
190	..	...		...	...	10	...	5	.	8	...	...	..	213	...	428	1	183	10 6	...	...	...	4	24	28	8	0 0	191	10 6
137	..	...	.	...	...	12	...	59	.	...	...	...	..	208	...	888	11	796	13 0	...	...	...	18	56	74	36	0 0	832	13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	.	...	...	2		8	...	314	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
239	..	...	..	1	...	..	...	63	...	...	...	4	..	307	...	1,194	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	346	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
8,211	14	...	...	5	12	484	...	688	...	715	10	31	18	10,136	14	31,315	5	11,293	12 6	...	...	10	315	996	1,321	680	0 0	11,973	12 6
24,966	1	84	7	80	19	909	6	1,351	...	1,292	...	532	1	29,224	4	64,990	10	22,236	9 3	9	4	42	935	1,566	2,556	2,345	0 0	24,581	9 3

APPENDIX No. XIX.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman Islands for the years 1891-92 and

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1891-92.		1892-93.		Difference.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
Receipts.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue—						
Fixed collections	21,362 2 3	...	22,042 4 4			
Sale of Government estates	1,350 12 0	...	841 13 3			
House tax collections	2,336 12 6	...	2,215 6 3			
Birds nest contract	4,135 0 0	...	3,066 15 0			
Grazing fees	3,625 4 0	...	3,223 4 0			
Miscellaneous receipts	805 8 11	...	737 13 4			
		38,015 7 8		37,127 8 2	...	887 15
II.—Opium—						
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department	2,399 12 0	...	1,624 0 0			
		2,399 12 0		1,624 0 0	...	775 12 0
IV.—Stamps—						
One-anna stamps for receipts and cheques	315 0 0	...	371 0 0			
Other general stamps	146 0 0	...	291 8 0			
Sale of Court-fee stamps	3,078 9 0	...	3,318 4 0			
Other items	...		0 5 0			
		3,539 9 0		3,981 1 0	441 8 0	...
V.—Excise—						
License fees (for license to sell any liquor wholesale or retail)	1,195 0 0	...	833 6 8			
Farm of drugs (license fees for the sale of opium and preparation therefrom)	7,100 0 0	...	3,675 2 0			
Rent of toddy trees	3,804 4 0	...	4,722 8 0			
Gain on sale proceeds of excise opium	10,920 4 0	...	9,576 0 0			
Fines and confiscations	155 0 0	...	38 1 7			
		23,174 8 0		18,895 2 3	...	4,279 5 9
VIII.—Assessed taxes—						
Income Tax—						
Deductions by Government from salaries and pensions	5,441 6 10	...	5,567 1 3			
Deductions by Government from interest on Government securities	22 13 10	...	20 9 2			
Ordinary collections	640 1 10	...	482 1 2			
		6,104 6 6		6,069 11 7	...	34 10 11
XII.—Interest—						
Interest on advances to cultivators	4 13 6		2 2 1			
		4 13 6		2 2 1	...	2 11 5
XVI B.—Law and Justice—						
Jails—						
Jail manufacture	14,753 5 0	...	10,287 12 7	...	...	4,465 8 5
Sale of settlement produce	4,379 6 10	...	2,622 3 11	...	...	1,757 2 11
Hire of convicts	38,167 6 1	...	41,524 2 3	...	3,356 12 2	...
Government Tea Gardens, Navy Bay	29,299 9 5	...	22,461 0 0	} ..	...	13,891 13 11
Government Tea Gardens, Goplakabang	17,935 3 9	...	10,881 15 3	}		
Sale of stores	75,504 7 7	...	71,187 10 0	...	...	4,316 13 7
Unclaimed and intestate property	3,823 0 11	...	6,819 3 3	...	2,996 2 4	...
Recoveries from Native States for their prisoners in Port Blair	64,324 1 11	...	49,044 10 1	...	...	15,279 7 10
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Fees on Registration of documents	171 0 0	...	229 8 0	...	58 8 0	...
Fines	2,215 15 0	...	2,589 1 3	...	373 2 3	...
Confiscations	994 15 9	...	775 9 6	...	...	219 6 3
Ameen's fees	63 0 0	...	22 0 0	...	...	41 0 0
Chowkidari fees	5,520 6 9	...	6,578 5 0	...	1,057 14 3	...
Educational cess	2,548 1 0	...	2,487 4 0	...	...	60 13 0
School fees	102 0 0	...	105 0 0	...	3 0 0	...
Ferry fees	3,242 15 0	...	3,951 15 1	...	709 0 1	...
Conservancy fees	942 8 0	...	864 5 11	...	...	78 2 1
Hospital receipts	574 0 11	...	632 6 8	...	58 5 9	...
Miscellaneous	14,173 11 10	...	15,5?9 9 8	...		
		2,73,735 3 10		2,48,583 10 5	1,354 5 5	30,151 9 5

[redacted]parative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman Islands, etc.—continued.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1891-92. Total of detailed heads.	1891-92. Total of major heads.	1892-93. Total of detailed heads.	1892-93. Total of major heads.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
DEBIT HEADS R.						
Advance to cultivators	56 5 0	...	...			
		56 5 0		...	...	56 5 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	3,52,030 1 6	...	3,16,283 3 6	441 8 0	36,188 6 8
FOREST RECEIPTS	...	2,72,337 0 0	...	3,60,486 0 0	88,148 0 0	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	6,24,368 1 6	...	6,76,769 3 6	88,589 8 0	36,188 6 0
Expenditure.						
1.—Refunds and drawbacks—						
Stamps refunds	5 10 0	5 10 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	10 10 0	
3.—Land Revenue—						
Charges for collection—						
Land Revenue at Port Blair	2,122 0 0	2,122 0 0	2,228 10 9	2,228 10 9	106 10 9	
6.—Stamps—						
Discount on sale of Court-fee stamps	290 1 4	290 1 4	...	...	...	290 1 4
19 B.—Law and Justice—						
Jails—						
Convict charges at Port Blair, salaries, establishment and contingencies:—						
Chief Commissioner and Superintendent	34,500 0 0	...	33,685 7 9			
Deputy Superintendent	14,000 0 0	...	15,345 0 0			
Assistant Superintendent	23,661 8 5					
Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st class	15,260 2 8	...	58,224 9 8			
Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd class	9,397 12 3					
Expenses incurred on deputation of Mr. Leonard	1,744 4 4	...	...			
Clerks	18,715 9 10	...	19,385 6 8			
Band master	240 0 0	...	240 0 0			
Servants	1,319 0 0	...	1,022 0 0			
Travelling allowance to officers	...	...	204 11 6			
Service telegrams	30 14 0	...	11 5 0			
Official postage	60 13 0	...	90 0 0			
Country stationery	0 12 6	...	89 10 4			
Purchase and repair of furniture	...	...	109 0 0			
Purchase of books	0 11 0	...	15 0 0			
Office contingencies	538 11 2	...	285 3 2			
	1,19,470 3 2	...	1,28,707 6 1	...	9,237 2 11	
TEA GARDEN ESTABLISHMENT.						
Navy Bay.						
Manager	5,375 0 0	...	5,682 1 10			
Commission to Manager	91 1 6	...	225 3 8			
Temporary clerk	162 0 0	...	3,002 13 10			
Garden contingencies	6,608 5 3					
	12,236 6 9	...	8,910 3 4	...	...	3,326 3 5
Goplakabung.						
Assistant Manager	1,750 1 8	...	2,574 9 6			
Commission to Manager	...	...	105 11 0			
Horse allowance to Manager	218 1 0	...	238 10 8			
Horse allowance to Assistant Manager	185 0 2	...	220 0 0			
Travelling expenses	...	...	14 10 0			
Contingencies	1,440 0 1	...	2,705 14 6			
	3,593 2 11	...	5,859 7 8	...	2,266 4 9	...

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman Islands, etc.— continu

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1891-92.		1892-93.		Difference.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Educational Establishment.						
Masters and Teachers	2,891 0 0	...	2,372 0 0			
Monitors	936 15 6	...	737 11 2			
Clerks	60 0 0	...	60 0 0			
Allowance to convict masters	521 6 5	...	681 2 3			
Grants-in-aid	600 0 0	..	600 0 0			
Country stationery	...	...	171 11 6			
Purchase of books	10 0 0	...	226 11 2			
Contingencies	408 6 3	...	2,442 9 1			
	5,427 12 2	...	7,291 13 2	...	1,864 1 0	
Medical Establishment.						
Senior Medical Officer	14,400 0 0	...	14,400 0 0			
Assistant Surgeons	14,400 0 0	...	14,235 0 0			
Assistant to Senior Medical Officer	2,932 8 0	...	3,060 0 0			
Allowance to Senior Medical Officer	287 8 0	...	300 0 0			
Hospital Assistants	4,462 6 0	...	4,802 15 4			
Clerks	894 0 0	...	900 0 0			
Travelling expenses	...	...	570 8 0			
Office contingencies	...	...	15 0 0			
Official postage	23 0 0	...	8 0 0			
	37,399 6 0	...	37,778 7 4	...	379 1 4	...
Ecclesiastical Establishment.						
Chaplain	6,912 11 2	...	7,174 3 1			
Clerks	144 0 0	...	144 0 0			
Travelling allowance to Chaplain	...	...	112 8 0			
	7,056 11 2	...	7,430 11 1	...	373 15 11	...
Commissariat Establishment.						
Commissariat Officer	8,482 4 2	...	5,315 5 2			
Clerks	9,375 7 3	...	9,487 2 7			
Staff Sergeants	2,212 12 9	...	1,855 7 9			
Servants, coolies, cattle jemadar, etc.	2,778 15 3	...	2,800 13 10			
Free Baker establishment	107 4 7	...	...			
Service telegrams	23 14 0	...	...			
Official postage	1 12 0	...	...			
Purchase and repairs of furniture	2,730 11 0	...	...			
Office contingencies	...	...	...			
	25,713 1 0	...	19,458 13 4	...	...	6,254 3 8
Registration.						
Allowance to Registration clerk	240 0 0	...	240 0 0			
	240 0 0	...	240 0 0			
Treasury Establishment.						
Accountant	3,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0			
Assistant Accountant	673 0 0	...	700 0 0			
Treasurer	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0			
Clerks	600 0 0	...	600 0 0			
Poddars	300 0 0	...	300 0 0			
Country stationery	...	...	4 0 0			
Service telegrams	5 12 0	...	1 6 0			
Official postage	52 8 0	...	30 0 0			
Office contingencies	57 3 6	...	84 6 3			
	5,888 7 6	...	5,919 12 3	...	31 4 9	...
Marine Establishment.						
Mechanical Engineer	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0			
Assistant Harbour Master	1,800 0 0	...	1,800 0 0			
Clerks	599 15 11	...	600 0 0			
Carpenters	1,200 0 0	...	1,102 9 3			
Drivers, Sarangs and Lascars	4,622 10 0	...	4,272 11 1			
Temporary carpenter	899 1 0	...	994 7 0			
Service telegrams	...	...	3 10 0			
Official postage	...	...	30 0 0			
Office contingencies	371 0 0	...	440 0 1			
	10,692 11 0	...	10,443 5 5	..	...	249 5 7

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman Islands, etc.—continued.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1891-92.		1892-93.		Difference.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Jail Establishment.						
Overseers	8,205 8 3	...	14,056 14 2			
Travelling allowance to overseers	...	...	325 13 3			
Pay of released convicts employed in the settlement	1,451 12 10	...	1,349 4 5			
	9,657 5 1	...	15,731 15 10	...	6,074 10 9	
Police Establishment.						
Commandant and District Superintendent of Police	10,621 3 9	...	8,547 7 8			
Inspectors	4,670 0 0	...	4,790 0 0			
Subadars	5,907 1 5	...	5,891 10 4			
Jemadars	3,645 12 2	...	3,741 0 9			
Naiks	8,912 4 10	...	8,736 5 5			
Sergeants, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades	12,024 14 0	...	12,025 1 4			
Constables, 1st class	46,633 2 11	...	46,493 0 9			
„ 2nd class	40,729 15 4	...	40,419 8 9			
Chief Commissioner's boat crew	1,500 0 0	...	1,560 0 0			
Allowance to Mohurrirs	348 0 0	...	348 0 0			
Subsistence and other expenses of recruits	498 0 0	...	529 15 3			
Pony allowance	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0			
Allowance to Drill Instructor	144 0 0	...	144 0 0			
„ to School masters	72 0 0	...	72 0 0			
„ to office writers	120 0 0	...	120 0 0			
Travelling expenses	3,064 13 0	...	2,855 8 0			
Country stationery	...	...	6 0 0			
Service telegrams	23 12 0	...	12 0 0			
Official postage	42 14 0	...	43 9 0			
Purchase and repair of furniture	55 3 4	...	...			
Office contingencies	178 12 3	...	948 10 7			
	1,40,452 3 0	...	1,38,483 13 10	...	...	1,968 5 2
Supplies, Stores and Services.						
Subsistence money to Eurasian and Native convicts	86,745 15 11	...	79,203 3 2			
Subsistence money to Manipur convicts	156 0 0	...	760 0 0			
	86,901 15 11	...	79,963 3 2	...	...	6,938 12 9
Commissariat Supplies.						
Purchase of live stocks	10,007 5 11	...	15,748 1 5			
„ of provisions	3,37,039 6 6	...	3,33,274 9 7			
„ of malt liquor	807 15 2	...	994 9 6			
„ of toddy	1,053 12 0	...	1,017 9 0			
Slaughter house charges	552 4 0	...	1,129 10 6			
Wooden cases	190 14 0	...	363 12 0			
Godown contingencies	6,438 0 7	...	9,258 12 6			
Petty stores	7,726 1 6	...	5,543 9 2			
Pay and feed of shepherds	1,126 0 0	...	744 8 2			
Bags of sizes	17,772 14 6	...	18,859 13 0			
Empty hogsheads	2,240 8 0	...	1,257 8 0			
Forage for horses, etc.	12,714 9 7	...	27,802 3 10			
Oil for lighting	14,238 13 11	...	10,767 6 4			
Machinery	321 10 6	...	...			
Hospital supplies	857 15 10	...	1,675 11 1			
Miscellaneous	2,048 4 6	...	1,510 5 4			
	4,15,130 7 6	...	4,29,948 1 5	...	14,817 9 11	
Utensils.						
Purchase of utensils	1,838 14 5	...	4,537 1 8			
	1,838 14 5	...	4,537 1 8	...	2,698 3 3	
Forest Supplies.						
Timber to Port Officer	4,562 13 10	...	3,296 7 11			
„ to Settlement	35,606 11 0	...	67,391 14 9			
	40,169 8 0	...	70,688 6 8	...	30,518 14 8	...

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Andaman Islands, etc.—concluded.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1891-92.		1892-93.		Difference.	
	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Total of detailed heads.	Total of major heads.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Clothing.						
Clothing for convicts	25,251 4 0	...	27,701 12 11			
„ for Free Police	4,331 15 7	...	4,744 3 1			
	29,583 3 7	...	32,446 0 0	...	2,862 12 5	...
Marine Stores.						
Purchase of Marine Stores	40,810 0 5	...	16,284 13 6			
	40,810 0 5	...	16,284 13 6	...	...	24,525 2 11
Tools and Implements.						
Purchase of Tools and Implements	15,762 14 10	...	16,171 2 10			
	15,762 14 10	...	16,171 2 10	...	408 4 0	...
Commission.						
Commission on sale of stores	1,794 14 9	...	1,627 2 0			
	1,794 14 9	...	1,627 2 0	...	...	167 12 9
Medical Supplies.						
Purchase of medicines and Medical Stores	3,850 6 5	...	3,200 12 4			
	3,850 6 5	...	3,200 12 4	...	...	649 10 1
Miscellaneous Contingencies.						
Contingent charges, Manipur convicts	37 1 0	...	2 0 0			
Andaman Home	2,400 0 0	...	2,400 0 0			
„ Orphanage	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0			
Allowance to Christian Prisoners' Library	288 0 0	...	288 0 0			
Purchase of stationery	40 6 6	...	...			
Postage charges	50 0 0	...	101 1 0			
Service telegrams	7 2 0	...	22 6 0			
Miscellaneous	814 5 6	...	464 14 0			
	4,836 15 0	...	4,478 5 0	...	...	358 10 0
Passage Money, Freight, and Carriage of Stores.						
Passage money	37,319 3 0	...	46,671 8 0			
Table money	166 2 0	...	23 14 2			
Freight on stores	83,046 14 8	...	1,20,036 13 2			
Refunds	...	...	25 0 0			
	1,20,532 3 8	...	1,66,757 3 4			
		11,39,038 14 3		12,12,358 1 3	73,319 3 0	...
Total Convict Charges; Port Blair	...	11,41,456 9 7	...	12,14,603 0 0	73,436 7 9	290 1 4
Port Blair Public Works Department	...	45,579 0 0	...	39,252 2 1	...	6,326 13 11
Forest expenditure	...	1,79,908 0 0	...	2,31,206 0 0	51,298 0 0	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	13,66,943 9 7	...	14,85,061 2 1	1,24,734 7 9	6,616 15 3

APPENDIX No. XX.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance of the Convicts in the Port Blair Settlement during the year 1892-93.

1	2	3		4		5		6			7		8		9		10		11		12		13	14
		Stores and Supplies.		Fixed Establishment.		Guards.		Medical Supplies.			Convicts' Clothing.		Marine Supplies.		Freight and Passage.		Public Works.		Contingencies		Grand Total Expenditure.			
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B		
Average number.	Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average No. of sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Receipts.	Net cost to Government per convict.
		R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R	R a.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
10,856	Port Blair	5,11,538	47 2 0	2,67,986	24 11 0	1,58,960	14 10 3	3,201	0 4 9	4 13 10	27,702	2 8 9	16,285	1 8 0	1,66,757	15 5 9	26,371	2 6 10	3,06,261	28 3 4	14,85,061	136 12 8	6,76,769 3 6	74 7 3

Statement showing the Scale of Diet in force in t

1	2	3		4		A	B
No.	Jails.	Diet of labouring convicts.		Diet of non-labouring convicts		Attah per lb.	Rice per lb.
			lb oz.		lb oz.		
	Port Blair.	Rice	1 8	Rice	1 4	9½ pies.	6½ pies.
		Attah	1 4	Attah	1 0		
		Dhal	0 4	Dhal	0 3		
		Ghi	0 1	Ghi	0 1		
		Salt	0 ½	Salt	0 ½		
		Condiment	0 ½	Condiment	0 ½		
		Tamarind	0 ½	Tamarind	0 ½		
		Vegetables	0 8	Vegetables	0 8		
		Fish, four times a week	0 5	Fish, four times a week	0 5		
		Dhai, twice a week	0 6	Dhai twice a week	0 6		

APPEN

Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of

1	2	3	4	5	6				7			8			9		
					Jail Servants.				Commissariat.			Medical.			Marine.		
					A	B	C	D	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Daily average number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to hard labour.	Average number who do not labour for Government as self-supporters, etc.	Average number unable to labour from sickness or old age.	Average number of convalescents and weakly convicts employed on light labour.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Ratio per cent. of average strength.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.
No.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		R	R	No.	R	R	No.	R	R	No.	R	R
10,856	Port Blair	6,906	2,590	658	702	616	5·70	6	44,352	128	6	9,216	223	6	16,056	607	6	43,706

[redacted]I.

[redacted]ir and the Average Cost of the Chief Articles comprising it.

5								6	
AVERAGE RATE AT WHICH PROCURED DURING YEAR, WITH FREIGHT.								AVERAGE MONTHLY COST OF DIET OF EACH CONVICT.	
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		
Curry-stuff per lb.	Dal per lb.	Salt per lb.	Ghi per lb.	Fish per lb.	Tamarind per lb.	Vegetable per lb.	Dhal per lb.	Labouring.	Non-labouring.
2 annas.	7¼ pies.	4 pies.	5 annas 7 pies.	8 $\frac{5}{11}$ pies.	8 annas 7¼ pies.	3 pies.	6¼ pies.	R3-3-0$\frac{11}{11}$.	R3-1-8$\frac{13}{11}$ pies.

DIX No. XXII.

Port Blair during the year 1892-1893, and their Estimated Earnings.

10			11												12	
FOREST.			CULTIVATION.			MANUFACTURE.			MAKING CLOTHES ETC., FOR CONVICTS.			OTHER SETTLEMENT WORKS.			TOTAL.	
A	B	C.	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B
Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labour.
No.	R. a. p.	R	No.	R. a. p.	R	No.	R. a. p.	R	No.	R. a. p.	R	No.	R	R	R	R. a. p.
603	214 6 3	1,29,280	749	86 9 4	64,852	1,201	173 9 8	2,08,499	198	184 13 7	36,600	3,283	6	2,36,376	7,88,937	103 11 2

APPENDIX No. XXIII.

Showing the amount recovered from Native States for the maintenance of their convicts during the year 1

	Periods.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Akkalkote	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0
Alirajpur	.....	1,324 2 8	1,324 2 8
Aundh	.....	30 6 0	30 6 0
Bhor	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Bansda	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Barwani	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Bariya	.....	356 9 6	356 9 6
Bhopal	.....	2,773 1 2	2,773 1 2
Bagli	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Basoda	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Bhavnagar	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Bantva	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Cooch Behar	.....	1,800 0 3	1,800 0 3
Charkheri	.....	698 14 10	698 14 10
Ceylon	.....	82 12 3	82 12 3
Dewas junior	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
Dewas senior	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0
Dhar	.....	650 13 4	650 13 4
Dhrol	.....	66 6 3	66 6 3
Gwalior	.....	4,231 11 7	4,231 11 7
Gondal	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Hyderabad, Deccan	.....	6,869 7 11	6,869 7 11
Idar	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Indore	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Jhabua	900 0 0	542 12 5	1,442 12 5
Jhallawar	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Jath	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Jeypur	.....	31 4 0	31 4 0
Jasdan	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Jamnagar	.....	30 6 0	30 6 0
Jafrabad	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Junagad	.....	260 12 0	260 12 0
Kolaba	.....	555 1 9	555 1 9
Kolhapur	3,118 8 7	3,363 9 4	6,482 1 11
Karwai	100 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0
Kotah	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0
Manipur	.....	652 7 1	652 7 1
Mallani	.....	116 15 6	116 15 6
Miraj	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
Mudhol	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0
Marwar	.....	1,344 10 11	1,344 10 11
Mysore	.....	5,277 9 6	5,277 9 6
Meywar	.....	1,057 8 5	1,057 8 5
Narsinghurh	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Navanagar	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
Porbandar	.....	215 9 6	215 9 6
Rajpipla	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Rewah	.....	3,887 10 8	3,887 10 8
Rajgarh	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0
Sangli	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Savantvadi	.....	209 10 10	209 10 10
Sunth	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Sayla	.....	9 6 6	9 6 6
Sirohee	.....	769 14 3	769 14 3
Sailana	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Shahpura	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Ulwur	.....	293 6 2	293 6 2
Umetha	.....	23 0 11	23 0 11
Vala	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Vankaneer	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Particulars awaited	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Total	4,118 8 7	44,926 1 6	49,044 10 1

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement shewing the cost of Store and Deal Stock articles imported during the year 1892-93.

Date of Shipment.	Value of Stores.	Remarks.
6th May 1892	58,652 9 3	
7th Do.	2,920 10 0	
17th June 1892	62,177 5 8	
29th July 1892	41,378 10 8	
9th September 1892	47,498 0 10	
21st October 1892	32,074 6 10	
2nd December 1892	45,716 0 8	
13th January 1892	39,072 1 4	
24th February 1893	38,540 15 3	
Imported onions and potatoes from Madras and Rangoon	1,218 13 7	
Imported lime juice from Rangoon and Madras	787 8 0	
Total	3,70,038 2 1	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement shewing the Expenditure incurred and the recoveries effected, under each head of charge, during the year 1892-93.

Heads of Charges.	1892-93				Remarks.
	Expenditure without freight.	Recoveries.	Net Expenditure without freight.	Probable Freight.	
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Settlement purposes	11,557 0 10	.....	11,557 0 10	2,574 12 2	
Marine Department	4,561 7 1	.....	4,561 7 1	1,016 0 9	
European Troops	23,527 2 5	272 4 0	23,254 14 5	5,241 8 6	
Native Troops	17,541 8 0	535 3 11	17,006 4 1	3,908 2 4	
Commissariat, miscellaneous	6,493 5 3	32 1 5	6,461 3 10	1,446 9 0	
Civil charges	4,136 13 8	1,262 14 0	2,873 15 8	921 10 9	
Military Hospitals	2,214 13 2	.....	2,214 13 2	493 7 8	
Convict Hospitals	37,273 6 11	.....	37,273 6 11	8,303 15 8	
Live Stock	22,189 2 11	.....	22,189 2 11	4,943 7 1	
Convicts without payment	2,90,324 3 8	.....	2,90,324 3 8	64,680 10 11	
Free residents	40,257 4 5	41,144 6 1	.....	8,968 12 5	* Rs. 887-8 recovered in excess.
Convicts on payment	26,161 4 4	27,641 1 8	.....	5,828 5 8	* Rs. 1,479-13-4 recovered in excess.
Forest Department with freight.	12,859 2 0	.....	12,859 2 0	.....	
			4,30,375 10 7		
			*—2,366 15 0		
Total	4,99,096 10 8	70,887 15 1	4,28,208 11 7	1,08,327 11 11	

APPENDIX No. XXVI.

Comparative Statement showing the quantity and value of Produce made over to or purchased by the Commissariat ment at Port Blair, during the official years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Articles.	Received from the Settlement.				Received from self-supporters			
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Arrowroot . . . lb	...	...	1,764 0	275 10 0	...	...	...	...
Bags, empty . . No.	14 0	3 8 0	...	...	1,418 0	354 8 0	...	...
Baskets, drying . . ,,	40 0	60 0 0	44 0	66 0 0	...	...	...	...
Brooms . . Bundles	1,700 0	79 11 0	1,996 0	93 9 0	...	...	...	...
Baskets . . . No.	40 0	16 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal . . . lb	29,500 0	138 4 6	28,700 0	134 8 6	...	...	...	...
Chillies . . . ,,	...	...	152 0	11 6 5	...	...	...	...
Coffee . . . . ,,	368 9	230 5 8	360 0	225 0 0	...	...	...	...
Cloth, dungry . . Yds.	...	...	...	...	300 0	42 3 0	620 0	87 3 2
Coir . . . . lb	200 0	12 8 0	324 0	82 12 0	...	...	...	...
Dhaie . . . . ,,	...	...	14,930 0	478 8 5	1,38,900 0	4,118 5 8	1,13,443 8	3,736 0 2
Dhalloorood . . . ,,	...	...	...	...	31,837 0	994 14 6	49,947 0	1,560 13 6
Draught bullock . . No.	...	...	...	...	16 0	470 0 0	40 0	1,340 0 0
Dry earth . . . Bags	45 0	1 14 0	45 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	...
Firewood . . . . lb	74,030,662 0	91,574 6 2	111,47,767 0	111,612 4 11	...	...	...	...
Fish . . . . . ,,	1,03,933 0	4,724 3 7	94,964 9	4,316 9 1	19,647 0	893 1 1	19,993 6	908 12 8
Hay or straw . . . ,,	4,18,000 0	979 11 0	4,87,350 0	1,142 3 8	...	...	...	...
Hogsheads, empty . No.	14 0	77 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoppers . . . . ,,	...	...	...	...	12,264 0	255 8 0	...	...
Indian corn . . . lb	10,675 0	166 12 9	...	...	4,12,548 0	6,446 1 1	1,89,659 0	2,963 6 9
Kulthi . . . . ,,	1,673 0	59 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lime . . . . Bags.	100 0	25 0 0	155 0	38 12 0	...	...	...	...
Limes . . . No.	...	...	...	...	8,000 0	10 0 0	...	...
Lime juice . . . lb	3,085 0	192 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lime pickle . . . ,,	4,624 12	77 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mango pickle . . . ,,	5,201 4	130 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk . . . . . ,,	16,680 0	547 11 6	16,287 0	555 13 11	2,49,523 0	8,124 0 3	2,47,367 7	7,042 9 2
Mussock . . . No.	1 0	3 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oranges . . . . ,,	...	...	1,536 0	24 0 0	...	...	...	...
Oil, cocoanut . . lb	5,868 8	916 15 3	10,332 0	1,614 6 0	...	...	...	...
Oilcake . . . . ,,	28,278 0	147 4 6	4,115 0	21 7 9	...	...	...	...
Paddy . . . . ,,	...	...	...	...	1,32,333 0	2,067 11 3	7,45,766 0	11,652 9 6
Pots, earthen . . No.	20 0	5 0 0	14 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...
Salt . . . . lb	2,26,482 0	4,718 6 0	2,18,000 0	4,541 10 8	...	...	...	...
Slaughter cattle . . No.	1 0	15 0 0	60 0	425 0 0	402 0	4,661 0 0	523 0	6,882 0 0
Sieves . . . . ,,	40 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stud bulls . . . ,,	3 0	450 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea . . . . . lb	2,800 0	1,750 0 0	300 0	187 8 0	...	...	...	...
Toddy . . Gall.	...	...	...	...	4,585½ 0	1,146 6 0	4,795½ 0	1,198 14 0
Turmeric . . . . lb	...	...	808 0	33 10 8	6,081 0	253 6 0	44,716 3	2,794 12 2
Tamarind . . . . ,,	160 10	1 10 9	372 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...
Umbrella leaf . . No.	6 0	0 12 0	10 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	...
Vegetables . . . lb	3,79,383 10	3,839 3 4	3,40,817 0	5,361 2 9	4,25,735 0	4,308 4 3	4,31,118 14	7,081 10 4
Wick, cotton . . ,,	...	...	...	...	200 0	56 4 0	50 0	14 1 0
Winnows . . . No.	60 0	15 0 0	20 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...
Value of minor articles	...	...	...	...	...	4,584 7 9	...	4,475 13 2
Total .	...	1,10,965 5 7	...	31,259 15 9	...	38,786 0 10	...	51,738 9 5

APPENDIX No. XXVII

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1892-93.

	Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.		
	Major Works.						
		R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Northern District	Saw Mill, Chatham	3,985	14	3			
Northern District	Bamboo Flat Foundry	1,002	5	11			
Southern Do.	Saw Mill, Dhani Khari	1,211	6	2			
	TOTAL MAJOR WORKS				6,199	10	4
	Minor Works.						
	Constructing a kerosine-oil godown, Chatham	61	4	0			
	Dto reservoir, Hope Town	36	0	0			
	Ditto 2 hospitals, Bamboo Flat	1,400	5	2			
	Ditto 1 small hospital, Bamboo Flat	405	11	11			
	Ditto 3 small hospitals ditto	2,892	10	4			
	Ditto a surgery	168	10	3			
	Ditto a barrack for attendants	205	6	10			
	Ditto a cook-house for ditto	163	11	5			
	Ditto a cook-house for 3 hospitals for serious cases, Bamboo Flat	126	0	11			
	Ditto a cook-house to the hospitals for ordinary cases, Bamboo Flat	145	11	5			
	Ditto a dead house, ditto	14	13	4			
	Ditto a store-room for the hospital	13	6	6			
	Ditto a latrine to the 3 hospitals for serious cases	9	15	5			
	Ditto a latrine with 20 seats for the hospital barracks, Bamboo Flat	45	1	4			
	Ditto quarters for the Hospital Assistant, Bamboo Flat	160	11	0			
	Ditto cook-house, Bamboo Flat	11	3	3			
	Ditto quarters for the Junior Medical Officer	677	12	3			
	Ditto cook-house for the Junior Medical Officer	44	3	8			
	Ditto a new Police guard, Viper	131	5	9			
Northern District	Ditto a cook-house for the Divisional Officer, Wimberley Gunj	135	4	8			
	Ditto Police-guard cell and cook-house, Wimberley Gunj	155	12	6			
	Ditto cook-house for munshis, Wimberley Gunj	42	2	3			
	Ditto barrack for munshis, Wimberley Gunj	211	2	0			
	Ditto stable for the Divisional Officer, Wimberley Gunj	69	9	3			
	Ditto 2 day latrines for the barracks, Dundas Point	66	7	3			
	Ditto a cook-house at Port Mouat	173	2	9			
	TOTAL NORTHERN DISTRICT	7,567	9	5			
	Alteration to lawn-tennis godown at Ross	3	14	0			
	Constructing godown at the Commissariat Cattle farm, Aberdeen	25	4	5			
	Ditto 2 convicts' cook-rooms with bhandara boiler seats at Haddo	113	7	0			
	Erecting two rows of the double withering racks at Tea Garden	1	14	4			
	Constructing a barrack for 150 lunatics and attendants at Haddo	1	0	0			
	Carried over						

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1892-93—continued.

	Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.		
		₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
	Brought forward						
	Constructing a radial drying closet at Aberdeen	0	4	0			
	Ditto 4 boiler seats in each of the Messgang cook-rooms at Tea Garden, Pahargaon, Haddo, and Navy Bay	48	11	6			
	Ditto a ceiling in the medicine room of the new Cattle-farm, Aberdeen	18	6	0			
	Ditto cook-room for Native clerks, Aberdeen	0	8	0			
	Ditto additional stall to stables of the Garacharma bungalow	18	15	0			
	Ditto a brick latrine for the new lunatic barrack at Haddo	23	7	0			
	Ditto railing in the Divisional Officer's office, Garacharma	0	12	6			
	Ditto landing to the new sheep-shed, Aberdeen	9	10	6			
	Ditto sentry box at Haddo Jetty	0	12	0			
	Partition, etc., to Government House	78	14	9			
	Constructing cook-room for the Police guard, Garacharma	29	8	3			
	Ditto 10 wooden screens to Manager, Tea Garden's quarters	1	6	6			
	Ditto a chimney in the Station Hospital, Ross	32	11	4			
	Ditto a brick latrine for Native clerks, Aberdeen	12	9	11			
	Ditto a glass window in Tea-house	13	10	9			
	Ditto jhamps for the Native Infantry school-room	4	10	0			
	Ditto covered way and a small fowl-house for No. 14, bungalow	49	15	3			
SOUTHERN DISTRICT —*contd.*	Erecting a partition in the dead-stock godown at the Aberdeen Farm	7	10	9			
	Constructing a small retiring room in the Commissariat Office	2	5	9			
	Ditto a female hospital, Haddo	320	4	6			
	Ditto a bathing house, Ross	41	15	3			
	Ditto quarters for Native clerks, Aberdeen	21	0	0			
	Ditto Hay-stack buildings	11	15	6			
	Ditto Jhamps etc., to Manager, Tea Garden's quarters	7	10	6			
	Ditto covered way of Divisional Officer's quarters at Garacharma	32	13	3			
	Ditto quarters for European clerks, Aberdeen	1,611	3	9			
	Alteration, etc., to Government House	689	4	3			
	Constructing a brick latrine for No. 4 convict barrack	14	6	7			
	Ditto a cow-house for Captain Massy	20	9	11			
	Ditto a covered way for Executive Commissariat Officer's quarters	10	8	9			
	Alterations, etc., to Commandant and District Superintendent of Police's quarters, Aberdeen	65	14	8			
	Removing the leper barrack and re-erecting it as a convict barrack at Phœnix Bay	286	6	5			
	Constructing a small lamp room in the Mess-house	4	6	10			
	Extending the roof of Manager, Tea Garden's quarters	4	1	2			
	Constructing machans in the Police godown	9	7	1			
	Fittings, streets, etc., in sheep shed at the Aberdeen Farm	2	4	0			
	Constructing covered way of Commandant and District Superintendent of Police's quarters	8	6	10			
	Carried over						

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1892-93—continued.

	Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
	Brought forward						
	Planking of the space between wall-plate and roof of Mr. King's quarters	0	12	9			
	Constructing trellis work in Senior Medical Officer's quarters	15	4	9			
	Erecting pillars, etc., in convict day-latrines, Aberdeen	7	2	0			
	Ditto doors in the Police cook-house, Garacharma	1	13	3			
	Constructing a boat slip for Forest Department boats, Haddo	4	8	0			
	Ditto a cook-house for the Female Hospital, Haddo	10	1	3			
	Ditto weather boarding of the Andaman Home Godown, Haddo	4	10	3			
	Ditto 3 convicts' barrack at Phœnix Bay	2,280	4	9			
	Alterations, etc., to Oil-godown at Haddo to accommodate convicts	14	10	9			
	Ditto to Boarding School, Aberdeen	15	8	6			
	Shingling the roof of the Garacharma School	38	2	3			
	Alterations, etc., to Mr. A. Boreham's quarters	65	2	6			
	Altering the seats of one-half of the main guard latrine	0	7	9			
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.—*concld.*	Constructing archways in the Executive Commissariat Officer's quarters	0	7	0			
	Ditto the fire-place of the convicts' bhandara at Middle Point	10	0	0			
	Alterations, etc., to Sub-Engineer's quarters	9	1	0			
	Erecting racks in the Tea-house	4	14	0			
	Constructing jhamps to Deputy Superintendent's quarters	11	4	9			
	Ditto jhamps to European Infantry canteen	4	13	0			
	Erecting a wooden machan in the withering room of Tea-house	22	1	9			
	Alterations, etc., to arm racks of Native Infantry barracks at Ross	3	13	6			
	Constructing a lean-to store room alongside the tool godown, Ross	10	5	6			
	Ditto a new iron and brass foundry for the Settlement at Phœnix Bay	477	5	4			
	Ditto a boiler-house shop for circular saw, etc., at Phœnix Bay	1,611	12	0			
	Ditto 7 buildings, workshops, office, etc., at Phœnix Bay	4,094	0	0			
	Ditto 7 windows in the centre room beneath the Native Infantry Hospital, Ross	7	7	3			
	TOTAL SOUTHERN DISTRICT	12,382	14	7			
	TOTAL MINOR WORKS	19,950	8	0			
	REPAIRS.						
	Commissariat Department.						
	Repairs to Store Clerk's quarters, Chatham	16	2	9			
	Ditto Executive Commissariat Officer's quarters, Ross	170	10	3			
	Ditto Commissariat Sergeant's quarters, Ross	3	6	3			
	Ditto Manager's quarters, Ross	48	11	6			
	Ditto Commissariat Sergeant's quarters, Aberdeen	1	14	0			
	Carried over						

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1892-93.—continued.

Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.
	R	*a.*	*p.*	
Brought forward				
Repairs to Commissariat Clerk's office, Ross	10	8	0	
Ditto Free cooly cook-house, Ross	1	9	0	
Ditto Bakery ovens, Ross	258	3	6	
Ditto Issue godown, Ross	13	0	3	
Ditto roof of the Flour-mills	2	12	0	
Ditto foundation of the Ice machine	33	0	0	
Whitewashing the Commissariat Bakery, Ross	31	0	0	
Ditto ditto Flower-mill house	16	12	0	
Fixing cloth screen over the sky-light in the Commissariat Office	1	9	6	
Repairs to Oil-godown, Aberdeen	5	4	9	
Ditto Cattle-farm cook-house, Aberdeen	2	12	0	
Ditto Sheep-shed, Aberdeen	14	14	9	
Ditto Cattle-farm, Navy Bay	17	4	7	
Whitewashing Cattle-farm, Navy Bay	35	6	0	
TOTAL COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT	684	13	1	
Ecclesiastical Department.				
Repairs to Chaplain's quarters, Ross	179	6	6	
Ditto Catechist's quarters, Haddo	5	6	6	
Ditto Saint John's Church	31	12	3	
Ditto Christ Church	28	14	9	
Ditto Roman Catholic Chapel	35	15	9	
TOTAL ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT	281	7	9	
Educational Department.				
Repairs to School Building, Bamboo Flat	0	8	8	
Ditto Boarding School and its out-office	5	13	6	
Ditto School Buildings, Aberdeen	1	5	0	
Ditto desks and other furniture of Aberdeen School	17	1	0	
Ditto desks and other furniture of Garacharma School	3	5	0	
Ditto Garacharma School	0	6	0	
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT	28	7	2	
Forest Department.				
Repairs to Deputy Conservator of Forests' quarters, Haddo	111	0	9	
TOTAL FOREST DEPARTMENT	111	0	9	
Jail Department.				
Alterations to Viper Jail	1,720	8	6	
Reconstructing the roof of the room near the wheat-grinding shed, Viper Jail	56	6	0	
Repairs to cells in Viper Jail	172	12	6	
Ditto wooden roof of buildings in Viper Jail	2	10	10	
Ditto cook-house attached to Jail	2	14	0	
Ditto sun-shades in the Viper Jail	0	11	6	
Converting two large cells into four small ones	100	1	0	
Carried over				

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1892-93.—continued.

Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Brought forward						
Repairs to Jail latrine	5	0	0			
Ditto do. roof	34	0	0			
Ditto to a latrine at Buknipur	16	5	0			
Alterations to No. 12 barrack, Viper	95	5	3			
Repairs to barrack No. 2, Chatham	4	7	8			
Ditto ditto Port Mouat	7	2	9			
Ditto ditto Chauldari	8	1	11			
Ditto convict barracks and wheat-grinding shed, Ross	20	10	4			
Ditto convict barracks, Garacharma	6	14	0			
Ditto convict barracks and day latrine at Bumlitan	8	2	0			
Ditto convict barracks ditto at Pahargaon	2	8	0			
Ditto ditto ditto at Middle Point	9	12	0			
Ditto convict barracks at Minnie Bay, Junglighat, and Gabargaon	18	13	0			
Ditto day latrines, Aberdeen	7	4	9			
Ditto barracks, ditto	13	5	0			
Ditto ditto, Navy Bay	25	11	9			
Ditto cook-house, Tea Garden	10	2	0			
Ditto convict barracks, Bumlitan	2	10	0			
Ditto the roof, convicts' bhandara, Aberdeen	19	8	6			
Reconstructing the wooden latrine, Ross	0	13	6			
Repairs to the latrine roof, Junglighat	2	0	3			
Ditto the convicts' barracks, Pahargaon and Minnie Bay	6	7	0			
Ditto the walls of No. 2 convict barrack, Aberdeen	1	2	0			
Ditto the convict barrack, Pahargaon	6	8	3			
Re-shingling the roof of six convict barracks, Haddo	326	1	0			
Repairs to convicts' barrack, Middle Point	6	5	6			
Ditto ditto Tea Garden	15	1	8			
TOTAL JAIL DEPARTMENT	2,736	3	5			
Judicial Department.						
Constructing the Divisional Officer's bungalow, Wimberley Gunj	866	6	10			
Repairs to Northern District Officer's bungalow, Viper	299	14	5			
Ditto cook-house attached to the Northern Divisional Officer's bungalow, Chatham	4	0	0			
Ditto Northern Divisional Officer's bungalow, Chatham	60	13	6			
Ditto small quarters near Northern District Officer's bungalow, Viper	4	8	0			
Ditto Northern District Office, Viper	0	6	6			
Ditto Government House and out-offices, Ross	330	14	3			
Ditto Deputy Superintendent's quarters, Aberdeen	229	7	1			
Ditto Extra Assistant Superintendent's quarters, Aberdeen	44	11	3			
Ditto Extra Assistant Superintendent's quarters, Aberdeen	149	6	0			
Ditto Overseer's quarters	3	1	0			
Ditto Deputy Superintendent's Clerk's quarters, Aberdeen	14	0	3			
Ditto Sub-Engineer's quarters, Aberdeen	95	15	1			
Carried over						

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1892-93—continued.

Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Brought forward						
Repairs to Manger, Tea Garden's quarters and its out building	328	11	11			
Ditto Overseer's quarters, Pahargaon	48	7	6			
Ditto Divisional Officer's quarters, Prothe-roepore	3	12	9			
TOTAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT	2,484	8	4			
Marine Department.						
Repairs to Port Officer's quarters, Ross	140	10	6			
Ditto buildings damaged by the cyclone	815	14	6			
Ditto Marine Workshop	4	5	6			
Ditto Boat-house in the Commissariat Godown	2	14	0			
TOTAL MARINE DEPARTMENT	963	12	6			
Medical Department.						
Repairs to Junior Medical Officer's quarters, Chatham	135	2	9			
Ditto hospital barrack No. 3, Viper	9	13	3			
Ditto do do Chatham	15	10	8			
Ditto do do Viper	7	11	8			
Ditto Senior Medical Officer's quarters, Ross	98	12	9			
Ditto convict hospitals and latrines	14	12	9			
Whitewashing Female Hospital, South Point	11	5	6			
TOTAL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT	293	5	4			
Military Department.						
Repairs to Officer Commanding Troops' quarters, Ross	165	1	8			
Ditto Officer Commanding Native Infantry's quarters, Ross	67	0	0			
Ditto European Infantry Apothecary's quarters	11	9	5			
Ditto Surgeon, European and Native Infantry's quarters, Ross	148	4	0			
Ditto European Infantry barrack	222	0	0			
Ditto gutters of the roof valley of No. 2 Native Infantry barrack	177	9	3			
Ditto Native Infantry Hospital, Ross	93	5	0			
Ditto Latrines of Native Infantry barracks	89	0	6			
Ditto all the ventilators of Native Infantry cook-house	0	15	0			
Whitewashing Native Infantry Hospital	17	12	0			
Painting and whitewashing European Infantry barracks	5	0	0			
Repairs to Military buildings (monthly)	263	12	9			
TOTAL MILITARY DEPARTMENT	1,261	5	7			
Miscellaneous.						
Reconstructing the carpenter's shop, Bamboo Flat	293	13	7			
Repairs to sluice gates, Dundas Point	18	0	0			
Ditto wooden bridge, Kadakachang	5	11	0			
Ditto floors of workshop barrack, Viper	3	12	0			
Carried over						

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1892-93—continued.

Name of Work.	Amount.			Total.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Brought forward						
Repairs to roof of workshop barrack, Viper	0	10	7			
Ditto gutters of saw mill roofs, Chatham	64	15	4			
Ditto sluices in the Northern Division	1	5	6			
Ditto day latrine, Dundas Point	1	6	10			
Ditto wooden bridge, Mitha Khari	2	10	11			
Ditto latrine, Dundas Point	3	0	8			
Ditto latrine, Viper	1	0	4			
Ditto cattle-shed, Port Mouat	39	14	5			
Earth-oiling buildings	3,193	4	6			
Repairs to Ross Jetty	782	1	4			
Ditto Eastern Divisional Office	61	7	6			
Ditto all walls and shingle roof on the Southern District	108	3	9			
Ditto tool godown, Aberdeen	9	8	9			
Ditto ditto Minnie Bay	0	3	6			
Ditto circuit-house, punkahs, etc.,	30	9	6			
Whitewashing all the chulahs in the Tea-house	37	8	0			
Repairs to Andaman Orphanage cattle-shed	18	10	10			
Ditto tool godown, Navy Bay	1	9	0			
Ditto Andamanese Latrine and Dover Garden sluice, Haddo	28	10	0			
Ditto Female Jail palisade	6	5	6			
Ditto Jetty guard-house, Ross	4	13	6			
Ditto doors and windows of warping and beaming shed, South Point	10	7	9			
Ditto boat slip, Aberdeen	4	11	6			
Ditto Printing Office	3	0	6			
Ditto Drill hall	4	3	6			
Ditto Bullock-shed, Pahargaon.	1	14	9			
Ditto benches of the Lawn-tennis court	4	2	6			
Total Miscellaneous	4,745	0	1			
Police Department.						
Repairs to Police barrack, Bamboo Flat	21	0	1			
Ditto Inspector's quarters	59	0	0			
Ditto Police barrack, Buknipur.	2	9	2			
Ditto Signal tower, Chatham	7	1	9			
Ditto Commandant and District Superintendent of Police's quarters, Aberdeen	217	12	10			
Whitewashing Inspector Rubert's quarters	5	5	6			
Repairs to Jetty guard-house lock-up, Aberdeen	3	2	0			
Ditto Police barracks and married quarters, Aberdeen	47	14	6			
Ditto Police guard and other buildings, Aberdeen	1	0	0			
Ditto Police Armourer Shop, Aberdeen	5	10	3			
Ditto Police tank ditto	10	13	6			
Ditto Jetty sentry-box, ditto	0	12	0			
Ditto Jetty guard cook-house, Haddo	0	10	3			
Ditto Signal tower, Aberdeen	11	3	3			
Ditto Jemadar's quarters, Aberdeen	2	0	9			
Ditto Police married quarters, Aberdeen	31	15	3			
Ditto ditto ditto Ross	0	14	0			
Ditto ditto lock-up ditto	4	1	11			
Total Police Department	432	15	0			

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1892-93.—concluded.

Name of Work.	Amount.	Total.
	R a. p.	
Postal Department.		
Repairs to Post Office	5 11 0	
TOTAL POSTAL DEPARTMENT	5 11 0	
Treasury Department.		
Repairs to quarters of Treasury Accountant, Ross	37 8 0	
Ditto. Treasury Office	12 12 0	
TOTAL TREASURY DEPARTMENT	50 14 0	
TOTAL REPAIRS		14,078 14 0
GRAND TOTAL		40,229 0 4
Deduct—Refund for sawing timber		13,648 7 2
		26,580 9 2

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Detailed Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Navy Bay Tea Garden during the official year 1892-93.

Items.	Season 1891-92. Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.	Season 1892-93. Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.	Total.	Rate per lb.	Value.
	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma Commissariat Department	7,250	3,950	...	7,600	9,400	...	28,200	0 7 0	12,337 8 0
Messrs. Balthazar & Son	397	...	2,850	2,053	...	10,210	15,510	...	4,192 1 0
,, Wilson & Co.	...	...	600	...	...	...	600	...	179 0 0
Sold locally	272	3	292	633	20	818	2,038	...	1,249 10 0
Messrs. Williamson, Magor & Co.	...	...	...	11,500	...	...	11,500	...	4,367 6 0
Sales of fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135 7 0
Cash Payments	7,919	3,953	3,742	21,786	9,420	11,028	57,848	...	22,461 0 0
Value of tea supplied in 1892-93 to local Commissariat Department	...	768	...	...	2,232	...	3,000	0 10 0	1,875 0 0
Total	7,919	4,721	3,742	21,786	11,652	11,028	60,848	...	24,336 0 0
Tea sold, but payment received just after close of year—									
Burma Commissariat Department	...	...	...	1,400	8,800	...	10,200	0 6 9	...
Messrs. Balthazar & Son	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	2,100	...	...
Total	7,919	4,721	3,742	23,186	20,452	13,128	73,148	...	24,336 0 0
Add—Tea sold but proceeds not recovered—									
Messrs. Wilson & Co.	350	...	...	...	...	600	950	...	..
,, Williamson, Magor & Co.	...	...	...	9,850	...	...	9,850	...	...
Burma Commissariat Department	...	...	...	600	450	...	1,050	...	...
Stock in hand	...	...	...	768	628	378	1,774	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	350	...	...	11,218	1,078	978	13,624	...	...
By loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,158 7 1
GRAND TOTAL	8,269	4,721	3,742	34,404	21,530	14,106	86,772	...	27,494 7

	Items.	Amount.	Total Amount.
		R a. p.	R a. p.
Cash Expenditure.	By Manager's salary and Acting Manager's allowance	5,682 1 10	
	,, ,, commission on profit, 1891-92, paid during season 1892-93	225 3 8	
	,, Clerk's pay	180 0 0	
	,, Gratuity to convicts	384 4 6	
	,, Contingencies	2,793 6 9	
			9,265 0 9
Book Expenditure.	By Convict labour employed from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893	16,179 15 7	
	,, Value of stores from Commissariat Department	11 11 6	
	,, Value of stores from Eastern Division	8 4 6	
	,, ,, ,, Western Division	60 3 2	
	,, Wages of mill fitter to Forest Department	4 5 4	
	,, Value of one Davidson's sirocco £130 and freight to Calcutta £3 17s. 1d.	1,736 7 9	
	,, Freight of Davidson's sirocco from Calcutta to Port Blair	189 7 1	
	,, Landing and shipping charges on tea sirocco machinery per Calcutta Commissariat Department bill No. 866 C. A., dated 22nd June 1892	38 15 5	
			18,229 6 4
	Total Expenditure	...	27,494 7 1
	GRAND TOTAL	...	27,494 7 1

APPENDIX XXIX.

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of Goplakabung Tea Garden during the year 1892-93.

Items.	Season 1891-92. Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.	Season 1892-93. Orange Pekoe.	Pekoe Souchong.	Broken Tea.	Total.	Rate.	Value.
	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Burma Commissariat Department	5,050	5,750	...	3,000	4,150	...	17,950	0 7 0	7,853 2 0
Messrs. Williamson, Magor & Co.	332	1,756	...	3,368	4,794	...	10,250	...	2,278 3 3
„ Balthazar & Son	...	...	1,837	...	...	1,233	3,070	...	695 12 0
Sold locally	36	...	...	19	...	...	55	...	54 14 0
Cash payments during year	5,418	7,506	1,837	6,387	8,944	1,233	31,325	...	10,881 15 3
Tea sold, but payment received just after close of year—									
Burma Commissariat Department	...	...	...	10,850	14,350	...	25,200	...	...
Messrs. Balthazar & Son	...	...	...	...	...	4,750	4,750	...	...
„ Williamson, Magor & Co.	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...
Total	...	...	...	10,850	14,400	4,750	30,000	...	...
Total Cash Payments	5,418	7,506	1,837	17,237	23,344	5,983	61,325	...	10,881 15 3
Stock in hand	...	...	...	475	815	84	1,374	...	...
By loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,283 0 3
GRAND TOTAL	5,418	7,506	1,837	17,712	24,159	6,067	62,699	...	17,164 15 6

	Items.	Aomunt.	Total Amount.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Cash Expenditure.	By Manager's horse allowance	238 10 8	
	„ „ commission on profit of 1891-92 paid during season 1892-93	105 11 0	
	„ Assistant Manager's salary	2,574 9 6	
	„ „ „ horse allowance	240 0 0	
	„ Contingencies	1,783 9 9	
	„ Gratuity to convicts	145 3 9	
	„ Travelling allowance to Mr. Minto	14 10 0	
	„ First class passage of Mr. Minto from Port Blair to Madras and back	140 0 0	
	„ Deck passage of Mr. Minto's servant from Port Blair to Madras and back	20 0 0	
	„ First class passage of Mr. Minto from Rangoon to Port Blair	34 0 0	
			5,276 6 9
Book Expenditure.	By Convict labour employed from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893	10,986 7 9	
	„ value of tea boxes from Western Division	600 0 0	
	„ value of Junglighat saw-pit	235 6 1	
	„ white-washing tea-house	66 11 0	
			11,888 8 10
	Total Expenditure	...	17,164 15 6
	GRAND TOTAL	...	17,164 15 6

APPENDIX XXX.

Statement showing the Census of Cattle in Port Blair on the 31st March 1893.

		Bulls,			Cows.	Under 2 years.		Buffaloes.		Sheep.	Goats.
		Breeding.	Slaughter-cattle.	Draught and agricultural purposes.		Heifers.	Bull calves.	Full-grown.	Calves.		
Government	Commissariat Department	1	54	14	8	26	10	...	...	563	...
	Settlement	38	...	312	235	130	112	88	42	...	...
Self-supporters and others		4	...	2,484	3,230	2,116	2,105	275	271	...	1,428
Total		43	54	2,810	3,473	2,272	2,227	363	313	563	1,428

APPENDIX XXXI.

Statement showing the Estimated Income and Expenditure of the Cattle Farm during the year 1892-93.

Expenditure.	Amount.	Income.	Amount.	Particulars.	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.		Buffaloes.		Buffalo Calves.	
								Bulls.	Cows.	Bulls.	Cows.	Bulls.	Calves.
	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.										
Value of 10,884lb 8 ozs. of Indian corn, @ 0-0-3 per lb	170 1 0	Value of 30,877lb 11 ozs. of milk issued to firewood-cutters, convalescents, etc., and for making dahi, @ 0-0-10 per lb	1,608 3 5	In Farm on the 1st April 1892	5	242	49	170	129	2	34	27	10
				Transferred from heifers to cows	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of 4,875lb 8 ozs. of bran, @ 0-0-3 per lb	76 2 9			„ „ calves to heifers	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Value of 988lb milk sold to Manipur prisoners, @ 25lb per rupee	39 8 1	Born during the month	...	...	...	59	64	...	...	9	9
				Total	5	266	78	229	193	2	34	36	19
Value of 2,910lb paddy, @ 0-0-3 per lb	45 7 6												
		Value of 2,596lb 8 ozs. of milk sold locally, @ 0-0-10 per lb	135 3 9	Sold to Commissariat Department	...	1	13	20	...	...	...	...	...
Value of 6,922lb gram, @ 0-0-7 per lb	252 5 10			„ locally	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Value of one cow sold locally	30 0 0	Transferred to cows	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of medicines	42 6 4			„ „ heifers	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...
		„ „ thirty-four head of cattle sold to Commissariat Department, @ 12-8-0 each	425 0 0	Died during the month	...	29	6	83	69	...	...	4	1
	586 7 5												
				Transferred to steers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Hire of cattle attendants	2,524 12 0			„ „ bullocks	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
				Total	...	31	43	117	98	...	...	12	1
Total	3,111 3 5	Total	2,237 15 3	Balance on the 31st March 1893	5	235	35	112	95	2	34	24	18

APPENDIX XXXII.

Statement showing the Number of Children and their Average Attendance at the various Schools in the Settlement of Port Blair during 1892-93.

Schools.	Number of Pupils on the 1st April 1892.		Total.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March 1893.		Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.		Average attendance during the year.		Average percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Aberdeen	135	13	148	121	15	136	130·85	16·52	119·17	14·47	91·79	91·47
Garachurama	43	25	68	57	23	80	47·46	23·39	44·49	22·44	93·40	95·96
Brookesabad	13	11	24	14	14	28	14·55	12·17	13·99	11·49	95·90	94·18
Bamboo Flat	24	8	32	13	14	27	18·37	14·54	16·97	13·32	92·92	91·67
Dhani Khari	11	4	15	6	4	10	9·48	4·50	8·38	4·15	88·98	92·90
Port Mouat	4	5	9	8	10	18	5·13	7·38	4·84	6·84	93·89	92·14
Total	230	66	296	219	80	299	225·84	78·50	207·84	72·71	556·88	558·32
											92·81	93·05

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Showing the sickness and mortality among the convicts in the Settlement of Port Blair during the calendar year 1892.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8											
																			Ratio per cent. of average strength.											
																			A			B			C			D			E		
Jail.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			Of admission into Hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Port Blair	8,097	330	8,427	10,253	794	11,047	10,547	809	11,356	18,480	1,003	19,483	637·02	21·10	658·12	547	22	569	180·23	126·32	176·36	6·21	2·65	5·95	...	...	...	5·33	2·77	5·15	5·33	2·77	5·15

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Showing the admissions and deaths from the chief disease among the convicts in the Settlement of Port Blair during the calendar year 1892.

1	2	3																				4							
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		Ratio of admission and deaths per cent. of average strength.							
Jail.		Small-pox.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Cholera.		Scrofula and Chronic Pneumonia Phthisis.		Anæmia and General Debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcer and Boil.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Cholera.		Dysentry and Diarrhœa.	
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
Port Blair	...	...	10,708	...	292	81	...	...	48	36	441	58	1178	89	1,994	222	1	...	556	...	96·93	...	2·64	0·73	...	...	18·05	2·00

APPENDIX XXXV.

Showing the Admissions into Hospital, daily average Sick, and the deaths per cent. of average strength of the Prisoners of all classes in the Port Blair Settlement during the several months of the year 1892.

	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
Actual	1,333	610·24	37	1,172	550·39	41	1,789	616·76	60	1,818	683·19	57	2,330	734·35	60	2,392	811·59	59	1,857	763·56	57	1,439	653·32	43	1,170	571·19	25	1,362	592·96	38	1,348	640·69	30	1,423	669·24	26
Per cent. of daily average strength.	11·75	5·38	0·32	10·37	4·87	0·36	15·75	5·43	0·52	16·18	6·08	0·50	20·97	6·61	0·54	21·71	7·36	0·53	17·03	7·00	0·52	13·80	6·05	0·39	10·76	5·25	0·23	12·50	5·44	0·34	12·45	5·92	0·27	12·99	6·11	0·23

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Port Blair Settlement during the year 1892, according to age.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c
	Under 16 years.			16 to 40 years.			40 to 60 years.			Above 60 years.			Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Average number	...	...	...	7,458	595	8,053	2,241	159	2,400	443	54	497	10,142	808	10,950
Number of deaths	...	...	...	292	17	309	239	5	244	16	...	16	547	22	569
Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number	...	...	...	3·91	2·85	3·83	10·66	3·14	10·16	3·61	...	3·21	5·39	2·72	5·19

A.—The "average number" may be obtained by means of monthly census.

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Showing the mortality among convicts in the Port Blair Settlement during the year, according to length of imprisonment undergone.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Under 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 7 years.	Above 7 years.
Average number	490	325	647	973	4,167	4,348
Number	14	26	64	54	145	266
Ratio per cent. of average number	2·85	8·00	9·89	5·54	3·47	6·11

Giving particulars regarding Vaccination for the year 1892.

Number admitted during the year.	OF THE NUMBER ADMITTED.								VACCINATIONS PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR.							
	HAD BEEN VACCINATED.		HAD BEEN INOCULATED.		HAD SMALL-POX.		NOT PROTECTED.		PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.			
	Number.	Per cent. of admissions.	Number.	Per cent. of admissions.	Number.	Per cent. of admissions.	Number.	Per cent. of admissions.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
Male prisoners	*Vide* Report.															
Female prisoners																
Jail Establishment																
TOTAL																

Casualty Roll of the Port Blair Settlement for the year 1892.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Employment previous to imprisonment.	Employment in jail.	Class as in Abstract.	Sentence. Y.	Sentence. M.	Sentence. D.	Completed imprisonment. Y.	Completed imprisonment. M.	Completed imprisonment. D.	Cause of deaths.*	Date of admission into hospital.	Date of death.
					Vide Monthly Returns.										

* In this column should be entered only that one cause of death under which the Medical Officer considers the case should be returned. The other causes, if any, can be noticed in the column of Remarks. When a man dies of a disease other than that for which he was originally admitted, he should be discharged "otherwise" under the head of the original disease, and re-admitted under the head of the fatal disease.

Remarks.

The health of the Settlement has been very unsatisfactory during the year and the mortality has not been so high for many years. Influenza appeared in February, March and April and caused heavy mortality among the old convicts from pneumonia and bronchitis. Malarious fevers and dysentery prevailed to an unusual extent from March to September: this, I consider, was due to the cyclone at the end of 1891, which caused great destruction in the forests and jungles around the Settlement, silting up creeks and upheavy coral reefs and polluting the water-supply generally. Scurvy showed itself in rather a severe form at Ross and Viper especially. This was chiefly due to a defective vegetable supply, as the gardens were very much injured by the cyclone, and in the early half of the year vegetables were scarce and fruit was not to be obtained. Towards the end of the year the health improved considerably, and mortality, for the last four months, was not exceptionally high, though a good many of the deaths occurred among the broken-down survivals of the previous unhealthy months.

APPENDIX XXXVIII.

Annual Return of sick prisoners, Port Blair Settlement, for the year 1892.

ABSTRACT.

Class.	Population.										Sick.															
	Remaining.		Admitted.		Total.		Aggregate of the daily total of strength.		Daily average strength.		Remained in hospital.		Admitted.		Total.		Discharged.		Died.		Remaining.		Aggregate of the daily totals of sick in hospital.		Daily average sick.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicts	10,500	803	948	126	11,448	929	3,742,345	289,810	10,253	794	570	29	18,480	1,003	19,050	1,032	17,904	989	517	16	629	27	2,173	105	637·02	21·10
Under trial and committed to Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Each sex	10,500	803	948	126	11,448	929	3,742,345	289,810	10,253	794	570	29	18,480	1,003	19,050	1,032	17,904	989	517	16	629	27	2,173	105	637·02	21·10
Total																										
Both sexes	11,303		1,074		12,377		4,032,155		11,047		599		19,483		20,082		18,893		533		656		2,278		658·12	

APPENDIX XXXIX.

PORT BLAIR.

N.B.—The following Return embraces all classes of prisoners confined in the same jail. Total of each group of diseases should be given in the body of the return, if there be space for such totals.

Group.	Sub-group.	No.	Diseases.	Remained in hospital from previous year.			Number of admissions during the year.			Total.	Results.					
				Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.			Remaining sick.
													Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	
			General Diseases.													
	1	3	Chiken-pox	8	...	...	5	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...
		11	Influenza	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...
		13	Mumps	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
		22	Dysentery	51	...	...	1,650	...	...	1,701	1,415	...	211	...	...	75
			Total	59	...	...	1,687	...	...	1,746	1,459	...	211	...	...	76
	2	23A	Intermittent fever	192	...	...	10,708	...	...	10,900	10,705	...	...	...	...	195
		23B	Remittent fever	23	...	...	292	...	...	315	227	...	81	...	...	7
			Total	215	...	...	11,000	...	...	11,215	10,932	...	81	...	...	202
	3	26B	Erysipelas	1	...	...	10	...	...	11	8	...	2	...	...	1
			Total	1	...	...	10	...	...	11	8	...	2	...	...	1
	4	29A	Primary syphilis	4	...	...	44	...	...	48	44	...	...	...	...	4
		29B	Secondary syphilis	12	...	...	78	...	...	90	84	...	...	...	...	6
		30	Gonorrhœa	1	...	...	17	...	...	18	17	...	...	...	...	1
		51	Scurvy	...	...	...	72	...	...	72	61	...	3	...	...	8
			Total	17	...	...	211	...	...	228	206	...	3	...	...	19
C		55	Debility	12	...	...	239	...	...	251	202	...	21	...	...	28
		56	Old age	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1
			Total	13	...	...	241	...	...	254	1	...	22	...	...	29
D		58	Rheumatism, chronic	17	...	...	380	...	...	397	380	...	1	...	...	16
		61CB	IIIC. Cyst (sebaceous)	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		63	Non-malignant new growth	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		62EB	IV13C. Condeloma	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		63CB	IV. Malignant new growth (Scirrhus)	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...
		64	Phthisis (Tubercle)	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		64(1C)	Tubercular disease of intestines	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		65	Scrofula	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1
		69A	Leprosy, tubercular	2	...	...	11	...	...	13	10	...	2	...	...	1
		69B	Do. anæsthetic	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		73	Anæmia	15	...	...	202	...	...	217	154	...	37	...	...	26
			Total	36	...	...	607	...	...	643	557	...	42	...	...	44
Diseases of the Nervous System		86(3)	Meningitis	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
		86(7)	Myelitis	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
		88	Softening of the spinal cord	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		89	Locomotorataxy	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		92	Paralysis	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2
		93	Hemiplegia	2	...	...	2	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	1
		94	Paraplegia	2	...	...	5	...	...	7	4	...	1	...	...	2
		95	Local paralysis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		109D	Wry-neck	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
		117A	Neuralgia	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...
		117B	Sciatica	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		119	Megrim	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	...	1
		122	Epilepsy	1	...	...	14	...	...	15	11	...	...	...	...	4
		128	Insanity	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	6	...	...	67	...	...	73	55	...	7	...	...	11
Diseases of the Eye		147A	Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	2	...	...	151	...	...	153	146	...	...	...	...	7
		149A	Keratities superficial	3	...	...	28	...	...	31	29	...	...	...	...	2
		150A	Ulcer of the cornea, acute	6	...	...	26	...	...	32	31	...	...	...	...	1
		154	Opacity of the cornea	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		161	Iritis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		182E	Cataract, hard	1	...	...	6	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
		216	Fistula of lacrymal tracts	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		231	Hordeolum	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		234B	Entropion	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	12	...	...	247	...	...	229	219	...	...	...	...	10
Diseases of the Ear	...	254A	Inflamation of the external meatus	2	...	...	65	...	...	67	65	...	...	...	...	2
		258	Ditto middle ear	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	2	...	...	66	...	...	68	66	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of the Circulatory System	...	280(2)	Pericarditis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		283(2)	Valvular decease, metral	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		297	Syncope due to fatty heart	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
		298	Palpitation of the heart	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	1	...	...	5	...	...	6	2	...	4	...	...	...

PORT BLAIR—*continued.*

Group.	Sub-group.	No.	Diseases.	Remained in Hospital from previous year.			Number of admissions during the year.			Total.	Results.					
				Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.			Remaining sick.
													Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	
Diseases of the respiratory system	...	324A	Laryngitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		335A	Bronchitis, acute	...	...	...	230	...	...	230	217	...	8	...	...	5
		338B	Ditto chronic	23	...	...	510	...	...	533	486	...	19	...	...	28
		338C	Ditto catarrhal	1	...	...	10	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...
		345	Spasmodic asthma	10	...	...	288	...	...	298	277	...	...	...	...	21
		347A	Hæmoptysis	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	21	...	1	...	...	1
		349A	Pneumonia	3	...	...	102	...	...	105	39	...	61	...	...	5
		357	Chronic pneumonic phthisis	9	...	...	44	...	...	53	15	...	36	...	...	2
		369A	Pleurisy	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	46	...	...	1,222	...	...	1,268	1,081	...	125	...	...	62
Diseases of the digestive system	...	375	Stomatitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		392	Gum-boil	1	...	...	55	...	...	56	56	...	...	...	...	...
		421	Sore-throat	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
		423	Follecular tonsillitis	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	1
		452	Dyspepsia	5	...	...	172	...	...	177	159	...	...	...	...	18
		468(3A)	Enteritis	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
		463	Intestinal obstruction	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
		466	Volvulus	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		468(6A)	Hernia inguinal	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		473	Diarrhœa	7	...	...	344	...	...	351	331	...	11	...	...	9
		474	Constipation	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1
		475	Colic	1	...	...	169	...	...	170	167	...	...	...	...	3
		480A	Piles, internal	2	...	...	46	...	...	48	47	...	...	...	...	1
		480B	Ditto, external	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		481	Prolapsus of the rectum	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		482	Structure of the rectum	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		483	Fistula in ano	1	...	...	8	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	1
		490	Congestion of the liver	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		492A	Hepatitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		493	Abscess of the liver	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		499	Jaundice	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		500	Inflamation of the gall bladder	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		512	Ascites	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		513A	Peritonitis	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
			Total	18	...	...	830	...	...	848	792	...	21	...	...	35
Diseases of the lymphatic system	...	516	Hypertrophy of the spleen	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
		517	Ague-cake	1	...	...	135	...	...	136	121	...	8	...	...	7
		529	Inflamation of the lymp-glauds	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	12	...	...	...	...	4
		530	Suppuration of glauds	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	1	...	...	157	...	...	158	139	...	8	...	...	11
Diseases of the urinary system	...	550	Albumenuria	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2
		551	Bright's disease	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		565	Hæmaturia	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		584	Calculas in bladder	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	1	...	...	7	...	...	8	5	...	1	...	...	2
Disease of the generative system	...	593	Strieture of the urethia	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		608	Phimosis	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1
		613	Inflamation of the scrotum	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...
		614	Abscess of the scrotum	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		622C	Hydrocele (encysted)	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
		623	Pereorchitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		626(1A)	Orchitis, acute	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	16	...	...	...	...	...
		626(1B)	Ditto, chronic	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		665F	Prolapsus of the uterus	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		693	Menorrhagea	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
		695	Leucorrhœa	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	41	...	...	41	37	...	...	...	...	4
Affections consequent on parturition	...	727	Metritis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Organs of locomotion	...	749A	Ostitis	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		749B	Pereostitis	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		752A	Necrosis, central	2	...	...	2	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		761(1B)	Synovitis, chronic	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	2
		806	Thecal abscess	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	2	...	...	14	...	...	16	14	...	...	...	...	2
Connective tissue	...	811	Inflamation of the connective tissue	1	...	...	44	...	...	45	40	...	3	...	...	2
		812	Abscess	6	...	...	149	...	...	155	141	...	1	...	...	13
			Total	7	...	...	193	...	...	200	181	...	4	...	...	15
Diseases of the skin	...	818	Urticaria	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
		820	Eczema	1	...	...	6	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
		826	Prurigo	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		830	Herpes	1	...	...	8	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
		832	Pemphigus	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		835	Sycosis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		846(A)	Porrigo	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		849	Ulcer	27	...	...	388	...	...	415	388	...	...	...	...	27
		850	Cicatrises	1	...	...	9	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	2
		852	Boil	10	...	...	168	...	...	178	167	...	...	...	...	11
		853	Carbuncle	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...

PORT BLAIR—*concluded.*

Group.	Sub-group.	No.	Diseases.	Remained in hospital from previous year.			Number of admissions during the year.			Total.	Results.					
				Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.		Discharged cured.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.			Remaining sick.
													Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	
DISEASES OF THE SKIN—*contd.*		854	Gangrene	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		862	Wen	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		870	Ringworm	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...
		873	Itch	3	...	...	63	...	...	66	62	...	...	...	...	4
		874	Irritation caused by plants	3	...	...	59	...	...	62	57	...	...	...	...	5
			TOTAL	47	...	...	741	...	...	788	738	...	...	...	...	50
POISONS	...	833	Mercury	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
POISONED WOUND		990(A1)	By snakes	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	15	...	...	...	...	3
		990(A2)	Dog bite	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		990(A3)	By stinging insects	2	...	...	60	...	...	62	61	...	...	...	...	1
		990(A4)	Fish bite	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL	2	...	...	80	...	...	82	78	...	...	...	...	4
INJURIES	...	1038	Burns and scalds	5	...	...	170	...	...	175	173	...	...	...	...	2
		1044	Foreign body left hand	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		1047	Abrasion	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1051	Contusion of the scalp	2	...	...	8	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	2
		1052A	Scalp-wound, bone not exposed	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1052B	Do. bone exposed	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
		1073	Contusion of the eye	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...
		1107	Do. ,, chest	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1109	Simple fracture of the ribs	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1111	Fracture of the ribs	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1113A	Wound of the parietes	4	...	...	11	...	...	15	14	...	...	...	...	1
		1121	Contusion of the back	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1124	Fracture of vertebral column with injury of the cord without displacement	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		1127B	Compound fracture with injury spinal cord	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1130	Compression of cord without fracture	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1132	Contusion of the abdomen	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1144 & 1159	Wound of the scrotum and contusion of testicle	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1164	Contusion of the upper extremity	10	...	...	144	...	...	154	151	...	...	...	...	3
		1165	Sprain of the wrist	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	1
		1166A	I. Wound of the upper extremity	4	...	...	39	...	...	43	39	...	1	...	...	3
		1166B	C. Wound ditto ditto	21	...	...	69	...	...	90	84	...	...	...	...	6
		1166C	L. Wound ditto ditto	1	...	...	1	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
		1166D	Pd. Wound ditto ditto	...	...	...	26	...	...	26	22	...	...	...	...	4
		1170	Fracture of the clavicle	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1172	Fracture of the humerus	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
		1173A	Fracture of the right radius by direct violence	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
		1173B	Fracture of the ulna	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1174	C. C. Fracture of the finger	4	...	...	5	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
		1174	Fracture of the elbow	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1174	Fracture of the metacarpus	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1178	Dislocation of right shoulder joint (sub-glenoid), simple	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1180	Dislocation of the elna	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1181	,, ,, wrist	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		1182	,, ,, carpus	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1186	Contusion of the lower extremity	5	...	...	242	...	...	247	242	...	...	...	...	5
		1187	Sprain ankle-joint	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...
		1188A	I. Wound of the lower extremity	11	...	...	130	...	...	141	136	...	...	...	...	5
		1188B	C. Wound ditto	23	...	...	985	...	...	1,008	971	...	...	...	...	37
		1188C	L. Wound ditto	2	...	...	10	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
		1188D	Pd. Wound ditto	9	...	...	150	...	...	159	152	...	...	...	...	7
		1192	Fracture of the femur	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1198	Simple fracture of both bones	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1199	Ditto right tibea	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1201	Compound fracture of the foot	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1201C	Ditto phalanges of toe	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1204	Dislocation of the patella	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL	113	...	...	2,074	...	...	2,187	2,108	...	2	...	...	77
HUMAN PARASITES	...	CBC30	Ascaris lumbri coides	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		CBC34	Guinea-worm	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
CLASSIFICATION OF SEIMEUR	...	CBIV(1)	Elephantiasis orabum	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		CBIV(11)	Tumour dermoid cyst	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
NO APPRECIABLE DISEASE	...	...	Under observation	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	599	...	...	19,483	...	...	20,082	18,893	...	533	...	...	656

PORT BLAIR.

Annual Return of Surgical Operations for the calender year 1892.

Class.	Diseases.	Operations.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.			
						Cured.	Otherwise.	Died.	Remaining.
Removal of Tumours from parts.	Cystic tumours	Removed by dissection	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	Cancer on the vaginal wall	Ditto	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Sebaceous tumour	Ditto	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Removal of Foreign bodies.	From hand	Extraction after enlarging wound	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Opening of Abscess	Abscess	Incision	7	149	156	141	...	1	14
Operations on the Eye	Cataract	Extraction	...	10	10	8	2	...	...
	For entropion	Incision	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Operations on other parts of the head and face including the mouth.	Meningitis	Trephaning	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
	Caries of teeth	Extraction	...	134	134	134	...	...	...
	Loose teeth	Ditto	...	25	25	25	...	...	...
	Gum-boil	Incision	1	42	43	43	...	...	...
	For harelip	Do. and suture	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Operations on the Digestive Organs.	Hœmorrhoids external and internal.	Ligature excision	...	6	6	6	...	...	...
	Fistula-in-ano	Incision	1	3	4	3	...	...	...
	Ascites	Paracentesis	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Operations on the Lymphatic Organs.	Bubo	Free incision	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Inflamation of the lymphatic glands.	Incised	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Suppuration of lymphatic glands.	Incision	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Operations on the Urinary Organs.	Vesical calculi	Removal—Lateral incision	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Operations on the Generative Organs.	Phimosis	Circumcision	...	7	7	7	...	...	...
Scrotum and Testis	Hydrocele	Tapping	...	5	5	5	...	...	...
	Inflamation of scrotum	Incision	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Wound of scrotum	Suture	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Operations on the Organs of Locomotion.	For necrosis of bone (big toe)	Amputation	2	3	5	5	...	...	...
Operations on the skin	Boil	Incision	9	161	170	160	...	...	10
	Erysipelas	Do.	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
	Carbuncle	Do.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	Chronic ulcer	Do.	1	30	31	26	...	...	5
	Skin grafting	Grafted	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
	Gangrene of foot	Amputation	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
	Guinea-worm	Incision	...	1	1	1			
Reduction of Dislocation	Right patella	Reduced	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Ditto C. C. Fracture.	Fingers	Set	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Ribs	Do.	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Femur	Do.	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
	Clavicle	Do.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Ulna	Do.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Amputation for injuries	C. Fracture of middle finger	Amputation	2	5	7	7	...	...	...
	C. C. do. left great toe	Do.	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
	Ld. wound L. E.	Do.	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
	C. C. Fracture of the wrist	Do.	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Elbow	Do.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	32	609	641	604	2	3	32

APPENDIX IL.

Annual Return of Sick of Free Police treated in the Police Hospital, Ross, during the Calendar year ending 31st December 1892.

Order.	Group	Sub-Group.	No.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
	A	1	11	Influenza	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			22	Dysentery	2	41	43	41	2	...	
		2	23*a*	Ague	...	389	389	387	...	2	
		3	26*a*	Erysipelas	1	1	2	2	...	...	
		4	29*a*	Primary Syphilis	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			30	Gonorrhœa	1	3	4	4	...	...	
			51	Scurvey	...	1	1	1	...	...	
	C	...	55	Debility	...	3	3	3	...	...	
	D	...	58	Rheumatism	2	18	20	19	..	1	
Diseases of the Nervous system	...	...	73	Anæmia	1	2	3	2	1	...	
			95	Local Paralysis	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			117*b*	Sciatica	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			119.	Megrim	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Diseases of the Eye	...	..	147*a*	Conjunctivitis	...	5	5	5	...	...	
			149*a*	Keratitis	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Diseases of the Ear	...	...	254*a*	Inflammation External Meatus	...	4	4	4	...	...	
Diseases of the circulatory system.	...	...	280(2)	Pericarditis	...	1	1	...	1	...	
			297	Syncope (Debility)	...	1	1	...	1	...	
Diseases of the Respiratory system.	...	...	338*a*	Bronchitis, Acute	...	3	3	3	...	...	
			338*b*	Do. Chronic	1	20	21	21	...	...	
			345	Spasmodic Asthma	...	4	4	3	...	1	
Diseases of the Digestive system.	...	...	392	Gumboil	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			395	Inflammation of Gum	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			423	Follicular Tonsillitis	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			452	Dyspepsia	...	5	5	5	...	..	
			432	Salivation	...	1	1	1	..	...	
			457(3*b*)	Typhlitis	..	1	1	1	..	...	
			473	Diarrhœa	...	4	4	4	...	...	
			475	Colic	...	7	7	7	...	...	
			499	Jaundice	...	2	2	...	...	2	
			507	Gallstones (obstruction)	...	1	1	...	1	...	
Diseases of the lymphatic system.	...	...	517	Ague Cake	...	3	3	3	...	...	
			529	Inflammation of lymph glands	...	6	6	6	...	...	
			530	Suppuration of „ „	...	5	5	5	...	...	
Diseases of the Generative system.	...	...	622*c*	Hydrocele	1	..	1	1	...	...	
			626(1*a*)	Orchitis, Acute	...	3	3	3	...	...	
Diseases of the connective Tissue.	...	...	812	Abscess	...	5	5	4	...	1	
Diseases of the Skin	...	...	820	Eczema	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			830	Herpes	...	1	1	1	...	...	
			849	Ulcer	2	20	22	22	...	...	
			852	Boil	...	2	2	2	...	...	
			873	Itch	1	12	13	13	...	...	
Poisoned Wound	...	...	990(*a*3)	By stinging Insects	...	3	3	3	...	...	
			990(*a*2)	„ Dog bite	...	1	1	1	...	...	
Injuries	...	...	1038	Burns and Scalds	...	3	3	2	...	1	
			1164	Contusion of the U. E.	...	2	2	1	...	1	
			1166*b*	Contused wound of the U. E.	...	4	4	4	...	...	
			1166*e*	Gun shot wound	...	3	3	3	...	...	
			1170	Fracture of the clavicle	...	1	1	...	...	1	
			1186	Contusion of the L. E.	...	3	3	3	...	...	
			1188*b*	C. Wound of the L. E.	...	6	6	6	...	...	
			1188*a*	I. Wound of the L. E.	...	1	1	1	...	..	
			1188*d*	P. Wound of the L. E.	...	1	1	1	..	...	
Human Parasites	...	...	cl. B. 17	Tænia Solium	...	1	1	1	...	...	
No appreciable disease	...	...	...	Under observation	...	1	1	1	...	...	
				Total	12	617	629	613	6	10	

Average effective strength—570.

Average daily sick—15·10.

APPENDIX XLI.

Meteorological Observations recorded in the Observatory of Port Blair during the Calendar year 1892.

	Reading of Barometer.				Temperature of Air.							Dry and wet bulb.				Rain.		Ozone.		Wind.		Cloud.	
	Mean for the month.	Highest in the month.	Lowest in the month.	Range.	Highest in the month.	Lowest in the month.	Range in the month.	Mean of all highest.	Mean of all lowest.	Mean daily range.	Approximate for the month.	Mean of dry bulb.	Mean of wet bulb.	Mean deducted dew point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Number of days which it fell.	Amount collected.	Mean at 10 A.M.	Mean at 4 P.M.	General direction.	Estimated strength.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.
January	30·068	30·980	29·912	1·068	88·7	70·1	18·6	86·9	78·0	8·9	82·5	83·6	75·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-N. E.	...	P. K. & C. K.	K.
February	29·995	30·130	29·864	0·266	91·2	71·6	19·6	88·7	78·5	10·2	83·6	85·3	78·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-N. E.	...	K.	K.
March	29·944	30·082	29·794	0·288	93·3	70·7	22·6	89·8	79·5	10·3	84·6	86·1	77·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	S.-S. E.	...	P. K. & C. K.	C. K.
April	29·941	30·106	29·808	0·298	94·2	75·9	18·3	91·9	82·9	9·0	88·0	88·6	81·2	...	...	7	2·56	...	...	S.-S. E.	...	P. K. & C. K.	P. K.
May	29·895	30·020	29·758	0·262	92·8	73·4	19·4	87·5	81·1	6·4	84·1	84·3	80·1	...	...	25	18·05	...	...	W.-S. W.	...	P.	P.
June	29·869	29·996	29·722	0·274	90·9	75·2	15·7	86·8	81·3	5·5	84·0	84·2	80·0	...	...	21	12·08	...	...	W.-S. W.	...	P. & P. K.	P. K.
July	29·844	30·002	29·708	0·294	89·9	71·9	18·0	85·1	79·9	5·2	82·5	82·7	79·1	...	...	31	20·40	...	...	S.-W.	...	P. & P. K.	P.
August	29·886	29·996	29·746	0·250	89·2	73·5	15·7	85·5	79·3	6·2	83·1	82·8	78·9	...	...	27	10·07	...	...	W.-S. W.	...	P. K.	P. K.
September	29·896	30·020	29·746	0·274	88·4	72·8	15·6	84·9	79·5	5·4	82·5	82·4	78·5	...	...	25	12 26	...	...	W.-S. W.	...	P. & P. K.	P. K.
October	29·919	30·110	29·748	0·362	89·2	74·3	14·9	86·0	79·1	6·9	83·1	83·1	79·5	...	...	25	10·62	...	...	W.-N W.	...	P. K.	P. K.
November	29·957	30·082	29·838	0·244	90·7	72·4	18·3	86·7	78·5	8·2	83·1	83·5	78·8	...	...	16	14·89	...	...	N.-N. E.	...	P. K.	P. K.
December	30·041	30·176	29·912	0·264	87·4	66·3	21·1	85·2	78·6	6·6	82·4	82·6	75·0	...	...	6	1·32	...	...	E.-N. E.	...	P. K. & C. K.	P. K. & C. K.
Total	359·255	361·700	357·556	4·144	1085·9	868·1	217·8	1045·0	956·2	88·8	1003·5	1009·2	942·7	...	...	183	102·25	...	...				
Mean for the month	29·937	30·141	29·796	0·345	90·4	72·3	18·1	87·0	79·6	7·4	83·6	84·1	78·5	...	...	15	8·52	...	...				

APPENDIX XLII.

Showing types of insanity in the Port Blair Asylum during the year 1892.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7																					8			9			10			11			12		
	129 Mania.			130 Melancholia.			131 Dimentia including acquid imbecility.			132 Idiocy.			Epileptic insanity.			Toxic insanity, 1892.																					Insanity associated with obvious morbid change or changes in the brain.			Consicutive insanity from fevers visceral inflammation.			Other forms of insanity to be specified in the foot-notes.			Not yet diagment.			Total.		
																Charus insanity.			Ganja smoking.			Use of Bhang.			Opium smoking (Madak and Chando).			Opium eating.			Spirit drinking.			All other intoxications.																	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Remaining on the 31st December 1891	73	2	75	5	...	5	9	...	9	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	2	113
Admitted	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Total treated	81	2	83	5	...	5	9	...	9	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	2	123
Recovered	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Improved	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Died	11	...	11	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
Released and transferred	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Remaining on 31st December 1892	61	1	62	3	...	3	8	...	8	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	1	98

PORT BLAIR,
Dated 1st May 1893.

P. D. MACDONALD, *M. D., Surgeon-Major,*
Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair.

G. C. D. GUPTA,
Junior Medical Officer, Haddo Hospital, Port Blair and Nicobars.

APPENDIX XLIII.

Cash account of the Andamanese for the year 1892-93.

Month.	Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Month.	Disbursement.	Amount.	Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.
1st April 1892.	Balance in hand	2,645 12 1			On account of articles purchased from local traders	1,631 14 11	
	Government grant to the Andamanese for the year 1892-93	2,400 0 0			Purchased from the Commissariat Department for victualling the Andamanese	3,180 3 10	
	Earned by the Andamanese by sale of jungle produce, etc., during the year	2,157 13 0			Settlement Mess Bills	79 3 0	
	Grant from the edible birds nest collections on account of assistance rendered by the Andamanese	198 6 0			Purchased from Calcutta shops	659 13 0	
	Interest on money in the Savings Bank	85 8 0			Southern District Officers' Bills	80 3 6	
	Rewards for the recapture of four runaway convicts	20 0 0			Superintendent's Bills for Blankets	21 0 0	
	Recovered from Devappa on account of an overcharge	0 0 4			Eastern Divisional Officers' Bill	7 0 0	
	By sale of trepang	882 5 6			Port Officers' bill	8 15 0	
	By sale of paddy to the Commissariat Department	200 8 9			Grazing fees	8 4 0	
					Freight on two turtles to Calcutta	5 0 0	
					Pay of Compounder	96 0 0	
					Do. Writer	24 0 0	
							5,801 9 3
					Balance in hand	...	2,788 12 5
	TOTAL	...	8,590 5 8		In the Savings Bank	2,755 0 1	
					Cash in hand	33 12 4	
					TOTAL	...	8,590 5 8

APPENDIX XLIV.

Statement showing the entire Population of the Settlement as it stood on the 31st March 1893.

	FREE POPULATION.												CONVICT POPULATION.				GRAND TOTAL.			
	ESTABLISHMENT.				FREE RESIDENTS.		CHILDREN OF ALL CLASSES						CONVICTS.		CONDITIONALLY RELEASED CONVICTS.		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
	Civil.	Military.	Marine.	Police.	Males.	Females.	of free residents.		of convict parents.				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
							Males.	Females.	Males.		Females.									
	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.					Convicts.	Conditionally released convicts	Convicts.	Conditionally released convicts.								
Christians	41	164	2	2	20	35	25	35	...	1	...	...	24	1	1	1	254	37	26	35
Mahomedans	13	87	14	156	134	139	122	87	79	3	80	2	2,443	205	14	6	2,861	350	204	169
Hindus	35	153	2	382	340	290	260	250	194	21	219	13	6,391	580	38	1	7,341	871	475	482
Buddhists	...	...	...	...	4	3	9	3	...	...	...	...	1,185	7	...	...	1,189	10	9	3
Others	...	48	...	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	44	10	...	...	94	12	3	2
TOTAL	89	452	18	540	500	469	419	377	273	25	299	15	10,087	803	53	8	11,739	1,280	717	691

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 490 H. D.—19-12-93.—150.

00132863

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020